

THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND

THE
COINAGE OF SCOTLAND

ILLUSTRATED

FROM THE CABINET OF

THOMAS COATS, Esq., OF FERGUSLIE

AND OTHER COLLECTIONS

By EDWARD BURNS, F.S.A. Scot.

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOL. II.

JAMES I. A.D. 1406 TO ANNE A.D. 1707



EDINBURGH: ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK

1887

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The Coinage of Scotland.

James I.

BORN AT DUNFERMLINE IN 1394; TAKEN CAPTIVE BY THE ENGLISH IN James I.
1405; ACCEDED 4TH APRIL 1406; RELEASED FROM CAPTIVITY APRIL (1406-1436-7).
1424; CROWNED AT SCONE, 21ST MAY 1424; MURDERED AT PERTH,
20TH FEBRUARY 1436-37.

At a Parliament held at Perth, 26th May 1424, five days after the king's coronation, it was "determyt and ordanyt that our lorde the King ger amende the mone and ger stryk it in lik wecht and fynes to the mone of Inglande. And this mone rynnand now to have course quhill the King forbyde it. And that the King sall ger strik new mone quhen him lykis and thinkis it speideful and profitable for the realme."

If the "mone rynnand now" is to be regarded as any portion of that bearing the name of James himself, it is tolerably certain that its currency was not forbidden; for no change in type, weight, or quality appears to have been introduced into the coinage during the twelve years that James personally occupied the Scottish throne. But it is by no means improbable that the money which it seemed so desirable to supersede, and for which, as having been struck during his captivity, James himself could not be looked upon as responsible, may have been struck not in his own name but in that of his late father, Robert III.—in the first instance by his uncle, Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland and king in all but the name; and subsequently by his cousin Murdac, who succeeded Duke Robert in the regency. The four years during which Murdac, Duke of

James I.
(1406-1436-7).

Albany, held the regency were full of calamity to Scotland, such as might well have resulted in a disorganised currency like that represented by the light gold and silver money bearing the name of Robert III.

With such extraordinary irregularity as was exhibited in the weights of the later gold and silver coinages with the name of Robert, it is also more than probable that these may not have maintained a uniform standard of quality. They would be called in, no doubt, when the issue took place of the new money of James with his own name, which, at least with respect to weight, preserves, as regards both the gold and silver coinages, a very fair uniform average.

The mints at which James I. struck money are Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Perth, Stirling, and Inverness. Of Aberdeen and Inverness only pennies are known. A groat of Aberdeen is figured by Wise, and copied with variations by Snelling and Cardonnel; but, in the absence of any known specimens, this piece is more likely to have been a groat of Robert III. than of James I. The tressure, which does not surround the bust, is pointed with single pellets, as on some of the Aberdeen groats of Robert III.; a saltire is disposed on the centre of the breast—a fancy touch apparently, as the saltire does not occupy this position on the coins of James I. As further represented in Wise, a saltire appears in the legendary circle on the obverse after $\Gamma\Lambda\Omega\text{OBVS}$ and after $D\Theta I$, with two pellets respectively after $GR\Lambda\Omega I\Lambda$ and $R\Theta X$; and on the reverse there are a lis and two pellets after $L\Lambda$, with two pellets after $D\Theta R$, and before X . This arrangement apparently not approving itself to Snelling as the style of ornamentation between the words employed on groats of James I., he has substituted two annulets after each of the first four words on the obverse, for the saltires and pellets as on Wise's plate, but leaves the reverse as it was. Cardonnel, probably with the view of improving upon Snelling, gives $GR\Lambda\Omega I\Lambda$ for $TR\Lambda\Omega I\Lambda$, and replaces the two pellets after $L\Lambda$ and before X , respectively with two annulets, but has omitted, probably inadvertently, the two pellets after $D\Theta R$. This, by the way, as exemplifying the liberties taken by the earlier Scottish numismatic writers in their delineations of the coins represented by them, even where their illustrations were borrowed from one another.

SILVER COINAGE.

GROATS.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Silver coinage.
Groats.

The fine silver coinages of James I., so far as shown by existing specimens, consist entirely of groats. These have on the obverse a front-face bust, crowned, with a sceptre to the king's right, but sometimes to his left; and on the reverse a lis in each of two opposite quarters of the cross, and three pellets, generally with a small pellet between, in each of the other two quarters; a lis usually on the centre of the cross.

The fleur-de-lis groats with the sceptre were the only groats in issue in Scotland up to the fifteenth year of James II. They consist of four varieties, of which probably only the first two were struck under James I.

Much the most extensively represented variety of the fleur-de-lis groats are those pieces of neat finish and smooth surface, displaying a bust with a small crown, from beneath which the curls immediately emerge, as on the Robert III. groats, without the intervening cross lock exhibited on the other three varieties of the fleur-de-lis groats and on all the subsequent front-face Scottish pieces. These are thus the latest examples of one common style of head, as the other fleur-de-lis groats are the earliest illustrations of another common style of head. As thus connected with the Robert III. coinages in the same respect that they differ from all the other Jacobus mintages, these are clearly marked out as the earliest issues of the fleur-de-lis groat series. The great diversity of dies employed upon them sufficiently indicates that they must have been a very general coinage, struck, no doubt, with the view of entirely superseding the Robert III. silver money.

The bust on these pieces is nude, as on the Robert III. groat coinages, usually ornamented with a lis between two saltires; a characteristic also of that other extensive series, the fleur-de-lis groats of the rougher surface, with the large crown and limp curls; which are evidently the variety next to these, as distinguished by similarity of lettering.

The remaining two varieties of the fleur-de-lis groats will be described

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Groats.

under James II.; the busts on these are in a different style from the busts on either of the preceding two varieties.

All four varieties of the fleur-de-lis groats have their accompanying gold coinages among the demies, severally corresponding in the style of lettering, ornamentation, and execution.

First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.

FIRST VARIETY OF THE FLEUR-DE-LIS GROATS.

Coins of smooth surface and neat finish. Shapely curls springing from immediately below the crown, without any cross lock of hair above. A small crown. The tressure round the bust pointed with fleurs-de-lis. The words divided by fleurs-de-lis, with an occasional sprinkling of saltires. An I usually on the handle of the sceptre.

There is greater diversity of lettering on the groats of the first than on the groats of the second variety. The letter π is of two styles—a small plain π , and a larger π with forked or indented ends, as on the groats of the second variety. The letter θ differs notably from that on the groats of the second variety, being of angular character, with the ends sharply finished off. The letter G is of two styles—a small θ with the front well hooked, and a larger θ , also with hooked front, as on the groats of the second variety. The \mathfrak{I} and the \mathfrak{I} (&) have the ends ornamented. The L is ornamented like the \mathfrak{I} . There are two varieties of the letter L—a small \mathfrak{L} , which is much the more frequently met with, and a larger \mathfrak{L} . The \mathfrak{T} has a plain top and a slender stem, widening at the base; frequently showing a clipped appearance to the right of the base, on what appear to be the later issues, owing to the punch having partially given way— \mathfrak{T} . The coins of the country mints display the wedge-stemmed \mathfrak{T} of the groats of the second variety. There are two styles of X, respectively associated with the two styles of A—an \mathfrak{X} with plain ends, and a slightly larger \mathfrak{X} with indented ends.

There are three several styles of the α and D. All of these occur on the fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety, and, as being apparently of consecutive issue, they afford a guide for a systematic arrangement of the

fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety, and for connecting these with the demies of the corresponding gold coinages.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.

I. The **α** and **Ḑ** with the stems slightly curved, as on the demies with the small quatrefoils (**☼**) on the reverse, Nos. 1, 2, Figs. 424, 424A. Except in the ornamented style of the **℥**, **℥**, and **℥**, the lettering on the fleur-de-lis groats with this style of **α** and **Ḑ** is identical with that on the demies of the first variety.

II. The **α** and **Ḑ** with straight stems, having the end slightly indented. These have their corresponding gold coinages in the demies with the open quatrefoils (**☼**) on the reverse. The lettering on both, except in having this style of **α** and **Ḑ**, and in the ornamental **℥**, **℥**, and **℥**, is the same as on the demies of the first variety.

A variety of the **α** and **Ḑ**, with straight stems, has the ends more sharply indented—**α**, **Ḑ**; and, in connection with this **α** and **Ḑ**, the **℥** and the **℥** now assume a more florid character, having the ends more sharply indented. The groats thus distinguished have also their counterparts in certain of the demy coinages with the large open quatrefoils on the reverses. The small plain **π** and plain **χ** of the preceding coinages are still retained.

III. The **α** and **Ḑ** with straight slender stems, having the ends slightly projecting in front—**α**, **Ḑ**. This style of **α** and **Ḑ** seems to have been introduced concurrently with the groats and demies with the chain-work circles, on all of which the small plain **π** and plain **χ** are still retained. Subsequently, in connection with this style of **α** and **Ḑ**, the large indented **π** and sharply indented **χ** make their appearance, and supersede the small plain **π** and plain **χ**.

The same punches are employed throughout for the **α** as for the **Ḑ**, the one letter being only the reversed form of the other.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh.

The groats of James I. present a very great number of minor varieties, the difficulty being to find two coins in all respects precisely alike, more particularly of the Edinburgh mint.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

Style I. The stems of the A and D slightly curved.

SMALL PLAIN A, PLAIN X, SHARP B, SMALL C, PLAIN T,
ORNAMENTAL I AND K.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 425.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1. \text{ O. } \boxtimes \text{ I} \propto \text{OBVS} * \text{D} \propto \text{I} * \text{TR} \propto \text{I} \propto * \text{R} \propto \text{X} * \text{SCOTOR} \\
 \text{R. } \frac{\boxtimes \text{DRS} \propto \text{P} * \mid * \text{T} \propto \text{COTO} \propto \mid \text{R} \propto \text{MS} \propto \text{L} * \mid \text{I} * \text{B} \propto \text{TORM}}{\text{VILL} * \mid \propto * \propto \text{D} \propto \mid \text{IRBV} \mid \text{RG} \propto * \propto} \left. \vphantom{\frac{\boxtimes \text{DRS} \propto \text{P} * \mid * \text{T} \propto \text{COTO} \propto \mid \text{R} \propto \text{MS} \propto \text{L} * \mid \text{I} * \text{B} \propto \text{TORM}}{\text{VILL} * \mid \propto * \propto \text{D} \propto \mid \text{IRBV} \mid \text{RG} \propto * \propto}} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 35\frac{1}{4}, 35\frac{3}{8} \\ \text{grs.} \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

Two specimens from the same dies. Two saltires on the breast; I to the right of the neck. No ornament on the cross, nor objects between the pellets; a point to the right of the lis in the third quarter. Small plain K in VILLA. On the reverse the A and D are of the second style; the stems are straight, having the ends slightly indented.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 425A.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 1a. \text{ O. } \boxtimes \text{ I} \propto \text{OBVS} * \text{D} \propto \text{I} * \text{TR} \propto \text{I} \propto * \text{R} \propto \text{X} * \text{SCOTOR} \\
 \text{R. } \frac{\boxtimes \text{DRS} \propto \text{P} * \mid \text{T} \propto \text{COTOR} \mid \text{MS} \propto \text{LI} \mid \text{B} \propto \text{TORM}}{\text{VILL} \propto \mid \propto * \propto \text{D} \propto \mid * \text{I} * \text{IRBV} \propto \mid \text{RG} \propto * \propto} \left. \vphantom{\frac{\boxtimes \text{DRS} \propto \text{P} * \mid \text{T} \propto \text{COTOR} \mid \text{MS} \propto \text{LI} \mid \text{B} \propto \text{TORM}}{\text{VILL} \propto \mid \propto * \propto \text{D} \propto \mid * \text{I} * \text{IRBV} \propto \mid \text{RG} \propto * \propto}} \right\} 33\frac{3}{8} \text{ grs.}
 \end{array}$$

The obverse is from the same die as Fig. 425. A saltire on the centre of the cross; no subsidiary ornaments in the quarters; the ordinary small ornamented K in VILLK, and the A and D on the reverse, with straight stems and slightly indented ends. In the Guthrie Lornie collection.

Style II. The A and D with straight indented stems.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 428.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 2. \text{ O. } \boxtimes \text{ I} \propto \text{OBVS} * \text{D} \propto \text{I} * \text{TR} \propto \text{I} \propto * \text{R} \propto \text{X} * \text{SCOTOR} * \\
 \text{R. } \frac{\boxtimes \text{DRS} \propto \text{P} * \mid \text{T} \propto \text{COTO} \propto \mid \text{RMS} \propto \text{L} * \mid \text{I} * \text{B} \propto \text{TORM}}{\text{VILL} * \mid \propto * \propto \text{D} * \mid \text{IRBV} \mid \text{RG} \propto * \propto} \left. \vphantom{\frac{\boxtimes \text{DRS} \propto \text{P} * \mid \text{T} \propto \text{COTO} \propto \mid \text{RMS} \propto \text{L} * \mid \text{I} * \text{B} \propto \text{TORM}}{\text{VILL} * \mid \propto * \propto \text{D} * \mid \text{IRBV} \mid \text{RG} \propto * \propto}} \right\} 33 \text{ grs.}
 \end{array}$$

Two saltires on the breast; I to the right of the head and to the left of the neck; a saltire between the sceptre and the tressure. No ornament

on the cross, nor objects between the pellets; a saltire to the left of the lis in the first and the third quarters.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 428A.

2a. O. \boxtimes I π QOBVS * D θ I * TR π QI π * R θ X * S α OTOR * * \times }
R. \boxtimes D π S * P * | T θ QOTOR | M π S π LIB | π TORMS \times } 35 grs.
VILL \times | π * θ D * | I π BV \times | R θ n * \times

2b. O. From the same die as No. 2a. }
R. \boxtimes D π S * P * | T θ QOTOR | M π S π LI * | B π TORM \times } 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
VI * LL | π * θ D \times | I π BV | * R θ n *

Two saltires on the breast; I to the right of the neck. A saltire to the right of the lis in the third quarter on No. 2b. Both of these coins are in the Pollexfen collection.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 428B.

2c. O. \boxtimes I π QOBVS * D θ I * GR π QI π * R θ *X * S α OTO \times }
R. \boxtimes D π S * P * | \times T θ QOTOR | M π S π LI * | B π TORM } 34 grs.
VILL * | π * θ D * | * I * π BV | * R θ n \times

Two saltires on the breast; I to the right of the neck. A saltire to the right of the cross in the third quarter. In the S.S.A. collection.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 430.

3. O. \boxtimes I π QOBVS * D θ I * TR π QI π * R θ X * S α OTO }
R. \boxtimes D π S \times P * | \times T θ QOTO \times | * R π S π L * | I B π TOR } 36 $\frac{3}{8}$ grs.
VLL π * | * θ DI * | π BVI * | * R θ n *

Two saltires on the breast; I to the right of the neck. A saltire on each side of the lis in the first quarter, a saltire to the left of the lis in the third quarter.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 431.

4. O. \boxtimes I π QOBVS * D θ I * GR π QI π * R θ *X * S α OTO * * }
R. \boxtimes D π S * P \times | T θ QOTOR | M π S π LIB * | π TORMS } 36 grs.
VILL * | π * θ D * | I π BV \times | \times R θ n \times

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

5. O. \boxtimes I π QOBVS * D θ I * GR π QI π * R θ X * S σ OTOR *	}	27 grs.
R. \boxtimes DRS * P * T θ QOTOR M Σ I LI * B π TORM π VILL * Σ π * θ D Σ IRBV Σ R θ n *		

Two saltires on the breast; I to the right of the neck, a saltire to the left. No subsidiary ornaments in the quarters of the cross on No. 4; a saltire on each side of the lis in the third quarter on No. 5.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 432.

6. O. \boxtimes I π QOBVS * D θ I * GR π QI π * R θ X * S σ OTO *	}	40 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. \boxtimes DRS * P * * T θ QOTOR M Σ I LI * B π TORM π * VILL Σ π * θ D Σ IRBV Σ * R θ n *		
7. O. \boxtimes I π QOBVS * D θ I * GR π QI π * R θ * X * S σ OTO *	}	33 grs.
R. \boxtimes DRS * P * * T θ QOTOR * M Σ I LI * * B π TORM π * VILL * π * θ D Σ IRBV * R θ n Σ		

Two saltires on the breast; I to the right of the neck, a saltire to the left; a saltire to the right of the crown. A saltire on each side of the lis in the third quarter on both pieces, and to the right of the pellets in the second quarter on No. 7. A point between the pellets on No. 6.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 432A.

7a. O. \boxtimes I π QOBVS * D θ I * GR π QI π * R θ X * S σ OTO *	}	33 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. \boxtimes DRS * P * * T θ QOTOR * M Σ I LI Σ B π TORM π VILL * π * θ D Σ Σ IRBV Σ * R θ n Σ		

Two saltires on the breast. I to the right of the head and to the left of the neck, a saltire to the right of the crown. A saltire to the right of the lis in the first quarter, and on both sides of the lis in the third quarter, and on the centre of the cross. A point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. In the Pollexfen collection.

LETTERING AS ABOVE, BUT WITH LARGE **Q**.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 435.

8. O.	✠ IꝀQOBVS ✠ D Q I ✠ GRꝀQIꝀ ✠ R Q X ✠ SꝀOTO ✠	}	27 grs.						
R.	<table> <tr> <td>✠ DRS ✠ P ✠</td><td> TQQOTOR ✠</td><td> MS Q LI ✠</td><td> BꝀTORM</td></tr> <tr> <td>VILL</td><td> Ꝁ ✠ QD ✠</td><td> IRBV ✠</td><td> ✠ RGh ✠</td></tr> </table>			✠ DRS ✠ P ✠	T Q QOTOR ✠	MS Q LI ✠	BꝀTORM	VILL	Ꝁ ✠ Q D ✠
✠ DRS ✠ P ✠	T Q QOTOR ✠	MS Q LI ✠	BꝀTORM						
VILL	Ꝁ ✠ Q D ✠	IRBV ✠	✠ RGh ✠						

Two saltires on the breast; I to the right of the neck, a saltire to the left; a saltire to the right of the crown. No ornament on the cross, nor objects between the pellets; a saltire to the right of the lis in the first quarter, a saltire on each side of the lis in the third quarter.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 436.

9. O.	✠ IꝀQOBVS ✠ D Q I ✠ GRꝀQIꝀ ✠ R Q X ✠ SꝀOTO	}	36 grs.						
R.	<table> <tr> <td>✠ DRS ✠ P ✠</td><td> TQQOTOR</td><td> MS Q LI ✠</td><td> BꝀTORM</td></tr> <tr> <td>VILL ✠</td><td> Ꝁ ✠ QD ✠</td><td> IRBV</td><td> ✠ RGh ✠</td></tr> </table>			✠ DRS ✠ P ✠	T Q QOTOR	MS Q LI ✠	BꝀTORM	VILL ✠	Ꝁ ✠ Q D ✠
✠ DRS ✠ P ✠	T Q QOTOR	MS Q LI ✠	BꝀTORM						
VILL ✠	Ꝁ ✠ Q D ✠	IRBV	✠ RGh ✠						

Two crosses on the breast; a saltire to the right of the neck, I to the left; I between the sceptre and the tressure. Reverse: as the last. The **Q** and the **D** with the ends sharply indented. A specimen in the S.S.A. collection, from the same obverse die, shows a slight difference in the distribution and ornamentation of the inscription on the reverse.

Tressure of seven arcs; ordinary beaded circles on the obverse, chain-work circles on the reverse.

Fig. 437B.

9a. O.	✠ IꝀQOBS ✠ D Q I ✠ GRꝀQIꝀ ✠ R Q X ✠ SꝀOTOR ✠ †	}	34 grs.						
R.	<table> <tr> <td>✠ DꝀTO(P)</td><td> TQIOTOR</td><td> MS Q LI ✠</td><td> BꝀORM ✠</td></tr> <tr> <td>VILL ✠</td><td> Ꝁ ✠ QD ✠</td><td> IRBV ✠</td><td> ✠ RGh ✠</td></tr> </table>			✠ DꝀTO(P)	T Q IOTOR	MS Q LI ✠	BꝀORM ✠	VILL ✠	Ꝁ ✠ Q D ✠
✠ DꝀTO(P)	T Q IOTOR	MS Q LI ✠	BꝀORM ✠						
VILL ✠	Ꝁ ✠ Q D ✠	IRBV ✠	✠ RGh ✠						

Two saltires on the breast; I at each side of the neck; a saltire to the right of the crown and between the sceptre and the tressure. No subsidiary ornaments on the reverse. The **Q** and the **D** sharply indented. In the Guthrie Lornie collection. Another piece, in the S.S.A. collection, with the obverse ornamented in the same manner as the above, has beaded

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

circles on both sides, and seems to read $\text{I}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\text{V}\text{S}$, but the inscriptions are very much clipped. On the reverse that coin has a saltire to the left of the lis in the first quarter, and to the right of the lis in the third quarter.

Style III. The α and D with the ends projecting in front.

Tressure of seven arcs; chain-work legendary circles.—Fig. 438.

10. O. $\boxtimes \text{I}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\text{B}\text{V}\text{S} \ast \text{D}\overline{\text{E}}\text{I} \ast \text{TR}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{A}} \ast \text{R}\overline{\text{E}}\text{X} \ast \text{S}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\text{T}\overline{\text{O}}\text{R} \ast$
 R. $\boxtimes \text{D}\overline{\text{R}}\text{S} \ast \text{P} \ast \mid \text{T}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\text{T}\overline{\text{O}}\text{R} \mid \text{M}\overline{\text{S}} \overline{\text{I}} \text{LI} \ast \mid \text{B}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\text{R}\text{M} \ast \ast \mid$ } $31\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
 VILL \times $\overline{\text{A}} \ast \overline{\text{E}}\text{D} \dagger$ $\text{I}\overline{\text{R}}\text{BV} \ddagger$ $\ast \text{R}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{H}} \times$

Two saltires on the breast; I to the right of the neck, and a saltire to the right of the crown. A saltire to the left of the lis in the third quarter; no objects between the pellets.

Tressure of seven arcs; chain-work legendary circles.—Fig. 439.

11. O. $\boxtimes \text{I}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\text{B}\text{V}\text{S} \ast \text{D}\overline{\text{E}}\text{I} \ast \text{TR}\overline{\text{A}} \ast \text{R}\overline{\text{E}}\text{X} \ast \text{S}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\text{T}\overline{\text{O}}\text{R}\text{M} \ast \ast \ast$
 R. $\boxtimes \text{D}\overline{\text{R}}\text{S} \ast \text{P} \ast \mid \text{T}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\text{T}\overline{\text{O}}\text{R} \times \mid \text{M}\overline{\text{S}} \overline{\text{I}} \text{LI} \ast \mid \text{B}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\text{R}\text{M} \ast$ } 31 grs.
 VILL $\overline{\text{A}} \ast \overline{\text{E}}\text{D} \ast$ $\text{I}\overline{\text{R}}\text{BV} \times$ $\ast \text{R}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{H}} \ddagger$

Two saltires on the breast; I at each side of the neck; a saltire to the right of the crown. A saltire to the right of the lis in the third quarter of the reverse, and to the right of the pellets in the fourth quarter. A specimen in the Pollexfen collection is from the same dies as this piece.

Tressure of seven arcs; chain-work legendary circles.—Fig. 439A.

11*a*. O. $\boxtimes \text{I}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\text{B}\text{V}\text{S} \text{D}\overline{\text{E}}\text{I} \times \text{TR}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{A}} \ast \text{R}\overline{\text{E}}\text{X} \ast \text{S}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\text{T}\overline{\text{O}}\text{R} \ast \ast \ast$
 R. $\boxtimes \text{D}\overline{\text{R}}\text{S} \ast \text{P} \ast \mid \text{T}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\text{T}\overline{\text{O}}\text{R} \mid \text{M}\overline{\text{S}} \overline{\text{I}} \text{LI} \ddagger \mid \text{B}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\text{R}\text{M}$ } $35\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
 VILL $\overline{\text{A}} \ast \overline{\text{E}}\text{D} \dagger$ $\text{I}\overline{\text{R}}\text{BV} \ddagger$ $\ast \text{R}\overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{H}}$

The same types of obverse as the last. A saltire on the centre of the cross; a saltire on each side of the lis in the third quarter, and to the left of the pellets in the fourth quarter. In the Pollexfen collection.

Tressure of eight arcs ; chain-work legendary circles.—Fig. 439B.

11b. O. \boxtimes I π QOBVS * D θ I * TR π QI π * R θ X * SQOTOR *
 R. \boxtimes DRS * P * | T θ QOTOR * | \mathfrak{M} S \mathfrak{I} LI * | B π TORM \mathfrak{M} } 34 grs.

James I.
 (1406-1436-7).
 First variety of
 the fleur-de-lis
 groats.
 Edinburgh.

Two saltires on the breast ; I to the right of the neck, a saltire to the left. No ornament on the centre of the cross ; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. In the S.S.A. collection.

Tressure of seven arcs, small pellets in the angles ; chain-work legendary circles.

Fig. 439c.

11c. O. \boxtimes * I π QOBVS * D θ I * TR π Q * I π * R θ X * SQOTOR * *
 R. \boxtimes DRS * P * | T θ QOTOR | \mathfrak{M} (S \mathfrak{I} LI) | B π TORM \mathfrak{M} * } 25 grs.

Two saltires on the breast ; I at each side of the neck. A saltire at each side of the lis in the first quarter, and to the right of the lis in the third quarter. A point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. In the Pollexfen collection.

Tressure of seven arcs ; ordinary legendary circles.—Fig. 440.

12. O. \boxtimes IQOBVS * D θ I * TR π QI π * R θ X * SQOTOR ‡
 R. \boxtimes DRS * P * | T θ QOTOR | \mathfrak{M} S \mathfrak{I} LI * | B π TORM \mathfrak{M} } 32 grs.

Two saltires and a lis on the breast ; I to the right of the neck, a saltire to the left. A lis on the centre of the cross, nearly obliterated, but recognisable upon a specimen from the same dies in the Pollexfen collection ; a point to the left, and a saltire to the right of the lis in the third quarter ; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. A crescent close behind the ornamental \mathfrak{I} in VILL gives that letter the appearance of a D.

James I.

(1406-1436-7).

First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.

Edinburgh.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 441.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 13. \text{ O. } \boxtimes \text{ I}\pi\alpha\text{OBVS} \ast \text{ D}\theta \ast \text{ TR}\pi\alpha\text{I}\pi \ast \text{ R}\theta\text{X} \ast \text{ S}\alpha\text{OTOR}\mathfrak{M} \ast \\
 \text{R. } \frac{\boxtimes \text{ D}\mathfrak{R}\text{S} \ast \text{ P} \times \mid \text{ T}\theta\alpha\text{OTOR} \mid \mathfrak{M}\text{S} \mathfrak{I} \text{ LI} \ast \mid \text{ B}\pi\text{TORM}}{\text{VILL} \mid \pi \ast \theta\text{D} \times \mid \text{ I}\mathfrak{R}\text{BV} \times \mid \ast \text{ R}\mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{h} \times} \left. \vphantom{\frac{\boxtimes \text{ D}\mathfrak{R}\text{S} \ast \text{ P} \times \mid \text{ T}\theta\alpha\text{OTOR} \mid \mathfrak{M}\text{S} \mathfrak{I} \text{ LI} \ast \mid \text{ B}\pi\text{TORM}}{\text{VILL} \mid \pi \ast \theta\text{D} \times \mid \text{ I}\mathfrak{R}\text{BV} \times \mid \ast \text{ R}\mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{h} \times}} \right\} 31\frac{1}{2} \text{ grs.}
 \end{array}$$

Types of obverse as above. No appearance of any ornament on the centre of the cross; a point to the left of the lis in the first quarter; a saltire on each side of the lis in the third quarter. A point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 441A.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 13a. \text{ O. } \boxtimes \text{ I}\pi\alpha\text{OBVS} \ast \text{ D}\theta\text{I} \ast \text{ TR}\pi(\alpha\text{I}\pi \ast \text{ R}\theta)\text{X} \ast \text{ S}\alpha\text{OTOR}\ast\ast\ast \\
 \text{R. } \frac{\boxtimes \text{ D}(\mathfrak{R}\text{S}\ast\text{P}) \mid \text{ T}\theta\alpha\text{OTOR} \times \mid \mathfrak{M}\text{S} \mathfrak{I} \text{ LI}\ast\ast \mid \text{ B}\pi\text{TORM}\ast}{\text{VILL} \mid \pi \ast \theta\text{D} \ast \mid \text{ I}\mathfrak{R}\text{BV} \times \mid \ast \text{ R}\mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{h} \ast} \left. \vphantom{\frac{\boxtimes \text{ D}(\mathfrak{R}\text{S}\ast\text{P}) \mid \text{ T}\theta\alpha\text{OTOR} \times \mid \mathfrak{M}\text{S} \mathfrak{I} \text{ LI}\ast\ast \mid \text{ B}\pi\text{TORM}\ast}{\text{VILL} \mid \pi \ast \theta\text{D} \ast \mid \text{ I}\mathfrak{R}\text{BV} \times \mid \ast \text{ R}\mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{h} \ast}} \right\} 31\frac{1}{2} \text{ grs.}
 \end{array}$$

Two saltires on the breast; a saltire to the right of the neck, I to the left. No ornament on the centre of the cross; a saltire on each side of the lis in the third quarter. In the S.S.A. collection.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 442.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 14. \text{ O. } \boxtimes \text{ I}\pi\alpha\text{OBVS} \ast \text{ D}\theta\text{I} \ast \text{ TR}\pi\alpha\text{I}\pi \ast \text{ R}\theta\text{X} \ast \text{ S}\alpha\text{OTOR} \ast \\
 \text{R. } \frac{\boxtimes \text{ D}\mathfrak{R}\text{S} \ast \text{ P} \times \mid \text{ T}\theta\alpha\text{OTOR} \times \mid \mathfrak{M}\text{S} \mathfrak{I} \text{ LI} \ast \mid \text{ B}\pi\text{TORM}\mathfrak{M} \ast}{\text{VILL} \times \mid \pi \ast \theta\text{D} \times \times \mid \text{ I}\mathfrak{R}\text{V} \ast \mid \text{ R}\mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{h} \ast} \left. \vphantom{\frac{\boxtimes \text{ D}\mathfrak{R}\text{S} \ast \text{ P} \times \mid \text{ T}\theta\alpha\text{OTOR} \times \mid \mathfrak{M}\text{S} \mathfrak{I} \text{ LI} \ast \mid \text{ B}\pi\text{TORM}\mathfrak{M} \ast}{\text{VILL} \times \mid \pi \ast \theta\text{D} \times \times \mid \text{ I}\mathfrak{R}\text{V} \ast \mid \text{ R}\mathfrak{G}\mathfrak{h} \ast}} \right\} 32 \text{ grs.}
 \end{array}$$

Two saltires on the breast; I to the right of the neck, no ornament to the left. A saltire on the centre of the cross; a saltire between the pellets in the second quarter and to the right of the lis in the third quarter; no object between the pellets in the fourth quarter. A groat in the Pollexfen collection, with its reverse from the same die as this piece, and with the same type of obverse, except in having, in addition to the other ornaments, a saltire to the left of the neck and to the right of the crown, presents the curious reading $\text{I}\pi\alpha\text{V}\cdot\text{SS} \ast \text{ D}\theta\text{I} \ast \text{ T}\pi\alpha\text{I}\pi \ast \text{ R}\theta\text{X} \ast \text{ S}\alpha\text{OTOVER} \ast$

SMALL PLAIN π AND \times ON THE OBVERSE; LARGE INDENTED π
ON THE REVERSE.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 446.

15. O.	\boxtimes	IQOBVS	*	D \mathfrak{E} I	*	TR π QI π	*	R \mathfrak{E} X	*	SCOTOR	\clubsuit
R.	\boxtimes	DNS	*	P		T \mathfrak{E} QOTOR		MS \mathfrak{L} LI	*	B π TORM	+
		VILL				π * \mathfrak{E} D *		IRBV	†	*	R \mathfrak{G} h \mathfrak{z}

29½ grs.

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; I to the right of the neck, a lis to the left. A lis on the centre of the cross; a saltire to the left and a point to the right of the lis in the third quarter; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 447.

16. O.	\boxtimes	I π QOBVS	*	D \mathfrak{E} I	*	TR π QI π	*	R \mathfrak{E} X	*	SCOTOR	*
R.	\boxtimes	DNS	*	P	*	T \mathfrak{E} QOTOR		MS \mathfrak{L} LI		B π TORM	
		VILL				π * \mathfrak{E} D *		IRBV		*	R \mathfrak{G} h *

34½ grs.

Obverse as the last, with two saltires above the crown, and a saltire to the right of the crown. A lis on the centre of the cross; a saltire to the left and a point to the right of the lis in the first and third quarters; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters.

SMALL INDENTED π ; LARGE INDENTED \times .

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 449.

17. O.	\boxtimes	IQOBVS	*	D \mathfrak{E} I	*	TR π QI π	*	R \mathfrak{E} X	*	SCOTOR	
R.	\boxtimes	DNS	*	P		(T \mathfrak{E} Q)OTO	*	MS \mathfrak{L} LI		B π TORM	*
		VILL	••			* π \mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{E} D *		IRBV		*	R \mathfrak{G} h *

25 grs.

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; I to the right of the neck, a lis to the left; a saltire to the right of the crown. A lis on the centre of the cross; a point to the left of the lis in the first quarter; a point to the left

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

and a saltire to the right of the lis in the third quarter; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. Slight varieties of this piece exist; a specimen in the S.S.A. collection, with the same type of obverse and reverse, has a saltire between the sceptre and the tressure. The small indented π seems to be always accompanied by an abnormally large style of S.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 449A.

17a. O. \boxtimes ICIOBVS * D \mathfrak{G} I * TR π CI π * R \mathfrak{G} X * SCOTOR *

\boxtimes DRS \mathfrak{z} P	T \mathfrak{G} CIOTOR	MS \mathfrak{z} LI +	B π TORM	}	34 $\frac{3}{8}$ grs.
VILL	π * \mathfrak{G} D * *	IRS \mathfrak{z}	RG \mathfrak{h} *		

R.

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; a lis to the right of the neck, I to the left. A lis on the centre of the cross; a point to the left of the lis in the first quarter; a saltire to the left and a point to the right of the lis in the third quarter; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. In the S.S.A. collection.

SMALL INDENTED π AND LARGE INDENTED \mathfrak{X} ON THE
OBSERVE; LARGE INDENTED π ON THE REVERSE.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 450.

18. O. \boxtimes ICIOBVS * D \mathfrak{G} I TR π CI π * R \mathfrak{G} X * SCOTOR *

\boxtimes DRS * P	T \mathfrak{G} CIOTOR	MS \mathfrak{z} LI *	B π TORM	}	31 grs.
VILL	π * \mathfrak{G} D \mathfrak{z}	IRBV	* RG \mathfrak{h} \mathfrak{z}		

R.

Two crosses and a lis on the breast; I to the right of the neck, a saltire to the right of the crown. A lis on the centre of the cross; a point to the left of the lis in the first quarter; a cross to the left, and a point to the right of the lis in the third quarter; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters.

LARGE INDENTED \mathfrak{X} AND SMALL PLAIN \mathfrak{X} .

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 453.

19. O.	\mathfrak{X} ICIOBVS \ast D \mathfrak{G} I \ast TR \mathfrak{A} CI \mathfrak{A} \ast R \mathfrak{G} X \ast SCOTOR $\ast\ast$	}	28 $\frac{3}{8}$ grs.						
R.	<table> <tr> <td>\mathfrak{X} DRS \ast P \ast</td><td>T\mathfrak{G}CIOTOR</td><td>MS \mathfrak{I} LI \ast</td><td>B\mathfrak{A}TORM \mathfrak{M} \ast</td></tr> <tr> <td>VILL</td><td>\mathfrak{A} \ast \mathfrak{G}D \ast</td><td>IRBV</td><td>\ast R\mathfrak{G}n \ast</td></tr> </table>			\mathfrak{X} DRS \ast P \ast	T \mathfrak{G} CIOTOR	MS \mathfrak{I} LI \ast	B \mathfrak{A} TORM \mathfrak{M} \ast	VILL	\mathfrak{A} \ast \mathfrak{G} D \ast
\mathfrak{X} DRS \ast P \ast	T \mathfrak{G} CIOTOR	MS \mathfrak{I} LI \ast	B \mathfrak{A} TORM \mathfrak{M} \ast						
VILL	\mathfrak{A} \ast \mathfrak{G} D \ast	IRBV	\ast R \mathfrak{G} n \ast						

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

Two crosses and a lis on the breast; a lis to the left of the neck, I to the right. The reverse as No. 18. A slight variety of this piece is in the S.S.A. collection.

On the three last described coins the punch of the T shows signs of failure to the right of the stem. On the following groats of the Edinburgh series the failure of the T is so marked that this letter may now more properly be described as a lob-stemmed \mathfrak{T} .

LARGE INDENTED \mathfrak{X} AND \mathfrak{X} , LOB-STEMMED \mathfrak{T} .

Tressure of eight arcs; the sceptre to the king's left.—Fig. 458.

20. O.	\mathfrak{X} I \mathfrak{A} CIIOBVS \ast D \mathfrak{G} I \ast TR \mathfrak{A} CI \mathfrak{A} \ast R \mathfrak{G} X \ast SCOTO $\ast\ast$	}	28 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.						
R.	<table> <tr> <td>\mathfrak{X} DRS P</td><td>T\mathfrak{G}CIOTO \mathfrak{I}</td><td>RMS \mathfrak{I} L</td><td>I$\mathfrak{B}$$\mathfrak{A}$TOR \ast</td></tr> <tr> <td>VILL</td><td>\mathfrak{A} \ast \mathfrak{G}D \mathfrak{I}</td><td>IRBV</td><td>R\mathfrak{G}n \ast</td></tr> </table>			\mathfrak{X} DRS P	T \mathfrak{G} CIOTO \mathfrak{I}	RMS \mathfrak{I} L	I \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{A} TOR \ast	VILL	\mathfrak{A} \ast \mathfrak{G} D \mathfrak{I}
\mathfrak{X} DRS P	T \mathfrak{G} CIOTO \mathfrak{I}	RMS \mathfrak{I} L	I \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{A} TOR \ast						
VILL	\mathfrak{A} \ast \mathfrak{G} D \mathfrak{I}	IRBV	R \mathfrak{G} n \ast						

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; a saltire to the right of the neck, I to the left; a cross between the sceptre and the tressure. Reverse: a lis on the centre of the cross, nearly rubbed smooth; a point to the left of the lis in the first quarter, and to the right of the lis in the third quarter; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. Two other specimens, from the same dies as the above, in the Pollexfen collection, weigh respectively 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 30 grs., and one in the S.S.A. cabinet weighs 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

Tressure of eight arcs ; the sceptre to the king's left.—Fig. 458A.

20a. O. \boxtimes I ∇ QOBVS * D Θ I * TR ∇ QI ∇ * R Θ X * S ∇ O
R. $\frac{\boxtimes \text{D} \text{N} \text{S} *}{\text{VILL}} \mid \frac{\text{P} \text{T} \Theta \text{O} \text{T} \text{O} \text{R}}{\nabla * \Theta \text{D}} \mid \frac{\text{M} \text{S} \text{I} \text{LI}}{* \text{I} \text{N} \text{B}} \mid \frac{\text{B} \nabla \text{T} \text{O} \text{R} \text{M}}{\text{V} \text{R} \text{G} \text{h}} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{\boxtimes \text{D} \text{N} \text{S} *}{\text{VILL}}} \right\} 36\frac{1}{2} \text{ grs.}$

Two saltires and a lis on the breast ; I to the right of the neck, a saltire to the left ; a saltire to the right of the crown. A lis on the centre of the cross ; a saltire between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. In the Pollexfen collection.

Tressure of eight arcs ; the sceptre to the king's left.

20b. O. As above, from the same die.

R. $\frac{\boxtimes \text{D} \text{N} \text{S} \text{P}}{\text{VILL}} \mid \frac{\text{T} \Theta \nabla \text{O} \text{T} \text{O} \text{R}}{\nabla * \Theta \text{D}} \mid \frac{\text{M} \text{S} \text{I} \text{LI}}{\text{I} \text{N} \text{B} \text{R}} \mid \frac{\text{B} \nabla \text{T} \text{O} \text{R} \text{M}}{\text{V} \text{R} \text{G} \text{h}} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{\boxtimes \text{D} \text{N} \text{S} \text{P}}{\text{VILL}}} \right\} 32\frac{1}{4} \text{ grs.}$

A lis on the centre of the cross ; three points between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters ; a point to the left of the lis in the first quarter ; a point to the left and a saltire to the right of the lis in the third quarter. In the S.S.A. collection.

Tressure of eight arcs ; the sceptre to the king's left.

20c. O. As above, from the same die.

R. $\frac{\boxtimes \text{D} \text{N} \text{S} \text{P}}{\text{VILL}} \mid \frac{\text{T} \Theta \nabla \text{O} \text{T} \text{O}}{\nabla * \Theta \text{D} *} \mid \frac{\text{R} \text{M} \text{S} \text{I} \text{L}}{\text{I} \text{N} \text{B} \text{V}} \mid \frac{\text{I} \text{B} \nabla \text{T} (\text{O} \text{R})}{* \text{R} \text{G} \text{h}} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{\boxtimes \text{D} \text{N} \text{S} \text{P}}{\text{VILL}}} \right\} 31 \text{ grs.}$

In the S.S.A. collection. The same style of reverse as No. 20. A specimen of this piece, from the same dies, is in the Pollexfen cabinet.

Tressure of eight arcs ; the sceptre to the king's left.—Fig. 459.

21. O. As above, from the the same die.

R. $\frac{\boxtimes \text{D} \text{N} \text{S} * \text{P}}{\text{VILL}} \mid \frac{\text{T} \Theta \nabla \text{O} \text{T} \text{O}}{\nabla * \Theta \text{D}} \mid \frac{\text{R} \text{M} \text{S} \text{I} \text{L}}{\text{I} \text{N} \text{B} \text{V}} \mid \frac{\text{B} \nabla \text{T} \text{O} \text{R} *}{\text{R} \text{G} \text{h}} \quad \left. \vphantom{\frac{\boxtimes \text{D} \text{N} \text{S} * \text{P}}{\text{VILL}}} \right\} 31 \text{ grs.}$

A point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters, a point to the right of the lis in the first quarter, a saltire to the right and a point to the left of the lis in the third quarter. From the Kermack Ford collection.

Tressure of eight arcs ; the sceptre, as usual, to the king's right.

Fig. 460.

22. O.	✠	INOBVS	✠	D	DI	✠	TR	AD	IA	✠	R	EX	✠	S	AO	✠		}	3 1½ grs.
R.	✠	DRS	✠	P	T	AD	OTOR		M	S	✠	LI		B	AT	ORM			
		VILL			✠	AD			✠	IRB				V	R	G	h		

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

Two saltires and a lis on the breast ; I to the right of the neck, a saltire to the left. A lis on the centre of the cross ; a saltire between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 460A.

22a. O.	✠	INOBVS	✠	D	DI	✠	TR	AD	IA	✠	R	EX	✠	S	AO	TOR	}	36 grs.	
R.	✠	DRS	✠	P	✠	T	AD	OTOR		M	S	✠	LI		B	AT			ORM
		VILL				✠	AD	✠		IRB	V				✠	R			G

22b. O.	From the same die.																	}	33¼ grs.
R.	✠ DRS ✠ P		TADOT(OR		MS ✠ LI		BATORM												
	VILL		✠ ✠ AD ✠		IRBV ✠		✠ RGH												

22c. O.	✠ INOBVS ✠ DEI ✠ TRADIA ✠ REX ✠ SAOTO ✠																}	34 grs.
R.	✠ DRS ✠ P				TADOTOR				MS ✠ LI				BATORM					
	VILL				T ✠ AD ✠				IRBV				✠ RGH					

The obverse ornamented as No. 22. A lis on the centre of the cross ; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. No. 22a has a point to the left of the lis in the first quarter, No. 22b a point to the right of the lis in the first and third quarters, No. 22c a saltire to the left and a point to the right of the lis in the third quarter. These three coins are respectively in the S.S.A., the Guthrie Lornie, and the Pollexfen collections. A groat with this style of obverse, in the S.S.A. cabinet, has a saltire to the right of the crown.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 460b.

22d. O.	✠ IƆOBVS ✠ DƆI ✠ TRΛCIΛ ✠ RƆX SƆOT	}	35 grs.						
R.	<table> <tr> <td>✠ DRS P</td><td> TƆƆOTO</td><td> RƆS Ɔ L</td><td> IBΛTO Ɔ</td></tr> <tr> <td>VILL</td><td> Λ ✠ ƆD</td><td> IŖBV</td><td> RƆh ✠</td></tr> </table>			✠ DRS P	TƆƆOTO	RƆS Ɔ L	IBΛTO Ɔ	VILL	Λ ✠ ƆD
✠ DRS P	TƆƆOTO	RƆS Ɔ L	IBΛTO Ɔ						
VILL	Λ ✠ ƆD	IŖBV	RƆh ✠						

Two saltires and a lis on the breast ; a saltire to the right of the neck, I to the left. The reverse as No. 22b. This piece is remarkable for the large ornamental **Λ** in VILL, exactly as on the Perth groats, Nos. 33, 33a. In the S.S.A. collection.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 461.

23. O.	✠ IƆOBVS ✠ DƆI ✠ TRΛCIΛ ✠ RƆX ✠ SƆ ✠	}	25 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.						
R.	<table> <tr> <td>✠ DRS T</td><td> PƆƆOTOR</td><td> ΛS Ɔ LI</td><td> BΛTORΛ ✠</td></tr> <tr> <td>VILL</td><td> Λ ✠ ƆD Ɔ</td><td> ✠ IŖB</td><td> VRƆh</td></tr> </table>			✠ DRS T	PƆƆOTOR	ΛS Ɔ LI	BΛTORΛ ✠	VILL	Λ ✠ ƆD Ɔ
✠ DRS T	PƆƆOTOR	ΛS Ɔ LI	BΛTORΛ ✠						
VILL	Λ ✠ ƆD Ɔ	✠ IŖB	VRƆh						

Two crosses and a lis on the breast ; I to the right of the neck, a demi lis or trefoil to the left. A lis on the centre of the cross ; a point to the right of the lis in the first and third quarters ; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 462.

24. O.	(✠ IƆOBVS ✠) DƆI ✠ TRΛCIΛ ✠ RƆX SƆOTO—	}	27 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.						
R.	<table> <tr> <td>✠ DRS ✠ P</td><td> TƆƆOTOR Ɔ</td><td> ƆS Ɔ LI ✠</td><td> BΛTORƆ</td></tr> <tr> <td>VILL</td><td> Λ ✠ ƆD ✠</td><td> IŖBV Ɔ</td><td> ✠ RƆh ✠</td></tr> </table>			✠ DRS ✠ P	TƆƆOTOR Ɔ	ƆS Ɔ LI ✠	BΛTORƆ	VILL	Λ ✠ ƆD ✠
✠ DRS ✠ P	TƆƆOTOR Ɔ	ƆS Ɔ LI ✠	BΛTORƆ						
VILL	Λ ✠ ƆD ✠	IŖBV Ɔ	✠ RƆh ✠						

Two saltires and a lis on the breast ; I at each side of the neck ; a saltire between the tressure and the sceptre. A lis on the centre of the cross ; a point to the left of the lis in the first and third quarters ; four points between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters.

Tressure of nine arcs.—Fig. 462a.

24a. O.	✠ IƆOBVS ✠ DƆI ✠ TRΛCIΛ ✠ RƆX ✠ SƆOTOR	}	29 grs.						
R.	<table> <tr> <td>✠ DRS (✠ P</td><td> TƆƆOTOR</td><td> ƆS Ɔ LI</td><td> BΛTORƆ</td></tr> <tr> <td>VILL</td><td> Λ ✠ ƆD Ɔ</td><td> IŖBV</td><td> ✠ RƆh</td></tr> </table>			✠ DRS (✠ P	TƆƆOTOR	ƆS Ɔ LI	BΛTORƆ	VILL	Λ ✠ ƆD Ɔ
✠ DRS (✠ P	TƆƆOTOR	ƆS Ɔ LI	BΛTORƆ						
VILL	Λ ✠ ƆD Ɔ	IŖBV	✠ RƆh						

Two saltires and a lis on the breast ; I to the right of the neck, a lis

to the left. A lis on the centre of the cross; a point to the left of the lis in the first quarter; a cross to the left and a point to the right of the lis in the third quarter; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. In the S.S.A. collection. A nine-arc tressure groat in the Pollexfen collection has SCOTO ¤, with the reverse as No. 24, except in having a cross to the left and a point to the right of the lis in the third quarter. With the same type of reverse as No. 24, a broken nine-arc tressure groat in the S.S.A. collection has an I to the right, a saltire to the left of the neck, and a saltire to the right of the crown.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

The nine-arc fleur-de-lis groats figured in Lindsay and Wingate belong to the third and fourth varieties.

LARGE INDENTED **⌘** AND **⌘**, WEDGE-STEMMED **⌘**; SHARP **⌘** ON THE
OBVERSE, ROUND **⌘** AND PLAIN **⌘** ON THE REVERSE.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 473.

25. O.	⌘	IAIOBVS	⌘	D&I	⌘	TR&QI&	⌘	R&X	⌘	SCIO	⌘	} 34½ grs.	
R.	⌘	DRS	⌘	P		T&QOTO		RMS	⌘	L			IB&TOR
		VILL				⌘ ¤ &D ‡		IRBV					R&h

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; I to the right of the neck, a lis to the left. A lis on the centre of the cross; a point to the left, and a saltire to the right of the lis in the third quarter; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. The obverse of this coin is from the same die as the Linlithgow groats, Nos. 29, 29a, Fig. 472, which also have the round **⌘** and the plain **⌘** on the reverse. This obverse occurs also on the Linlithgow groat, No. 28, Fig. 464. It is properly a Linlithgow obverse, for the wedge-stemmed T does not seem to have been used at the Edinburgh mint on the fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety. The reverse belongs to the fleur-de-lis groats of the second variety.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats,
Linlithgow.

LINLITHGOW.

Style III. The α and D with the ends projecting in front.

LARGE INDENTED α AND X, WEDGE-STEMMED α,
SHARP α, SMALL ORNAMENTAL α.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 463.

26. O.	⌘ ΙΑΟΒΥΣ * ΔΘΙ * ΤΡΑΙΑΤ * ΡΘΧ * ΣΔΟ																								}	33 grs.
R.	⌘ ΔΡΣ * Ρ						ΤΘΔΟΤΟ				ΡΜΣ ⌘ Λ				Ι * ΒΑΤΟ											
	VILL						Α * ΔΘ				LIRL				IThω											

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; I to the right of the neck. A lis on the centre of the cross; three points to the right of the lis in the third quarter; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters, as on all the following groats of Linlithgow.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 463A.

26a. O.	⌘ ΙΑΟΒΥΣ * ΔΘΙ * ΤΡΑΙΙΑ * ΡΘΧ * ΣΔΟ																								}	32½ grs.		
R.	⌘ ΔΡΣ * Ρ ΤΘΔΟΤΟ						ΡΜΣ ⌘ Λ Ι * ΒΑΤΟ																					
	VILL						Α * ΔΘ				LIRL				ΙΘη⌘													

27. O. From the same die.

R.	⊠ DRS ♣ P	TΘCOTO	RMS ‡ L	I ♣ BATO	}	30 grs.
	VILL ⌘	∇ ♣ DΘ	LIRL	IThω		

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; a lis to the right of the neck, I to the left. A lis on the centre of the cross. No. 26a, which is in the Pollexfen collection, has a point to the left of the lis in the first quarter; No. 27 has three points to the right of the lis in the third quarter.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 464.

28. O.	⌘ ΙΑΟΒΥΣ * ΔΘΙ * ΤΡΑΙΑΤ * ΡΘΧ * ΣΔΟ *																								}	31 grs.
R.	⌘ ΔΡΣ * Ρ				ΤΑΔΟΤΟ				ΡΜΣ ⌘ Λ				ΙΒΑΤΟ *													
	VILL				Α * ΔΘ				LIRL				ITh⌘													

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; I to the right of the neck, a lis to

the left. A lis on the centre of the cross; a saltire to the left of the lis in the third quarter.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Linlithgow.

Tressure of seven arcs, but not extending across the bust.—Fig. 464A.

28a. O.	✠	ΙΑΘΒVS	✠	DΘI	✠	TRΛΘIΛ	✠	RΘX	✠	ΣΘO	}	31 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R.	✠	DRS P		TΘOOTO		RMS L		I*BATTO				
		VIL		LΛ*ΘΘ		LIRL		IThω				

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; I to the right of the neck, a saltire to the left. A lis on the centre of the cross. A point to the right of the lis in the third quarter. In the Pollexfen collection.

LETTERING AS ABOVE, BUT WITH ROUND Θ AND PLAIN Λ ON THE REVERSE.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 472.

29. O.	✠	ΙΑΘΒVS	✠	DΘI	✠	TRΛΘIΛ	✠	RΘX	✠	ΣΘO	✠	}	31 $\frac{3}{8}$ grs.
R.	✠	DRS * P		TΘOOTO		RMS L		IBATOR					
		VILL		Λ*ΘΘ		LIRL		IThω					

29a. O. From the same die.

R.	✠	DRS * P		TΘOOT		ORMS L		IBATOR			}	30 grs.
		VILL		Λ*ΘΘ*		LIRL		IThω				

The obverses of these two pieces are from the same die as No. 28. A lis on the centre of the cross. A point to the right of the lis in the third quarter on No. 29; a point to the left of the lis in the first quarter, and a saltire to the left of the lis in the third quarter, on No. 29a, formerly in the Wakeford, now in the Ferguslie collection. The Edinburgh groat, No. 25, Fig. 472, is from the same obverse die.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 474.

30. O.	✠	ΙΑΘΒVS	✠	DΘI	✠	TRΛΘIΛ	✠	RΘX	✠	ΣΘO	✠	}	33 grs.
R.	✠	DRS * P		TΘOOTO		RMS L		IBATOR					
		VILL		Λ*ΘΘ		LIRL		IThω					

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Linlithgow.

30a. O.	✠	ΙΛΔΟΒVS	✠	DΘI	✠	TRΛΔIΛ	✠	RΘX	✠	SΔO	✠	}	35 grs.
R.	✠	DRS	✠	PTΘΔOT	✠	ORMS	✠	✠	LIBΛT				
		VILL		Λ	✠	DΘ	✠	LIRL		ITh	Θ		

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; I to the right of the neck, a saltire to the left; a saltire to the right of the crown, but not on No. 30a. A lis on the centre of the cross; a point to the right of the lis in the third quarter. The reverse of No. 30 is from the same die as No. 29. No. 30a is in the S.S.A. collection. There are other slight varieties of the Linlithgow groats. As stated in connection with No. 26, all the Linlithgow groats as above have a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters.

Perth.

PERTH.

Style III. The α and D with the ends projecting in front.

LARGE INDENTED Λ AND X, WEDGE-STEMMED T, SHARP Θ,
SMALL ORNAMENTAL U.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 465.

31. O.	✠	ΙΛΔΟΒVS	✠	DΘI	✠	TRΛΔIΛ	RΘX	✠	S	}	33 grs.
R.	✠	DRS	✠	PTΘΔOT		ORMS	✠	LIBΛT	✠		
		VILL		Λ	✠	DΘ	✠	PΘR	✠		
32. O.	✠	ΙΛΔΟΒVS	✠	DΘI	✠	TRΛΔIΛ	RΘX	✠	S	}	31¼ grs.
R.	✠	DRS	✠	PTΘΔOT		ORMS		✠	LIBΛT		
		✠	VI		LL	✠	DΘ	✠	P		
32a. O.	✠	ΙΛΔΟΒVS	✠	DΘI	✠	TRΛΔIΛ	RΘX	✠	S	}	31 grs.
R.	✠	DRS	✠	PTΘΔOT		ORMS	✠	LIBΛT	✠		
		VILL		Λ	✠	DΘ	✠	PΘR	✠		

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; I to the right of the neck, a lis to the left. A lis on the centre of the cross; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. No. 32a is in the Guthrie Lornie collection.

LETTERING AS ABOVE, BUT WITH THE LARGE ORNAMENTAL **II**.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
First variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Perth.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 467.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|---------------------------------|------|------|---|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|---|------------------------|-----------------------|---|----|----|-----|
| 33. | O. | II | II | OBVS | * | DI | * | TR | II | * | RIX | * | SDO | † | } | 3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. | | | | | |
| | R. | II | DN | S | * | P | | T | II | OTO | | R | MS | II | | | L | | IB | II | TOR |
| | | | VILL | | | | | II | * | DI | + | | P | II | B | * | | T | II | | |
| 33a. | O. | II | II | OBVS | * | DI | (I | * | TR | II | * | RIX | * | SDOTOR | | } | 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. | | | | |
| | R. | From the same die as the above. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; I to the right of the neck, a saltire to the left. No appearance of a lis on the centre of the cross; a saltire to the left of the lis in the first quarter; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. No. 33a is in the Guthrie Lornie collection.

SECOND VARIETY OF THE FLEUR-DE-LIS GROATS.

Second variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.

Coins of rough surface. Large crown with a tall well-developed lis in the centre, as on the light Aberdeen and Dumbarton groats of Robert III. Long limp curls, having side locks projecting at right angles immediately below the crown. I on the sceptre-handle, but not at the sides of the neck as on the fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety. A lis usually on the centre of the breast, with a saltire at each side.

Lettering: Rounded **II** with curved projecting front. Plain **II**, sometimes with a peculiar finish—**II**. Wedge-stemmed **II** with forked top. Large indented **II** and **II**. Large **II**. Ornamental **II** and **II**. The **II** and the **II** with straight stems having the ends slightly projecting in front.

On the Stirling, and on some of the Perth groats, the lettering is of a mixed character—partly idiosyncratic, as in the style of the **II**, **II**, **II**, and **II**, and in the plain **II** and **II**; partly corresponding to that on some of the Edinburgh fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety, as in the small hooked **II** and large indented **II**; and partly corresponding to that on the Edinburgh

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Second variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.

and Linlithgow fleur-de-lis groats of the second variety, as in the rounded \mathfrak{G} and plain \mathfrak{L} ; the small plain \mathfrak{T} corresponds with that on the fleur-de-lis groats of the third variety. In the introduction of crescents into the ornamentation, the Stirling and the related Perth fleur-de-lis groats of the second variety resemble the Robert III. groats of Aberdeen and the James I. pennies of Aberdeen; strongly suggesting that, during what appears to have been the suspension of the Aberdeen mint under James I., the moneyers from Aberdeen may have been placed in charge of the Stirling and Perth mints. Certain of the demies have the same characteristics as these Stirling and Perth groats.

Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.

Style III. The \mathfrak{A} and \mathfrak{D} with the ends projecting in front.

LARGE INDENTED \mathfrak{A} AND \mathfrak{X} , ROUNDED \mathfrak{G} , LARGE \mathfrak{O} , ORNAMENTAL \mathfrak{I} AND \mathfrak{F} , PLAIN \mathfrak{L} , SOMETIMES WITH PECULIAR FINISH— \mathfrak{K} , WEDGE-STEMMED \mathfrak{T} .

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 475.

34. O.	\mathfrak{H} I \mathfrak{A} O \mathfrak{B} V \mathfrak{S} * D \mathfrak{E} I * T \mathfrak{R} \mathfrak{A} \mathfrak{C} I \mathfrak{A} * R \mathfrak{E} X * S \mathfrak{C} O \mathfrak{T} *	}	33 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R.	\mathfrak{H} D \mathfrak{N} S P T \mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{C} O \mathfrak{T} R M \mathfrak{S} \mathfrak{H} L \mathfrak{I} B \mathfrak{A} T \mathfrak{O} R \mathfrak{S} VILL \mathfrak{T} * \mathfrak{E} D \mathfrak{S} I \mathfrak{R} BV \mathfrak{S} R \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{H} \mathfrak{S}		
35. O.	From the same die.	}	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R.	\mathfrak{H} D \mathfrak{N} S P T \mathfrak{E} \mathfrak{C} O \mathfrak{T} R M \mathfrak{S} \mathfrak{H} L \mathfrak{I} B \mathfrak{A} T \mathfrak{O} R VILL \mathfrak{T} * \mathfrak{E} D \mathfrak{S} I \mathfrak{R} BV \mathfrak{S} R \mathfrak{G} \mathfrak{H}		

Two saltires and a lis on the breast. A lis on the centre of the cross; an annulet to the right of the lis in the third quarter. A point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters, as on all the following fleur-de-lis groats of the second variety. The \mathfrak{K} has the peculiar finish. This style of \mathfrak{K} occurs only on some of the coins with annulets between the words. A cast forgery of the groat No. 35, in the Ferguslie collection, weighs 48 grs.

Tressure as above.—Fig. 476.

36. O. \boxtimes I π OBVS * DEI $\ddot{\times}$ TR π AI π * REX * S α OT +	}	29 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.	James I. (1406-1436-7). Second variety of the fleur-de-lis groats. Edinburgh.
R. $\frac{\boxtimes \text{D} \text{R} \text{S} \text{P} \text{T} \mid \text{E} \alpha \text{O} \text{T} \text{R} \text{O} \mid \text{M} \text{S} \text{L} \text{I} \text{B} \mid \pi \text{T} \text{O} \text{R} \ddot{\times}}{\text{VILL} \mid \pi * \text{E} \alpha \circ \mid \text{I} \text{R} \text{B} \text{V} \mid \ddot{\times} \text{R} \text{G} \text{h}}$			
37. O. From the same die.	}	32 grs.	
R. $\frac{\boxtimes \text{D} \text{R} \text{S} \text{P} \mid \text{T} \text{E} \alpha \text{O} \text{T} \text{R} \mid \text{M} \text{S} \ddot{\times} \text{L} \text{I} \mid \text{B} \pi \text{T} \text{O} \text{R} \ddot{\times}}{\text{VIL} \mid \text{L} \pi * \text{E} \mid \text{D} \ddot{\times} \text{I} \text{B} \text{V} \mid \circ \text{h} \text{G} \text{R}}$			
38. O. From the same die.	}	31 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.	
R. $\frac{\boxtimes \text{D} \text{R} \text{S} \text{P} \mid \text{T} \text{E} \alpha \text{O} \text{T} \text{R} \mid \text{M} \text{S} \ddot{\times} \text{L} \text{I} \mid \text{B} \pi \text{T} \text{O} \text{R} +}{\text{VILL} \mid \pi * \text{E} \text{D} \ddot{\times} \mid \text{I} \text{R} \text{B} \text{V} \mid \ddot{\times} \text{R} \text{G} \text{R}}$			

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; a saltire to the left of the neck. No. 36 has the π with the peculiar finish, and a lis on the centre of the cross, with an annulet to the right of the lis in the third quarter. No. 37 has the small plain \mathbf{L} , with no appearance of a lis on the centre of the cross, an annulet to the right of the lis in the third quarter. No. 38 has the small plain \mathbf{L} , a lis on the centre of the cross, an annulet to the left of the pellets in the fourth quarter.

Tressure of eight arcs, pointed with saltires; annulets in the external angles.

Fig. 477.

39. O. \boxtimes IOBVS * DEI $\ddot{\times}$ TR π AI π $\ddot{\times}$ REX * S α O $\ddot{\times}$ *	}	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	
R. $\frac{\boxtimes \text{D} \text{R} \text{S} \text{P} \mid \text{T} \text{E} \alpha \text{O} \text{T} \text{R} \mid \text{M} \text{S} \ddot{\times} \text{L} \text{I} \mid \text{B} \pi \text{T} \text{O} \text{R} \ddot{\times}}{\text{VILL} \mid \pi * \text{E} \text{D} \ddot{\times} \mid \text{I} \text{R} \text{B} \text{V} \mid \ddot{\times} \text{R} \text{G} \text{h}}$			
40. O. From the same die.	}	34 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.	
R. $\frac{\boxtimes \text{D} \text{R} \text{S} \text{P} \circ \mid \text{T} \text{E} \alpha \text{O} \text{T} \text{R} \mid \text{B} \pi \text{T} \text{O} \text{R} \mid \text{M} \cup \text{B} \pi \text{T}}{\text{VILL} \mid \pi * \text{E} \text{D} \ddot{\times} \mid \text{I} \text{R} \text{B} \text{V} \mid \ddot{\times} \text{R} \text{G} \text{h}}$			

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; an annulet to the left of the neck. A lis on the centre of the cross; an annulet to the right of the lis in the third quarter. The \mathbf{L} on No. 40 is small and plain, but on No. 39 it has the upturn with the peculiar finish— π , as on the following coin.

James I.

(1406-1436-7).

Second variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

Tressure as above.—Fig. 478.

41. O.	✠ ° ΙΠΑΟΒVS ✠ DAI 8 TRΑΙΙΛ 8 REX ✠ SGO 8				}	34 grs.
R.	✠ DRS P	TΑΑΟTR	MS 1 LI	BATOR 8		
	VILL	Λ ✠ ED	IRBV	8 RGH		

A saltire to the right, an annulet to the left of the neck; otherwise as above. With this style of obverse and reverse, a broken groat in the S.S.A. collection has VILL | Λ ✠ ED 8 | IRBV 8 | RGH 8; plain **Λ** in VILL.

The following have the tressure pointed with fleurs-de-lis; the external angles plain:—

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 487.

42. O.	✠ ΙΠΑΟΒVS ✠ DAI TRΑΙΙΛ ✠ REX ✠ SGO ✠	}	30 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.												
R.	<table><tr><td>✠ DRS P</td><td> </td><td>TΑΑΟTR</td><td> </td><td>MS 1 LI</td><td> </td><td>MSRTO</td></tr><tr><td>VILL</td><td> </td><td>Λ ✠ ED ✠</td><td> </td><td>IRBV</td><td> </td><td>✠ RGH</td></tr></table>			✠ DRS P		TΑΑΟTR		MS 1 LI		MSRTO	VILL		Λ ✠ ED ✠		IRBV
✠ DRS P		TΑΑΟTR		MS 1 LI		MSRTO									
VILL		Λ ✠ ED ✠		IRBV		✠ RGH									
43. O.	From the same die.	}	32 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.												
R.	<table><tr><td>✠ DRS P</td><td> </td><td>TΑΑΟTR</td><td> </td><td>MS 1 LI</td><td> </td><td>BATOR ✠</td></tr><tr><td>VILL</td><td> </td><td>Λ ✠ ED ✠</td><td> </td><td>IRBV</td><td> </td><td>✠ RGH</td></tr></table>			✠ DRS P		TΑΑΟTR		MS 1 LI		BATOR ✠	VILL		Λ ✠ ED ✠		IRBV
✠ DRS P		TΑΑΟTR		MS 1 LI		BATOR ✠									
VILL		Λ ✠ ED ✠		IRBV		✠ RGH									

The breast plain; a cross at each side of the neck. A lis on the centre of the cross; a point to the right of the lis in the third quarter on No. 42. Small plain **Λ**. There are other slight varieties of reverse with this obverse.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 488.

44.	O.	✠ ΙΠΑΟΒVS ✠ ΔΑΙ ΤΡΑΙΙΛ ✠ ΡΑΧ ✠ ΣΑΟΤ	}	29 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.												
	R.	<table><tr><td>✠ DRS P</td><td> </td><td>ΤΑΑΟΤ^{xxx} R</td><td> </td><td>MS 1 LI</td><td> </td><td>ΒΑΤΟRM</td></tr><tr><td>VILL</td><td> </td><td>Α ✠ ΕΔ ✠</td><td> </td><td>ΙRBV ✠</td><td> </td><td>✠ RGH</td></tr></table>			✠ DRS P		ΤΑΑΟΤ ^{xxx} R		MS 1 LI		ΒΑΤΟRM	VILL		Α ✠ ΕΔ ✠		ΙRBV ✠
✠ DRS P		ΤΑΑΟΤ ^{xxx} R		MS 1 LI		ΒΑΤΟRM										
VILL		Α ✠ ΕΔ ✠		ΙRBV ✠		✠ RGH										
45.	O.	✠ ΙΠΑΟΒVS ✠ ΔΑΙ ✠ ΤΡΑΙΙΛ ✠ ΡΑΧ ✠ ΣΑΟΤ	}	31 grs.												
	R.	From the same die as No. 44.														
46.	O.	From the same die as No. 45.	}	32 grs.												
	R.	<table><tr><td>✠ DRS P</td><td> </td><td>ΤΑΑΟΤR</td><td> </td><td>MS 1 LI</td><td> </td><td>ΒΑΤΟR ✠</td></tr><tr><td>VILL</td><td> </td><td>Α ✠ ΕΔ ✠</td><td> </td><td>ΙRBV</td><td> </td><td>✠ RGH</td></tr></table>			✠ DRS P		ΤΑΑΟΤR		MS 1 LI		ΒΑΤΟR ✠	VILL		Α ✠ ΕΔ ✠		ΙRBV
✠ DRS P		ΤΑΑΟΤR		MS 1 LI		ΒΑΤΟR ✠										
VILL		Α ✠ ΕΔ ✠		ΙRBV		✠ RGH										

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; a lis on the centre of the cross. Nos. 44 and 45 have a saltire to the right of the lis in the third quarter.

Small plain **℥**. One variety, with a tressure of seven arcs and a saltire after D&I, has SCOTR ✱, the reverse as No. 46, but with BΠTOR℥ and ✱ RGH ✱

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Second variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

LETTERING: ON THE OBERSE AS ABOVE; LARGE ORNAMENTAL **℥**
AND PLAIN SHARP **Ⓔ** ON THE REVERSE.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 490.

47. O. **⌘** IΠQOBVS ✱ D&I ✱ TRΠQIΠ ✱ R&X ✱ SCOT ✱
R.

⌘ DRS ✱ P	✱ T&QOTO	RMS ℥ L	IBΠTOR ✱
VILL	Π ✱ &D	IRBV	RGH ✱

 } 32 grs.

The obverse is from the same die as Nos. 36, 37, 38, Fig. 476. A lis on the centre of the cross. The large ornamental **℥** and plain sharp **Ⓔ** on the reverse are the same as on the Perth groat, No. 33, Fig. 467, of the first variety, to which class this reverse properly belongs.

LINLITHGOW.

Linlithgow.

LETTERING: AS ON THE EDINBURGH GROATS OF THE SECOND VARIETY.

Tressure of six arcs.—Fig. 489.

48. O. **⌘** IΠQOBVS ✱ D&I ✱ TRΠQIΠ ✱ R&X ✱ SCOT
R.

⌘ DRS ✱ P	T&QOTO ✱	RMS ℥ L	IBΠTO ✱
VILL	Π ✱ B&L	IRL ✱	IT℥Q

 } 33¼ grs.

Two saltires and a lis on the breast; a lis to the right of the neck. A lis on the centre of the cross; a point to the left, and a cross to the right of the lis in the third quarter; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. The arcs of the tressure on this piece are very curiously arranged, extending across, not below the bust, and divided at the top by the centre fleur-de-lis of the crown.

James I.

(1406-1436-7).

Second variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Perth.

PERTH.

LETTERING: ON THE OBERSE AS ON THE EDINBURGH GROATS OF THE
SECOND VARIETY, ON THE REVERSE AS ON THE PERTH GROATS OF
THE FIRST VARIETY.

Tressure of seven arcs.—Fig. 490A.

48a. O.	✠	IAOBVS	✠	DEI	✠	TRAI	✠	RAX	✠	SCOT	✠	}	32 grs.
R.	✠	DRS	✠	PTAOT		ORMS	✠	LIBAT	✠				
		VILL		✠	✠	DE	✠	PER	✠	Th	✠		

The obverse of this piece is slightly double struck, but it is evidently from the same die as the Edinburgh groat, No. 34, Fig. 475; the reverse is from the same die as the Perth groat of the first variety, No. 31, Fig. 465. In the S.S.A. collection.

LETTERING: AS ON THE STIRLING GROATS OF THE SECOND VARIETY.

Tressure of seven arcs pointed above the crown and to the right of the head with three pellets, but to the left of the head with single pellets only.

Fig. 490B.

48b. O.	✠	IAOBVS	✠	DEI	✠	GRAI	✠	RAX	✠	SCO	}	29¼ grs.
R.	✠	DRS	P	TAOTO		RMS	✠	L	IBATOR			
		VILL		✠	✠	DE		PER		Th	✠	

48c. O. From the same die as the above.

R.	✠	DRS	P	TAOTO		RMS	✠	L	IBATO	
		VILL		✠	✠	DE		PER		Th

These two coins are from the same obverse die as the Stirling groat, No. 49. Two crescents and a lis on the breast. A saltire to the left and a crescent to the right of the lis in the third quarter of the cross; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. No. 48b is in the Pollexfen, No. 48c in the B.M. collection.

STIRLING.

LETTERING: RUDE **ⱥ**, CURVED **ⱡ** AND **Ɫ**, ROUNDED **Ⱡ**, SMALL **Ᵽ**,
PLAIN **I**, **ⱦ**, AND **Ɽ**, PLAIN SMALL **ⱥ**, LARGE INDENTED **ⱦ**.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Second variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Stirling.

Tressure of seven arcs pointed with three pellets, but to the left of the head with single pellets only.

Fig. 491.

49. O. **ⱥ** IṖṖOBVS Ṗ DḂI ◊ GRṖṖIṖ ◊ RḂX SḂO
R. **ⱥ** DRS | TḂORM | SILIB | ṖTIVO
VILL | ṖST ◊ | RḂV | ḂVLI } 30 grs.

Two crescents and a lis on the breast. A crescent on the centre of the cross, and to the right of the lis in the third quarter; a point between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters, as also on the following. Specimens of this groat are in the S.S.A. and Pollexfen collections, weighing respectively 36 and 33 grs.

Tressure of seven arcs pointed with single pellets.—Fig. 492.

50. O. **ⱥ** IṖṖOBVS Ṗ DḂI; GRṖṖIṖ; RḂX SḂO
R. **ⱥ** DRS P | TḂṖTO | RMSṖL | IBṖTOR
VILL | Ṗ◊ST | RḂV Ṗ | ḂLVR } 32 grs.

Two crescents on the breast; a saltire to the right of the crown. A crescent to the right, and a saltire to the left of the lis in the third quarter of the cross.

Tressure of seven arcs pointed with fleurs-de-lis.—Fig. 493.

51. O. **ⱥ** IṖṖOBVS Ṗ DḂI ◊ GRṖṖIṖ ◊ RḂX S ◊
R. **ⱥ** DRS P | TḂṖTO ◊ | RMSIL | IBṖTO
VILL | Ṗ◊ST | RḂV ◊ | ḂLVI } 30 grs.

Two crescents on the breast; a saltire to the right of the head; a crescent to the left of the lis in the third quarter of the cross. From the Hendry collection.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Half-groats.

From a passage in the Regulations for a New Coinage, 25th October 1451, under James II., it would seem that half-groats of the fleur-de-lis type had been struck and were in actual currency—"Item fra this new grote (the groat of the crown) be strikin and proclamyt and a special day sett for the course of it than the grote that now rynnys for vj d (the groat of the fleur-de-lis) sall discende to iiij d and the *half grote* thar to ij d." No mention is made in the few moneyers' accounts that have come down to us of a coinage of half-groats of the fleur-de-lis type, but the same has to be said of the half-groats of the crown, of which specimens nevertheless exist. It was usual for the moneyers in their accounts to include the halves of the several pieces of money fabricated by them, of whatever material, under their respective wholes. Keeping in view the extreme rarity of most of the Jacobus half-groats of the following reigns, it is not improbable that half-groats of the fleur-de-lis type may yet be met with.

Gold coinage.

GOLD COINAGE.

The gold coinages of James I. are intimately associated with the silver mintages. In having ascertained the order of issue of the one we have determined that of the other.

The only gold coins that can properly be attributed to James I. are such of the demies as correspond with the silver coinages of James I. in their style of lettering, ornamentation, and execution.

Certain of the lions, or St. Andrews, have been assigned to James I. ; but these, as clearly shown by their style of lettering, ornamentation, and execution, are of the same issues as the crown groats of James II., first struck in 1451.

The Jacobus demies severally correspond with the Jacobus fleur-de-lis groats. One very rare variety, remarkable for the very small quatrefoils in the spandrels on the reverse, may probably have been of earlier issue than the groats, as the lettering, in so far as it differs from that on these pieces, corresponds with the lettering on the earlier pennies of James I.

None of the Acts relating to the coinage of the Jacobus demies have been preserved. We are thus left wholly to conjecture as to the origin of the name of demies as applied to these pieces. It has been supposed by some that they received their name from having, when in course of issue, been of the same currency value in Scotland as the contemporary English half-noble.¹ No Scottish gold coins are known of which these can be regarded as the halves. Keeping in view, however, the recommendation of Parliament, at 26th May 1424, that the money of the kingdom should be amended, and struck "in lik wecht and fynes to the mone of Inglande," it may have been that when the coinage of the demies was ordered, an issue of larger pieces, of which these were to be the halves, may also have been contemplated, the two denominations corresponding respectively to the nobles and half-nobles of England. In the event of only the halves being coined, as seems to have been the case, the name of demies would quite appropriately have been applied to these. It does not appear that the English half-nobles were ever called demies in Scotland.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Gold coinage.

The earliest mention of the Jacobus demies in the Scottish Acts, so far as these Acts are extant, is in the Act of 25th October 1451, ordering the coinage of a "new penny of golde callit a lyone." It is there directed that from the day that the new gold piece "callit a lyone" should be proclaimed, "the demy that now rynnys for ix^s sal ryn than for vj^s viij^d, and the half demy for iij^s iiij^d,"—the values correspondingly placed upon the English half and quarter nobles.

But in 1456, when the Henry Inglis noble of pais (weight) was raised to twenty-two shillings, and the half accordingly, the demy was advanced to ten shillings only, a difference of 10 per cent in their respective values. In 1467, when the Henry noble was raised to twenty-seven shillings and sixpence, and the half accordingly, the demy was advanced to twelve shillings only, a difference of 14·58 per cent in their respective values. In

¹ In "The Contemporary Account of the Murder of James I.," published by Pinkerton in his *History of Scotland*, vol. i. App. p. 465, it is stated that the king, for the apprehension of Sir

Robert Graham, his deadly enemy, and at whose hands he subsequently met his death, had offered "iii thousand demyes of gold, euery pece worth half an English Noble."

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Gold coinage.

the following year, when the rates of the coins were lowered, the Henry noble was reduced to twenty-four shillings, but the demy to ten shillings, its former value, a difference between the half-noble and the demy of 20 per cent. In 1475 the Henry noble was rated at thirty-one shillings, and the demy at thirteen shillings and fourpence, a difference between the half-noble and the demy of 16·25 per cent.

This sufficiently shows that the James demies were not of the intrinsic value of the Henry half-nobles. As further appears from the document relating to the mint, of August 1596, entitled "The condicionis of ane Contract anent the Cunye: the pryces at the whilk all kynd of pieces of gold and silver sall be brocht in to the Cunyiehouse,"¹ the demies, in common with other gold coins of the fineness of 22 carats, were to be received at the mint for £27:10s. the ounce, Scottish money; while the English nobles and their parts, in common with other gold coins of the fineness of "tuentie thrie carrattis aucht granis," or $23\frac{2}{3}$ carats fine,² were to be received for £29:11:8 the ounce, Scottish money. Had the James demies been of the same weight as the Henry half-nobles this would have shown a difference in their respective intrinsic values of only 7·57 per cent. But in weight also the James demies fell short of the standard of the Henry half-nobles. While the English gold coins of the period, unless where indifferently preserved or clipped, seldom vary by more than a fraction of a grain from their proper weight—the Henry half-nobles weighing usually close upon 54 grains Troy—the James demies, even where well preserved, sometimes fall considerably short of that standard, and, taking one with another, give an average of only about 51 grs. Troy.

No gold money of a higher standard than 22 carats fine seems to have been fabricated in Scotland from the issue of the James I. demies till the appearance of the celebrated bonnet pieces late in the reign of James V.

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 267.

² The standard quality of the English noble and its parts was 23 carats $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The

carat at the English mint was divided into 4 grains; at the Scottish mint it was divided into 12 grains. Utter fine gold was represented by 24 carats.

DEMIES.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Demies.

On the obverse the type of the Jacobus demies is the Scottish Lion in a lozenge shield, with a crown above. As wholly contained within the legendary circle, this crown serves also as a mint mark. On the reverse the type is a saltire cross between two fleurs-de-lis, within an orle fleurie composed of six crescents, with a quatrefoil in each of the spandrels. Usually there is an I on the centre of the saltire, and sometimes a subsidiary ornament in the upper or lower angles, or beside one of the fleur-de-lis.

The several forms of the quatrefoils on the reverses assist in distinguishing the several varieties of the demies.

I. On what are evidently the earliest demies of James I., as corresponding with the earlier pennies, the quatrefoils are very small, with annulets on the centres—❀.

II. On what appear to be the demies next in order of issue to these, as being more immediately connected with them by the style of the lettering, the quatrefoils are large, with open centres, without any appearance of the superimposed annulets—❀. These open quatrefoils seem to be wholly confined to the demies corresponding with the fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety, except where the reverse of a demy of an earlier mintage is united to the obverse of a demy of a later coinage.

III. On certain other demies, also corresponding to the fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety, and on all the demies corresponding to the fleur-de-lis groats of the second variety—save in the case of mules, as above referred to—the large quatrefoils have a small pellet on the centres, but showing a certain amount of open space—❀.

IV. On the demies corresponding in style of lettering and ornamentation to the fleur-de-lis groats of the third and fourth varieties, as assigned to James II., the large quatrefoils have large pellets on the centres, nearly filling up the open space—❀.

Quatrefoils on
demies of James
II.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Demies.

V. On some of the demies corresponding to the fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety the quatrefoils have four small pellets on the centres set crosswise—❖.

Demies corresponding to the earlier Pennies.



I. SMALL QUATREFOILS ON THE REVERSES—❖.

LETTERING : SMALL PLAIN **π** AND **x**, SHARP **α**, SMALL **σ**,
PLAIN **I** AND **Λ**, PLAIN **T**.

Fig. 424.

I. O.  I ^π αOBVS † D α I † GR ^π αI ^π † R α X SCOT †	}	51 grs.
R.  S ^π ΛLV ^π × F ^π α † POPVLV ^π † TVV ^π DR σ † ¹		

Fig. 424A.

1α. O.  × I ^π αOBVS † D α I † GR ^π αI ^π † R α † X † SCOTO ×	}	52·3 grs.
R.  S ^π ΛLV × V ^π † F ^π α † POPVLV ^π × TV × V ^π † DR σ †		

No. 1α is in the B.M. collection. Specimens of Nos. 1 and 1α are also in the S.S.A. collection. The letters **α** and **σ** on these pieces have the stems slightly curved, as on the Edinburgh pennies, Nos. 3*b*, 3*c*, 3*d*, Figs. 423E, 423F, 423G, with which they correspond also in the plain **I** and **Λ**; the lettering in these respects differing from that on the demies of the other varieties. The first of the following demies, with the large open quatrefoils on the reverses, has its obverse from the same die as the demy No. 1, and on that side has consequently the plain **I**, and the **α** and the **σ** with the stems slightly curved.

¹ *Save thy people, O Lord.*

Demies corresponding to the Fleur-de-lis Groats of the First Variety.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Demies.

II. LARGE OPEN QUATREFOILS ON THE REVERSES—Φ.

LETTERING AS ABOVE, BUT WITH ORNAMENTAL **I** AND **X**.

Fig. 424B.

1*b*. O. From the same die as No. 1.

R. ⚔ SΛLVVM * FΛC * POPVLVM * TVVM DR *

} 50·7 grs.

In the S.S.A. collection. The letters **Q** and **D** on the reverse have straight stems with slightly indented ends.

Fig. 429.

2. O. ⚔ I * ΛCQOBVS * DΦ * I GRΛCIT * REX SCOT *

R. From the same die as No. 1*b*.

} 52 grs.

The **Q** and the **D** on both sides with straight stems and slightly indented ends, so also on the first two of the following coins.

Fig. 434.

3. O. ⚔ * I * ΛCQOBVS * DΦ * I GRΛCIT * REX SC *

R. ⚔ SΛLVVM FΛC POP * VLV * TVVM DRΦ *

} 52 grs.

4. O. From the same die as No. 3.

R. From the same die as No. 1*b*.

} 49 grs.

4*a*. O. From the same die as No. 3.

R. From the same die as the following piece, No. 5.

} 51 grs.

No. 4*a* is in the S.S.A. collection, from the New Cumnock find.

LETTERING AS ABOVE, BUT WITH LARGE Φ.

Fig. 437.

5. O. ⚔ * I * ΛCQOBVS * DΦ * I GRΛC * IT * REX SC *

R. ⚔ SΛLVVM * FΛC * P * OPVLVM * TVVM DRΦ *

} 52½ grs.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Demies.

6. O. From the same die.

R. ⚔ SΛLVVM * FΛC POPVLVM * TVVM DRΘ

}

49 $\frac{3}{8}$ grs.

The letters α and D on these two pieces, and on the first of the following demies, have straight stems and sharply indented ends; the ⚔ is of a corresponding character. Compare with the lettering on the groats Nos. 9, 9a, Figs. 436, 437B.

Chain-work legendary circles on the reverse.—Fig. 437A.

6a. O. From the same die as No. 5.

R. ⚔ SΛLVVM FΛC POPLVVM * TVVM DRΘ *

}

50·3 grs.

In the S.S.A. collection, from the Wick find; represented also in the B.M. collection.

Chain-work legendary circles on the reverse.—Fig. 437C.

6b. O. From the same die as No. 5.

R. ⚔ SΛLVVM ⚔ FΛC * POPVLVM * * TVVM DRΘ **

}

52·3 grs.

In the B.M. collection; represented also in the Pollexfen collection. The letters α and D on the reverse have straight slender stems, with the ends slightly projecting in front.

Ordinary legendary circles.—Fig. 443.

7. O. ⚔ IΛC OBVS * DΘ * I GRΛC IΛ * RΘX SΛ *

R. ⚔ SΛLVVM ⚔ FΛC POPVLVM * TVVM DRΘ (*)

}

50 grs.

Represented also in the S.S.A. collection. An object that seems to be a pellet below the saltire cross on the reverse is simply a flaw.

The letters α and D on both sides with the ends projecting in front. This is the style of the α and D on all the following demies. Another piece, in the S.S.A. collection, from the same obverse die as No. 7, has SΛLVVM ⚔.

Fig. 443A.

7a. O. From the same die as No. 7.

R. \boxtimes S Λ LV \times V \mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{z} F Λ \mathfrak{C} POPVLV \mathfrak{M} \ast TV \times V \mathfrak{M} D \mathfrak{N} \mathfrak{C} \ast \mathfrak{z} }

51 grs.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Demies.

In the Pollexfen collection. A small saltire below the saltire cross on the reverse.

Fig. 443B.

7b. O. crown \times I Λ \mathfrak{C} OBVS \ast D \mathfrak{C} \ast I GR Λ \mathfrak{C} I Λ \ast R \mathfrak{C} X S \mathfrak{C} \ast

R. \boxtimes S Λ LVV \mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{z} F Λ \mathfrak{C} POPVLV \mathfrak{M} \ast TVV \mathfrak{M} D \mathfrak{N} \mathfrak{C} \ast }

51 grs.

7c. As above, but with two saltires only after S Λ LVV \mathfrak{M} ,

51 grs.

7d. O. crown \times I Λ \mathfrak{C} OBVS \ast D \mathfrak{C} \ast I GR Λ \mathfrak{C} I Λ \ast R \mathfrak{C} \times X S \mathfrak{C} (\mathfrak{z} ?)

R. \boxtimes S Λ LVV \mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{z} F Λ \mathfrak{C} POPVLV \mathfrak{M} \ast TVV \mathfrak{M} D \mathfrak{N} \ast }

52.8 grs.

These three coins are in the S.S.A. collection; Nos. 7b, 7c, are from the New Cumnock find, No. 7d from the Wick find.

Fig. 443c.

7e. O. crown \times I Λ \mathfrak{C} OBVS \ast D \mathfrak{C} \ast I GR Λ \mathfrak{C} I Λ \ast R \mathfrak{C} X S \mathfrak{C} \ast

R. \boxtimes S Λ LVV \mathfrak{M} \mathfrak{z} F Λ \mathfrak{C} POPVLV \mathfrak{M} \ast TVV \mathfrak{M} D \mathfrak{N} \mathfrak{C} \times }

50 grs.

I to the right, above the crown. In the B.M. collection; represented also in the S.S.A. collection. The object resembling a pellet in the upper angle of the saltire cross on the reverse is simply a flaw.

LETTERING AS ABOVE, BUT WITH LARGE INDENTED \mathfrak{A} AND \mathfrak{X} .

Fig. 454.

8. O. crown \times I Λ \mathfrak{C} OBVS \ast D \mathfrak{C} \ast I GR Λ \mathfrak{C} I Λ R \mathfrak{C} X S \ast

R. \boxtimes S Λ LVV \mathfrak{M} \ast F Λ \mathfrak{C} POPVLV \mathfrak{M} \ast TVV \mathfrak{M} D \ast }

48 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

The T on this piece has a peculiar appearance; the base having given way has been supplemented at each side by a short horizontal stroke,

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Demies.

apparently from the same punch as employed in putting in the cross bar on the centre of the F.

Fig. 456A.

8a. O.  • IƆOBVS * DƆ * I GRƆIƆ RƆX S
R.  * SƆLVVƆ * FƆƆ POPVLVƆ * TVVƆ IR * * } 36½ grs.

In the S.S.A. collection, from the New Cumnock find. I in the upper angle of the saltire cross on the reverse, a pellet in the lower. The lettering and the fleurs-de-lis between the words very peculiar. This is a forgery of the same class as the demy No. 12, Fig. 456, but of better workmanship.




LETTERING AS ABOVE, BUT WITH WEDGE-STEMMED .

Fig. 465A.

8b. O.  : IƆOBVS * DƆ * I GRƆIƆ * RƆ *
R.  * SƆ * LVVƆ * FƆƆ POPVLVƆ * TVVƆ * } 51 grs.






In the Guthrie Lornie collection. A pellet in the upper angle of the saltire cross on the reverse, and a small cross pommée in the lower angle, the same as after RƆ on the obverse. This piece and the following seem to have been struck at one or other of the country mints—Linlithgow or Perth; for the wedge-stemmed —as remarked in connection with the Edinburgh groat No. 25, having the Linlithgow obverse—was not employed apparently on the Edinburgh fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety, to which the demies with the large open quatrefoils on the reverses form the corresponding gold coinages.

Fig. 465B.

8c. O.  IƆOBVS * DƆ * I GRƆIƆ * RƆX S *
R.  SƆLVVƆ * FƆƆ POPVLVƆ * TVVƆ D  } 52½ grs.

In the S.S.A. collection. Large ornamental .

III. LARGE QUATREFOILS ON THE REVERSES WITH SMALL PELLETS
ON THE CENTRES—❀.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Demies.

LETTERING AS ABOVE, BUT WITH PLAIN T—SMALL PLAIN Π AND X
ON THE OBERSE, LARGE INDENTED Π ON THE REVERSE.

Fig. 448.

9. O. From the same die as No. 7e. }
R. ❀ * SΛLVVM * FΠQ POPVLVM * TVVM DRG * } 52 grs.

A pellet in the lower angle of the saltire cross on the reverse. This piece does not show the I on the centre of the saltire cross. A demy in the S.S.A. collection, from the Wick find, with the obverse from the same die as the above, has the reverse from the same die as No. 12b.

LETTERING AS LAST, BUT WITH SMALL INDENTED Π AND LARGE
INDENTED X ON THE OBERSE.

Fig. 450A.

- 9a. O. ☙ * IΠQOBVS * DG * I GRΠQIΠ * RGX SQ ‡ }
R. ❀ SΛLVVM * FΠQ * POPVLVM * TVVM DRG * } 51½ grs.

In the S.S.A. collection, from the New Cumnock find. A pellet in the lower angle of the saltire cross on the reverse. This piece corresponds with the Edinburgh groats, Nos. 17, 17a, and 18, Figs. 449, 449A, and 450.

LETTERING AS LAST, BUT WITH LARGE INDENTED Π ON BOTH SIDES.



Fig. 455.

10. O. ☙ * IΠQOBVS * DG * I GRΠQIΠ * RGX SQ ‡ }
R. As No. 9a. } 50 grs.
11. O. From the same die. }
R. As above, but with POPVLVM * } 51¾ grs.

A pellet in the lower angle of the saltire cross on the reverse.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Demies,

Fig. 456.

12. O.  × IΠΑΟΒVS * DΘ * I GRΑΙΙΛ * RΘX SΑ * } 41¼ grs.
R.  * SΛLVVΜ * FΑΑ POPVLVΜ * TVVΜ DRI *



A contemporary forgery. The workmanship of this piece is extremely rude, alike in respect of the types, the lettering, and the ornamentation.

Fig. 456B.

12a. O. From the same die as No. 10. } 50·1 grs.
R.  * SΛLVVΜ * FΑΑ POPVLVΜ * TVVΜ DRI

In the B.M. collection. A pellet in the lower angle of the saltire cross on the reverse.

Fig. 456c.

12b. O.  × IΠΑΟΒVS * DΘ * I GRΑΙΙΛ * RΘX S * } 51¼ grs.
R.  : SΛLVVΜ * FΑΑ POPVLVΜ * TVVΜ D :

In the Pollexfen collection, represented also in the S.S.A. collection. A cross below the lis to the right of the saltire cross on the reverse, and a pellet in the lower angle.

Fig. 457.



13. O. From the same die as No. 12b. } 52¼ grs.
R.  SΛLVVI * FΑΑ POPVLVS * TVVRONΘ *

A pellet in both the upper and the lower angles of the saltire cross on the reverse. A demy in the S.S.A. collection, from the Wick find, differs from this piece only in being without the saltire before IΠΑΟΒVS.

The following demies—all having the wedge-stemmed **Λ** in connection with the sharp **Θ**—correspond with the fleur-de-lis groats of the country mints of the first variety. A remarkable circumstance on these pieces is the substitution of IP, IR, and R for DRI, as if the moneyer had been short of the proper letters.

LETTERING AS ABOVE, BUT WITH WEDGE-STEMMED **Λ**.James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Demies.




Fig. 466.

14. O.  IΛQOBVS * DΘ * I GRΛQIΛ RΘX SO
R.  SLVVΛ * FΛQ POPVLVΛ * TVVΛ * IP } 51 grs.

A pellet beside the lis to the right of the saltire cross on the reverse, and also in the upper angle.

On the following the ornamental **Λ** is of the same large character as on the Perth groats, Nos. 33, 33a, Fig. 467.

Fig. 468.

15. O.  • IΛQOBVS * DΘ * I GRΛQIΛ * RΘX S i
R.  SΛLVVΛ * FΛQ POPVLVΛ * TVVΛ R * * } 52 grs.
16. O. From the same die.
R.  * SΛLVVΛ * FΛQ POPVΛ * TVVΛ IR * } 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.



A pellet in the lower angle of the saltire cross on the reverse, on No. 15.

Fig. 469.

17. O.  IΛQOBVS * DΘ * I GRΛQIΛ * RΘX S *
R.  SΛLVVΛ * FΛQ POPVLV * TVVΛ R * } 50 grs.

A pellet in the lower angle of the saltire cross on the reverse.

Fig. 470.

18. O.  IΛQOBVS * DΘI GRΛQIΛ * RΘX SΛ *
R.  * SΛLVVΛ * FΛ POPVLVΛ * TVVΛ * * } 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Demies.

Demie corresponding on the Obverse to the fleur-de-lis Groats of the First Variety, and on the Reverse to the fleur-de-lis Groats of the Second Variety.

LETTERING: AS LAST, BUT WITH SMALL PLAIN **x** ON THE REVERSE.

Fig. 471.

19. O. From the same die as No. 18. } 5 2¼ grs.
R. **⌘** SΛ×LVVM ꝛ FΛϞ POPVLVM * TVVM R * }

A cross in the upper and a pellet in the lower angle of the saltire cross on the reverse. The **x** on the reverse of this piece is peculiar and very neatly shaped; it is the same **x** as on the Edinburgh groat of the second variety, No. 42, Fig. 487; it does not occur on the fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety.

Demies corresponding to the fleur-de-lis Groats of the Second Variety.

LARGE INDENTED **Λ** AND **⌘**, ROUNDED **Ϟ**, LARGE **Ϟ**, PLAIN **⌘** WITH THE PECULIAR FINISH, WEDGE-STEMMED **Λ**—THE **Ϟ** AND **⌘** WITH THE ENDS PROJECTING IN FRONT.

Fig. 481.

20. O. **⌘** IΛϞOBVS ꝛ DϞI GRΛϞI ꝛ RϞX S ꝛ } 5 2¼ grs.
R. **⌘** SΛLVVM * FΛϞ POPVLVM ꝛ TVVM * Ϟ }

A pellet in the lower angle of the saltire cross on the reverse.

Fig. 484.

21. O. **⌘** IΛϞOBVS ꝛ DϞI GRΛϞIΛ ꝛ RϞX S ꝛ } 5 2 grs.
R. **⌘** SΛLVVM * FΛϞ POPVLVM ꝛ TVVM ꝛ }
- 21a. O. From the same die as No. 21. } 5 1¼ grs.
R. **⌘** SΛLVVM * FΛϞ POPVLVM ꝛ TVVM Λ ꝛ }

21*b*. O. From the same die.

R. ☒ SΛLVVM * FΛC POPVLVM § TVVM :

}

50 grs.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Demies.

These pieces have a pellet in the lower angle of the saltire cross on the reverse. No. 21*a* is in the Pollexfen, No. 21*b* in the S.S.A. collection.

LETTERING AS ABOVE, BUT WITH SMALL PLAIN ☒.

Fig. 486.

22. O. ☙ ΙΛCΟBVS * DΘI ΓΡΛCΙΛ * RΘX SC

R. ☒ § SΛ+LVVM * FΛC POPVLVM § TVVM *

}

51 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

A pellet in the lower angle of the saltire cross on the reverse. The ☒ is identical with that on the Edinburgh fleur-de-lis groat of the second variety, No. 42, Fig. 487.

Fig. 486A.

22*a*. O. From the same die as No. 22.

R. ☒ SΛ * LVVM § FΛC POPVLVM * TVVM R *

}

52 grs.

In the Pollexfen collection. A cross in the upper and a pellet in the lower angle of the saltire cross on the reverse. The demy No. 19, with the obverse corresponding to the fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety, has its reverse from the same die as this piece.

Demies with the Obverses corresponding to the Fleur-de-lis Groats of the Second Variety, and the Reversees to the Fleur-de-lis Groats of the First Variety.

II. LARGE OPEN QUATREFOILS ON THE REVERSES.

LARGE INDENTED ☒ AND ☒, ROUND Θ ON THE OVERSE;

SMALL PLAIN ☒, SHARP Θ, PLAIN T ON THE REVERSE.

Fig. 482.

23. O. ☙ ΙΛCΟBVS § DΘI ΓΡΛCΙ § RΘX S §

R. ☒ SΛLVVM * FΛC * POPVLVM * TVVM DN *

}



52 grs.

The obverse is from the same die as the first described of the demies

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Demies.

corresponding to the fleur-de-lis groats of the second variety, No. 20, Fig. 481; the reverse is from the same die as the demies Nos. 16, 2, 4, Figs. 424B, 429, corresponding to the fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety.

Chain-work legendary circles on the reverse.—Fig. 485.

24. O.  IΛΑOBVS ∶ DΘI GRΛCIΛ ∶ REX S ∶
R.  SLVVΛ ∶ FΛC ∶ POPVLVΛ ∶ ∗ ∶ TVVΛ DNΘ ∶ ∗ ∶ } 51 grs.

From the same obverse die as No. 21, Fig. 484, the second described of the demies corresponding to the fleur-de-lis groats of the second variety; the reverse is from the same die as the demy, No. 66, Fig. 437C, corresponding to the fleur-de-lis groat of the first variety. Figured from a better specimen in the B.M. collection.

III. LARGE QUATREFOILS ON THE REVERSES WITH SMALL PELLETS ON THE CENTRES—.

LETTERING AS ABOVE, BUT WITH LARGE INDENTED  AND
WEDGE-STEMMED  ON THE REVERSE.

Fig. 483.



25. O. From the same die as No. 23.
R.  SLVVΛ ∶ FΛC ∶ POPVLVΛ ∶ ∗ ∶ TVVΛ ∶ ∗ ∶ IP } 49 grs.

A pellet to the right of the saltire cross on the reverse, and in the upper angle. The reverse is from the same die as the demy No. 14, Fig. 466.

The following two demies, from the style of the lettering and ornamentation seem to have been struck at Stirling or Perth.

LETTERING: ON THE OBERSE AS ON THE FLEUR-DE-LIS GROATS OF THE James I.
 COUNTRY MINTS OF THE FIRST VARIETY; ON THE REVERSE AS ON (1406-1436-7).
 THE STIRLING FLEUR-DE-LIS GROATS OF THE SECOND VARIETY. Demies.


Fig. 493A.

25*a*. O.  ΙΑΩΟΒVS * DΘ * I ΓΡΑΔΙΑ RΘX S *
 R.  ΣΑΛVVM § FΑΑ POPVLVM TVVM D * } 50·7 grs.

In the B.M. collection. A crescent below the saltire cross on the reverse.

LETTERING ON BOTH SIDES AS ON THE STIRLING FLEUR-DE-LIS
 GROATS OF THE SECOND VARIETY.

Fig. 493B.

25*b*. O.  ΙΑΩΟΒVS § DΘI § ΓΡΑΔΙΑ § RΘX ΣΑ *
 R. From the same die as No. 25*a*. } 43½ grs.

In the S.S.A. collection, from the New Cumnock find.


HALF-DEMIES.

Half-demies.

SMALL OPEN QUATREFOILS ON THE REVERSES—❖.

SMALL PLAIN π, SHARP Θ, LARGE Θ, ORNAMENTAL I AND X.



Fig. 444.

I. O.  ΙΑΩΟΒVS * DΘ § I ΓΡΑΔΙΑ * R
 R. * ΣΑΛVVM * FΑΑ POPVLVM * TVVM } 24¼ grs.

I above the saltire cross on the reverse.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Half-demies.

Fig. 445.

2. O.  IΛCOBVS * Dⱥ * I GRΛCIΛ * R †
R.  SΛLVVM * FΛC POPVLVM * TV * } 25 grs.

I above and a small saltire below the saltire cross on the reverse. The tressure on this coin consists of seven arcs, with seven quatrefoils. A specimen from the same dies is figured in Wingate, Pl. XV., No. 6, but by mistake rendered with only six arcs. That coin is now in the Pollexfen collection.

A half-demy in the S.S.A. collection, from the New Cumnock find, has its obverse from the same die as No. 2 and its reverse from the same die as No. 1.

The α and the D on these pieces are of the latest described styles, having straight slender stems with the ends slightly projecting in front. The T exhibits the same failure of the punch to the right of the stem as observed on certain of the demies and of the Edinburgh groats of the first variety, pieces struck evidently at the same time as the half-demies. The coins on which this T is presented have more generally the large indented π than the small plain π. None of the half-demies appear to correspond with any other than the fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety.

Billon coinages.

BASER SILVER, OR BILLON, COINAGES.

The smaller silver money of James I., like that of the previous reign, was considerably alloyed with baser material, and apparently in still greater proportion.

It is certain that very considerable coinages of "minuta pecunia," or small silver money, took place under James I. In Robert Gray's account for the money fabricated by him, from 4th June 1434 to 12th July 1435, it is stated that fifty pounds and one ounce of silver was made into small money, as against one hundred and twenty-three pounds seven and a half ounces of silver made into groats.¹ In an earlier account of Robert Gray,

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 17, V.

from 16th May 1433 to 4th June 1434, it is mentioned that one hundred and fourteen pounds seven and a half ounces of silver money had been fabricated,¹ and, although the particular denominations are not stated, there can be no doubt that a fair proportion of this coinage consisted of “minuta pecunia.”

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Billon coinages.

The types of the small base silver or billon money of James I. are the same as those of Robert III. Obverse: full face bust, crowned, without sceptre. Reverse: long cross with three pellets in each quarter.

Pennies and halfpennies were coined; the former at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Inverness; the latter apparently at Edinburgh only.

PENNIES.

Pennies.


ABERDEEN.

Aberdeen.

The close correspondence of the earlier Aberdeen pennies of James I., in their style of lettering, ornamentation, and general appearance, with those ostensibly of Robert III., minted at Aberdeen, and with the later groats of Aberdeen having the name of Robert, warrants the presumption that these represent the very first coinages of James I.—that is, as issued under his own name.

Fig. 422.

I. O. ✠ IACOB I ✠ DEI ✠ G ✠ REX ✠ SCOTO	}	14 grs.
R. VILL A ✠ DE ABR DEB		

The lettering is of the same plain open character as on the light Aberdeen groats of Robert III.; showing the same remarkable  with the very broad top and diminutive shank. The words on the obverse are divided partly by trefoil-like ornaments, which may be fleurs-de-lis, with crescents below, partly by the same ornaments with pellets below; two crosses after VILL on the reverse.

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 17, IV.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Pennies.
Aberdeen.

Fig. 422A.

1a. O. ✚ IꝀDOB(I ✚ DꝀ)I G ✚ RꝀX ✚ SꝀOT } 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. (V)ILL | Ꝁ ✚ DꝀ | ꝀBR | (DꝀ)Ꝁ

The same lettering as on the foregoing. The words on the obverse are divided by trefoils or fleurs-de-lis and pellets only; a trefoil or lis after VILLꝀ. In the Cochran-Patrick collection.

Fig. 422B.

1b. O. ✚ IꝀꝀOBI ✚ DꝀI ✚ G ✚ RꝀX ✚ SꝀOT } 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. VILL | Ꝁ ✚ DꝀ | ꝀB(R) | (D)ꝀꝀ

The lettering and ornamentation as on the preceding, but with a trefoil or lis and pellet after VILLꝀ. In the Pollexfen collection.

Fig. 423.

2. O. ✚ I(ꝀꝀOBI ✚ DꝀ)I ✚ G RꝀX ✚ SꝀOT } 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. VILL | ꝀDꝀ | ꝀBꝀR | DꝀ(Ꝁ)

The same style of lettering and ornamentation between the words as on the preceding. This is the coin figured in Lindsay, 1st Sup. Pl. III. No. 1, and in Wingate, Pl. XIV. No. 13, in both cases represented as a penny of Robert III. From its correspondence in the style of head, crown, and bust with the penny Fig. 422B, and the similar coins, Figs. 423A, 423B, 423C, I have no hesitation in appropriating it to James I. Unfortunately, the king's name is quite illegible. Wingate, in his illustration of the piece, has supplied the legend on the obverse in his own manner, as if in all respects it had been quite distinct. This penny has a more debased appearance than is usual with the pennies of Robert III., which makes it the more probable that it belongs to James I.

Fig. 423A.

2a. O. ✚ IꝀ(ꝀOB)I ✚ DꝀI • G • RꝀX • SꝀO } 14 grs.
R. VILL | Ꝁ (DꝀ | ꝀBR) | ꝀꝀꝀ

The same lettering as on the preceding. The words on the obverse

divided partly by a trefoil or fleur-de-lis, partly by pellets. In the Cochran-Patrick collection.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Pennies.
Aberdeen.

Fig. 423B.

2*b*. O. ✚ IƆƆOBI ‡ DƆI ‡ G RƆX ‡ SƆO
R. VILL | Ɔ ‡ DƆ | ƆBR | DƆR } 15 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.

The lettering as on the preceding. Two crescents, back to back, after IƆƆOBI and RƆX; two crosses or fleurs-de-lis after DƆI; a crescent and pellet after VILLƆ. In the Pollexfen collection, as is also the following piece.

A lis to the right of the neck.—Fig. 423C.

2*c*. O. ✚ IƆƆOBI ‡ DƆI ‡ G ‡ RƆX ‡ SƆOTO
R. VILL | Ɔ ‡ DƆ | ƆBR | DƆR } 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

The lettering as on the preceding. The words divided by trefoils or fleurs-de-lis and pellets.

The three pennies, Figs. 422B, 423B, 423C, along with the REX SCOTORVM pennies, Figs. 403B, 403C, having the name of Robert, and the two Edinburgh pennies of James I., Figs. 423E, 423F, were obtained in one lot by the Rev. Mr. Pollexfen at a London sale some years ago, and appear to have belonged to the same find.

A lis to the right of the neck.—Fig. 423D.

2*d*. O. ✚ IƆƆOBI ‡ DƆI ‡ G ‡ RƆX ‡ SƆOT
R. VILL | Ɔ ‡ DƆ | ƆBR | DƆR } 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

The lettering as on the preceding. The words on the obverse divided by trefoils or fleurs-de-lis and pellets; two crosses or fleurs-de-lis after VILLƆ. In the S.S.A. collection.

A remarkable circumstance, distinguishing the above described pennies of Aberdeen from all the other coins of James I., and indeed from all other Scottish money, is the having the king's name in the genitive, as on ancient Greek coins, although, strange to say, the royal title is given in the usual manner, that is, in the nominative case.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Pennies.
Aberdeen.

On the following two pennies of Aberdeen the king's name is rendered in the regular manner. In respect of lettering, these two pieces correspond generally with the foregoing, but have the Λ , I, and R more in the style in which those characters appear on the groats. The introduction of annulets at the sides of the neck on the first described coin, and into the inscriptions on the reverses of both pieces, connects them with the annulet groat and demy coinages, and with the Edinburgh halfpenny in the Cochran-Patrick collection having annulets in the legend on the obverse and at each side of the neck. No Edinburgh pennies of James I. with annulets appear to be known, but possibly specimens of these may yet be met with. The smaller coins with the annulets differ from the larger pieces in one notable respect, viz., in having the king's curls formed in the earlier manner, that is, emerging immediately from below the crown, instead of with the diverging cross lock projecting at right angles at each side of the head. Other instances, as we come to examine the coinages of the following reigns, will present themselves of the smaller denominations preserving an earlier character than is found on the larger pieces.

A large annulet at each side of the neck.—Fig. 479.

3. O. ✥ I Λ QOBVS D Θ I (G)R Λ QI Λ R Θ	}	1 5½ grs.
R. ✥ VIL L Λ D Θ Λ B Θ ◦ D Θ R		

The obverse of this penny is so badly preserved that it is very difficult to say of what style are the curls. My first impression was that it afforded an instance of the cross-lock variety. There can be no doubt, however, of the character of the curls on the following coin, in the Cochran-Patrick collection, having the identical lettering on the obverse as on this piece.

Fig. 479B.

3a. O. ✥ I Λ QOBVS + D Θ I + GR Λ D Λ + R Θ (X)	}	1 2¼ grs.
R. ✥ VIL L Λ (D Θ) Λ B Θ R D Θ R 8		

The objects after D Θ I and GR Λ D Λ , here represented as trefoils or fleurs-de-lis, exhibit a greater resemblance to quatrefoils, possibly owing to the manner in which the coin is struck.

EDINBURGH.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Pennies.
Edinburgh.

The first two of the following pieces are in the Pollexfen collection as previously mentioned, and appear to have belonged to the same find as the two REX SCOTORVM pennies with the name of Robert, Figs. 403B, 403C, and the three Aberdeen pennies of James I., Figs. 422B, 423B, 423C. They have the same plain I as on these pennies, and the L is also plain. In their other lettering they accord with the early demies having the small quatrefoils on the reverses, and with the corresponding fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety. Small plain A, sharp G, slender R. The U and the D have the stems slightly curved. These coins are of good weight and module, and the billon is apparently of fair quality.

Fig. 423E.

3b. O. (+) IΛOVBVS + DGI + GRΛCIT (R)	}	16½ grs.
R. VILL A + G(D IRB)V RGH		

Fig. 423F.

3c. O. + IΛOVBVS (DGI) GRΛCIT R	}	15½ grs.
R. VILL A GD IRBV RGH		

The R at the end of the legend on the obverse of this penny is of the broad character, as on the IΛOBI Aberdeen pennies.

Fig. 423G.

3d. O. ⚔ IΛOVBVS + DGI + GRΛCIT + R	}	12 grs.
R. VILL A GD IRBV RGH		

In the S.S.A. collection. This is the best preserved Edinburgh penny of James I. that I have seen.

All the following pennies of Edinburgh have the head, crown, and lettering in the same style as on the fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Pennies.
Edinburgh.

Fig. 433.

4. O. $\text{⌘ I} \text{⌘ OBVS} * \text{D} \text{⌘} \text{I} * \text{GR} \text{⌘ I} \text{⌘ R}$ }
 R. $\text{⌘ VIL} \mid \text{L} \text{⌘} \text{⌘} \text{⌘ D} \mid * \text{IRBV} * \mid \text{RG} \text{⌘} * \text{⌘}$ } 14 grs.

The face, unfortunately, is much rubbed, but the legendary circles are in a very good state. A saltire apparently at each side of the crown, and at the sides of the neck, as on the Inverness penny, Fig. 427A. The crown is the exact counterpart of the crown on that penny, and the spread of the curls is the same. The lettering is the same as on the groats, Nos. 2 to 7a—small plain π , sharp θ , small ϕ , ornamental I and X , the α and D with straight stems and slightly indented ends. This is the piece figured by Wingate, Pl. XVI. No. 15, and represented as reading $\text{TR} \text{⌘ I} \text{⌘}$.

Fig. 451.

5. O. $\text{⌘ I} \text{⌘ (OBVS)} * \text{D} \text{⌘ I} \text{ GR} \text{⌘ I} \text{⌘}$ }
 R. $\text{⌘ VIL} \mid \text{L} \text{⌘} (\text{⌘} \text{⌘}) \mid \text{DIRB} \mid \text{VRG} \text{⌘}$ } 11 grs.

Fig. 452.

6. O. $\text{⌘ I} \text{⌘ OBVS} * \text{D} \text{⌘ I} \text{ TR} \text{⌘ I} \text{⌘} *$ }
 R. $\text{⌘ VIL} \mid \text{L} \text{⌘} \text{⌘} \text{⌘ D} * \mid \text{IRBV} \text{⌘} \mid * \text{RG} \text{⌘} \text{⌘}$ } 14 grs.

No. 5 has three pellets, trefoil-wise, to the left of the crown, and a cross to the left of the neck; No. 6 has a saltire at each side of the neck. Both coins show a point between the pellets on the reverse. Lettering: large indented π and large ϕ , the α and D with straight stems slightly projecting in front, lob-stemmed I in $\text{TR} \text{⌘ I} \text{⌘}$.

Inverness.

INVERNESS.

The Inverness pennies of James I., in the style of the head and of the crown, correspond with the fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety—so far, at least, as represented by the three pennies here described. Of

these, the first two have the plain I and I of the Edinburgh pennies, Nos. 3*b*, 3*c*, Figs. 423*E*, 423*F*; the third has the ornamented I and I usual to the fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety. In their other lettering they correspond with the Edinburgh pennies Nos. 3*b*, 3*c*.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Pennies.
Inverness.

Fig. 426.

7. O. † IΠΑΟΒVS † DΘI † GRΛ † RΘX † ΣQ }
R. † VIL | LΛ : IR | RΘR | RI(S) } 11 grs.

Formerly in the Sheriff Mackenzie and Wingate collections. The fleurs-de-lis between the words on the obverse are double barred below.

Fig. 427.

8. O. † I×(ΠΑΟΒV)ς DΘI GRΛ : RΘX }
R. (V)ILL | * Λ IR | RΘR | RIS } 13 grs.

Formerly in the Lindsay and Wingate collections. This is the piece figured by Lindsay, Pl. XVI. No. 1, and by Wingate, Pl. XIV. No. 11, in both cases as a penny of Robert III. Unfortunately the king's name is wholly obliterated, save the initial letter and a dim outline of the last. By Lindsay and Wingate the initial letter has been treated as an R, but, as now better brought out, it is shown to be an I with a saltire¹ after it; and, unless I am much mistaken, there is a saltire of the same character at the end of the legend on the reverse, but of which only the lower portion can be recognised owing to the edge of the coin being cut away at that part. The style of the head and the crown on this piece is unquestionably that of James I., as rendered on the first variety of the fleur-de-lis groats, more especially in the arrangement of the curls. Any one looking at the coin, without regard to the inscription, would pronounce it to belong to James I. When Lindsay's and Wingate's works on Scottish coins were

¹ This saltire is more particularly observable in the legendary circle towards the spectator; when the coin is held upside down, that is, with an excellent method for resolving uncertain the tops of the letters and other characters objects.

James I.
(1406-1436-7).
Pennies.
Inverness.

published no other billon pennies of Inverness were known. Since then the two indubitable specimens of this mint as here published of James I., Nos. 7 and 8a, have occurred, but none relating to Robert III.

Fig. 427A.

8a. O. ⚔ IACOBVS ⚔ DEI ⚔ GRATIA ⚔ R	}	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. ⚔ VIL × LΛ × IN (NOR NI)S ×		

In the Pollexfen collection. A saltire at each side of the crown and at the sides of the neck.

From a reference in the Act of James II., of 25th October 1451, it appears that false money had been made in Inverness. After directing that "the pennys at war strikyn be the kingis cunyeouris that is to say Robyn Gray John of Dalrimpillis fadir hymself Alexander Tode and John Spethy sal haf course as thai now haf . . . and of the pennys sal be tane bot xij d in a punde," it is ordered that "all vthir kynde of pennys strikyn be Henry Goldsmyth and be all vthir false cunyeouris outhir in Innerness Disert or Forfar or in ony vthir place sal haf na course fra this day furth." Possibly, as there was a mint at Inverness under James I., any false billon money made there would bear the name of Inverness itself,¹ but it may have been different with what was fabricated in Dysart and Forfar. The reference to Forfar as a place where money was made is interesting in connection with the two sterlings of Alexander III., inscribed SIMOND ON FOR.

Halfpennies.

HALFPENNIES.

Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.

The halfpennies of James I. appear to be of even greater rarity than the pennies. The coins described in Lindsay and Wingate as halfpennies

¹ The penny No. 8 presents a very coppery appearance where rubbed on the obverse, and the workmanship is rude. Very probably, therefore, this piece may have been fabricated by some of these "false cunyeouris."

of James I. belong chiefly to James III., and are properly the pennies of that reign; for the Scottish billon money deteriorated in intrinsic value just in proportion as the Scottish silver and gold pieces became of lesser intrinsic values, as compared with their nominal prices. The first of the pieces here described is of very neat appearance. It corresponds with the earlier fleur-de-lis groats of the first variety.

Fig. 427B.

1a. O. * IƆOBVS DƆI GRƆ REX SƆOTOR	}	6 grs.
R. VIL LƆ Ɔ D — — Ɔ		

In the S.S.A. collection.

The following halfpenny of James I. was formerly in the Lindsay and Wingate collections, and is the coin figured in Lindsay, Pl. XVI. No. 2, and in Wingate, Pl. XVII. No. 3.

Fig. 480.

1. O. Ɔ IƆOBVS Ɔ DƆI TRƆIRƆ *	}	8 grs.
R. * VIL LƆ * ƆD IRBV Ɔ RIƆ * +		

In the style of the head, except in the absence of the cross locks beneath the crown, this piece corresponds with the fleur-de-lis groats of the second variety. So also does the following halfpenny in the Cochran-Patrick collection, which, in having annulets at the sides of the neck and in the legendary circle on the obverse, is still more unmistakeably associated with these groats.

Fig. 479A.

1b. O. (*) IƆ * ƆRIV Ɔ Ɔ DƆI TR	}	6 grs.
R. * VI LLƆ ƆBD RGƆ		

A point between the pellets in the quarters of the cross. The first letter in the third section of the legendary circle on the reverse is an Ɔ reversed. The peculiar cross before the letters VI in the first section has evidently been formed by two of the forked I's, the same as in the legendary circles, struck cross-wise one upon another.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).

James II.

ACCEDED IN THE SEVENTH YEAR OF HIS AGE, 20TH FEBRUARY 1436-7;
KILLED AT ROXBURGH BY THE BURSTING OF A CANNON, 3D AUGUST
1460.

The pound of weight now in use at the Scottish mint was the pound of sixteen ounces, "conforme to the French wecht." The first mention of this pound occurs in the account of the moneyer Robert Gray, in connection with coinages from the 12th of September 1436 to the 18th of July 1438; where it is referred to as "libra continente sexdecim uncias ponderis de Troya." The French weight, introduced apparently under James I., continued to be the standard employed at the Scottish mint down to the end of the Scottish coinage. In the following table I have given the equivalents of the several parts of this weight in English Troy weight, deduced from Napier of Merchiston's Table L,¹ and exactly tallying with the calculations in the table annexed to the Proclamation of James VI., after his accession to the English throne, distinguishing in English and Scottish weights² the several coins issued for the United Kingdom.

Scottish Weight.						English Troy Weight.	
1 grain						=	·8179785 grs.
24	=	1 denier				=	19·631484 "
36		1½	=	1 drop			= 29·447226 "
576	24	16	=	1 ounce			= 471·155616 "
4,608	192	128	8	=	1 merk	=	3,769·244928 "
9,216	384	356	16	·2	=	1 pound	= 7,538·489856 "
147,456	6144	5696	256	32	16	=	1 stone = 120,615·837696 "

In the moneyers' accounts under James II. specific mention is made of coinages of demies down to the 21st July 1450. The groat issues associated with the demies are, as we have seen, the groats of the fleur-de-lis. No accounts of the coinages of gold or silver money from the 21st July 1450 to

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. lxxxv.

² Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*, vol. i. p. 363.

the 17th May 1452 appear to have been preserved. Possibly during that period the mint may not have been very active, on account of a new coinage of gold and silver money having been in contemplation, as fully set forth in the Parliamentary Record of the 25th October 1451, embodying "The Avisement of the Deputis of the thre Estatis tuiching the mater of the money." James II.
(1436-7-1460).

The Deputies in their "avisement" respecting "the new strak to be maide," recommended that "thar be strikyn in this realme new mone conformyt ewin in wecht to the mone of Inglande—And at thar be strikin of the vnce of brynt siluir, or bulyeon of that fynes, viij grottis, ande of the samyn mater and wecht as efferis half grote, penny, half penny and ferding—Item that thare be strikyn ane new penny of golde callit a lyone with the prent of the lyon on the ta side and the ymage of Sanct Andro on the tother side, with a side cote ewin to his fute, haldande the samyn wecht of the half Inglis nobil—Item that the prouision be maid for the grauouris of yrnis and now incontinent traist sworne men pas furth and resaif al the yrnis of the kingis strikaris bath of gold and siluir togidder with the letteris of grauing fra the grauouris and befor the king and his consal thai be distroyit. Ande the new yrnis that sal be maide sal be grauyn within the cunye place."

Reference is made to this new money in the appendix to the account of "John Laundale," for his coinages from the 17th May 1452 to the 19th June 1453. It is there stated, "The xviiij day of June the yere etc. liii, ther was deliverit til Alexander Naper, provost of Edynburgh, be the auditouris of the chekkar vij assais of gold, xxxiiij grotis of xij d grotis and j d in a lok fast box, the quhilke was of the assais of siluir and gold syn the xvij day of Maij the yer etc. lij to the said xviiij day of June the yer etc. fyfty thre yeris, to be keptit quhil the king will ger assay the assais."

The twelvepence groats in question are the groats of the crown. These are undoubtedly the companion issues of the new gold lion coinages, to which, in the style of the lettering and ornamentation, they correspond exactly as the fleur-de-lis groats to the gold demy coinages. At their first issue the new groats were to pass "for viij d the pece," and to "be strikyn

James II.
(1436-7-1460).

ewin sa furth wyth on to the said new grot ryn for xij d and the half grote for vj d and the penny for iij d." The fleur-de-lis groats, which hitherto had been running for sixpence, were on the issue of the crown groats to be reduced to fourpence.

With respect to the proposed gold coinage, it was recommended by the Deputies that "the said new lyon fra the day it sal be cryit to haf course sall ryn for vj s viij d of the said new mone. Ande the half lyone of wecht and of fynes thereafter haf course for iij s iiij d. Item, efter the course of the said proclamacion, the demy that now rynnys for ix s sal ryn than for vj s viij d and the half demy for iij s iiij d—Item, that the lyone and half lyon be strikyn ewin sa furth wyth and haf course to the said tyme, the lyon for x s and the half lyon for v s."

In the Act of Parliament, 19th October 1456, raising the rates of the coins, it is mentioned—"ande to the entent that the Demyis that ar kepit in hande sulde cum out and haif cours throu the Realme and syne to remane in the Realme and nocht to be hade out of it, it is thocht spedfull that the demy be cryit to x s. And the new lion to haif course for x s as it hais. And the new xij d grot to be cryit to xij d nochtganstanding it was ordanyt to haif course for viij d fra certane tyme furth And the vj d grot till haif course as it hais—*And at the cunyeouris vnder the payne of dede nother cunye demy nor vthir that is cryit till haif course in the lande nor yit vj d grotis.*" The passage here italicised can scarcely be explained otherwise than on the supposition that nefarious practices had been engaged in on the part of the moneyers, seeing that, in the Act providing for the new coinage, 25th October 1451, it had been enjoined that the dies and the letters of graving for the old coinages were to be destroyed in the presence of the king and his Council. So many dies were employed from first to last upon the demy and the fleur-de-lis groat coinages that it may have been no difficult matter for the moneyers, if so inclined, to have abstracted some for illegal use. Possibly it may have been from dies thus surreptitiously acquired that certain of the demies and fleur-de-lis groats here described under James I., having their obverses and reverses from different and apparently not always consecutive issues, were struck. This also, to some extent, may

account for the singular circumstance that three out of five demies in the Ferguslie collection, here described under James II., having their obverses corresponding to the fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety, should have had their reverses from dies corresponding to the fleur-de-lis groats of the third variety. James II.
(1436-7-1460).

Nothing is mentioned in the "Avisement" of the Deputies of the three Estates of the Scottish Parliament, 25th October 1451, respecting the proposed quality of the new gold coinage. But, from the "Contract anent the Cunye," 1596, we learn that the lions, or "St. Andrews," were of the same fineness as the demies—22 carats. Both denominations were to hold the same weight as the contemporary English half-noble of 54 grs.; and the records show that, during the long period in which the demies and the lions severally obtained currency, both were usually received at the same values. The only difference, therefore, in the new gold coinage from that by which it was preceded, was a change of type, and subsequently of the inscription on the reverse. Possibly an improvement in the quality of the gold money may have been contemplated, for this is the only instance in the Scottish gold series in which, till we come to the sword and sceptre pieces of James VI., a new mintage did not differ, in weight or quality, or in both, from the foregoing; and even with those pieces the change of type involved a material alteration in the currency value from that of the preceding coinage, the riders of 1593-1601.

The new silver money, however, alike in quality and weight, was to be a decided improvement on the old. It was to be of "brynt siluir or bulyeon of that fynes."

By the term "brynt siluir," as employed in the following reign, we are to understand silver refined by fire till it was utterly pure. Thus, in the Act of Parliament 1483, on the occasion of a new coinage of groats which were ordered "to be equale in finace to the auld Inglis groit and ten of thame to mak the vnce of siluir to haue cours and gang for xiiij d," it was directed that the merchants importing "brynt siluir," which, as enacted by law, was to be in proportion to the merchandise exported by them, "sal haue for ilk vnce ten of the said grotis." That is, weight for weight in

James II.
(1436-7-1460).

money of 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine on each ounce of which money, over and above the expenses of coinage, a royalty of two pennies had been paid to the king. In the subsequent enactments relating to this same money, while its intrinsic and currency value underwent no change, the price to be paid in it for the ounce of "brynt siluir" was advanced to twelve shillings, or fourpence more than its own currency value per ounce, which at ten groats of fourteenpence each, amounted to eleven shillings and eightpence only. Moreover, regarded as bullion, the ounce of silver money of 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine, at eleven shillings and eightpence, was in intrinsic value less by only tenpence-halfpenny than the ounce of utter pure silver, that is, silver of 12 oz. fine. It may therefore be regarded as certain that "brynt siluir," as above understood, was utterly pure silver.

In the recommendation of the Deputies of the Three Estates of the Scottish Parliament, 25th October 1451, that the new silver coinage should be of "brynt siluir," it is probable, however, that all that was implied was that this new money should be of good silver, of at least equal quality to that of England. The several denominations of which it was to consist, as enumerated—groat, half-groat, penny, halfpenny, and farthing—were the divisions in use in the English coinage. But of these the farthing had not been employed in the Scottish numismatic series since the reign of David II., and, so far as known, has never been represented from that time, at least in silver, or even in billon. The English penny and halfpenny were of good silver, as here proposed for the new Scottish money. As actually issued, however, the pennies of James II. were certainly of no better material than the pennies of the preceding two reigns. Halfpennies appear to have been struck, but I have not met with any specimens of these.

The new Scottish silver money was to be "ewin in wecht to the mone of Inglande;" but the groat of this coinage, as struck in the proportion of eight to the ounce, would have realised a standard weight of only 58·89 grs. Troy, as against 60 grs. Troy, the standard weight of the contemporary English groat, 90 of which went to the Tower pound, equivalent to 5400 grs. Troy. As regards their actual weight, however, the groats of the crown fall considerably short of that shown by the English groats. Many of the

latter weigh fully 60 grs. Troy, while of the former it is most exceptional to meet with any weighing more than $57\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Troy. The 42 examples of the crown groats in the Ferguslie cabinet give an average weight of only 53 grs. Troy, as against 57·7 grs. Troy, the average weight of 11 Henry VI. groats of the heavy coinage in the same collection.

And under James III., when the rates of foreign and native coins were fixed at 12th October 1467, we find that while the “auld Inglis grot”—that is, the groat of the late heavy standard of 60 grs. Troy, and such pieces of the earlier heavy standard as were then circulating, which in finds of coins of this period are usually met with in a clipped state—was allowed course at sixteenpence, and the “new Inglis grot of Eduarde,” of the standard weight of 48 grs. Troy, for twelvence, the Scottish groat of the crown, nominally of the same standard weight as the late heavy English groat, and professedly of “brynt siluir or bulyeon of that fines,” was ordered to pass for fourteenpence only, and the groat of the fleur-de-lis for eightpence. And in 1468, when the rates of foreign and native coins were reduced, while the currency values of the “auld Inglis grote” of 60 grs. Troy, and of the “new (Inglis) grote” of 48 grs. Troy, were respectively fixed at thirtepenne and elevenpence, the Scottish groats of the crown and of the fleur-de-lis were respectively rated at twelvence and sixpence-halfpenny. In these valuations no injustice, we may be certain, was done to the native coinage.

During the time that the crown groats were in actual course of issue they were current for exactly double the prices placed upon the fleur-de-lis groats. Thus, when the crown groat was valued at eightpence, the fleur-de-lis groat, which had formerly been passing for sixpence, was reduced to fourpence; and when the price of the crown groat was advanced to twelvence the fleur-de-lis groat was again raised to sixpence. After both denominations had ceased to be in course of issue the disproportion between their relative currency values, although not quite so great as before, was still more than was warranted by the actual average weights relatively afforded by the coins had their qualities been the same. While the 42 examples of the crown groats in the Ferguslie cabinet, as above stated, give

James II.
(1436-7-1460).

an average weight of 53 grs. Troy, the 52 specimens of the fleur-de-lis groats in the same collection, here described under James I., show an average weight of 32 grs. Troy, and this is the average afforded by the 20 fleur-de-lis groats of the Ferguslie collection described under James II.

Silver coinage.

SILVER COINAGE.

Third variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.

THIRD VARIETY OF THE FLEUR-DE-LIS GROATS.

From the account of Robert Gray, rendered on the 18th of July 1438,¹ we learn that, from the 12th of September 1436 to the 24th of December ("usque vigiliam natalis domini") 1437, 108 pounds 7 ounces of silver had been fabricated by this moneyer in groats; and from the 24th of December 1437 to the 18th of July 1438, 128 pounds 8 ounces of silver, also in groats. Of these groat coinages, only the portion for the first five months and eight days—from the 12th of September 1436 to the 20th of February following—belonged to the reign of James I. For the remainder of the first period embraced in this account, ending 24th December 1437, it is not likely that there would be any alteration in the impression of the coins. But, from the division of the account into two parts, it is very probable that a change of dies took place when the second period commenced.

The fleur-de-lis groats, here described under James II. as the third variety, were certainly of later issue than those described under James I. as the first and second varieties. The demy coinages, to which these are related by the style of lettering and ornamentation, further connect them with the fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety; for, as previously remarked, out of the five demies in the Ferguslie collection, with their obverses corresponding to the fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety, three have their reverses from demies corresponding to the fleur-de-lis groats of the third variety. The fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety have the same florid style of bust, peculiar lettering, and sharply cut saltire between the words, as on the corresponding variety of the crown groats, which are thus shown

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 22.

to be the earliest issues of that series, as these are the latest of the fleur-de-lis coinages. While their counterparts in the crown series, like all the other groats of the crown, are without the sceptre at the king's side, these, like all the other fleur-de-lis groats, have a sceptre at the king's side.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Third variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.

The tall narrow crown, the compact bushy curls, and the unornamented bust—usually quite detached from the inner circle—render the groats of the third variety easily distinguishable from the other groats of the fleur-de-lis series. The lettering, as described by Lindsay, is “short and thick,” the one remarkable feature being the **II**, which is formed by two I's (II) placed close together, and having the appearance of a Roman N, without the connecting cross bar. The words are usually divided by annulets, but sometimes by crescents, and occasionally by pellets. The demy coinages related to the fleur-de-lis groats of the third variety, while exhibiting the same style of lettering, have the words divided by annulets only; so far, at least, as specimens of these have come under my notice.

The tressure round the bust is pointed with single pellets. Wingate describes the bust on these coins as clothed; and although, in general, it presents a rather nude appearance, the suggestive manner in which the lines of the garment are indicated on the two groats with the sceptre to the king's left, Nos. 3*a*, 4, Figs. 496*B*, 497, seems to leave no doubt that it is really so. Possibly the bust on the fleur-de-lis groats of the first and second varieties ought also to be regarded as clothed. The mints known of the fleur-de-lis groats of the third variety are Edinburgh, Linlithgow, and Stirling; of these only the first is mentioned by Lindsay and Wingate.

On all the following the fleurs-de-lis occupy the first and the third quarters of the cross.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh.

CRESCENT COINAGE.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 495.

I. O.	✚	IA	OBVS	ꝺ	DAI	GR	AI	IA	RA	X	SC	TOR
R.	✚	DI	IS	P		TA	ATOR	ꝺ		MS	ꝺ	LI
		VILL				ADI				IBV	ꝺ	RG
												h
												✚

}

34 grs.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Third variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

2. O. From the same die.

R.	✠ DII S P	TÆCTOR	MS 9 9 L	IBÆR 9	}	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
	VILL	LÆDI	IIBV	RGH 9		

A small bit out of the edge. The peculiar lis (✠) after ÆDIIIBVRGH on the groat No. 1, is the same as after DIIÆ and at the sides of the saltire cross on the demy No. 1, Fig. 494.

Fig. 496.

3. O. From the same die as the above.

R.	✠ DII S P	TÆCTOR	MS 9 LIB	ERÆT—	}	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
	VIL	LÆ :	DIIIB	VRGH		

A large bit out of the edge. The fleur-de-lis groats with the words divided by crescents have not hitherto been published. The head on these three pieces is remarkable for the very small curls. The groat No. 3 presents a curious variety of reverse, having a stroke diverging from each side of the centre leaf of the fleurs-de-lis in the first and third quarters, and three strokes between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters. The letter Æ on the above three coins is more open than usual; the B has the lower curve of the back very thick, as if too heavily struck; but the same B and open Æ occur on the next two groats.

ANNULET COINAGE.

The sceptre to the king's left.—Fig. 496B.

3a. O.	✠ IÆOBVS	DÆI	GRÆIÆ	RÆX	SCOTO :	}
R.	✠ IÆO	BVS DÆ	I GRÆ	°	IÆ RÆX :	
	VIL ✠	LÆ	DII ✠	BVRG		

In the B.M. collection. The reverse of this piece presents the same curious variety of type as the reverse of the groat No. 3.

The tressure round the bust is of eight arcs, as on all the following, down to No. 9.

Fig. 497.

4. O. From the same die.

R.	✠ DII SP	TÆCTOR	MS ✠ L	IBÆΠ
	VIL	LÆΘ °	DIII	BVR °

31 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Third variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

From the Kermack Ford collection. The obverse of this coin is double struck, with the result that it reads RÆ for RÆX, but it is undoubtedly from the same die as the preceding. The head has the same small curls as on the first three groats. I have not observed the small curls on any other fleur-de-lis groats of the third variety. The two groats with the sceptre to the king's left are now for the first time published. Both, so far as known, are unique.

All the following have the sceptre as usual to the king's right.

Fig. 500.

5. O. ✠ ΙΠΘΟVS ❖ DÆI ❖ GRΛΑΠ ❖ RÆX ❖ ΣΑΟΤΟRV

R.	✠ DIIS ° P	TÆCTOR :	MS : ✠ : LI	BÆRΠTO
	VILL	Π ° ΕD :	IIBV	RΓη ✠

31 grs.

The very small Π in the inscription on the obverse is the same as on the reverses of the demies Nos. 2, 3, Figs. 498, 499. The B on the reverse is in the same style as on the preceding groats.

Fig. 501.

6. O. ✠ ΙΠΘΟBVS : DÆI : GRΛΑΠ : RÆX : ΣΑΟΤΟ

R.	✠ DIIS P	TÆCTOR	MS ✠ LI	BÆRΠT
	VIL	LÆΘ	DIIB	VRΓη

34 grs.

7. O. ✠ ΙΠ(ΟBVS D)ÆI GRΛΑΠ : RÆX ΣΑΟΤΤΟ

R.	✠ DIIS : P	MS ✠ LIB	ΕRΠTOR	MS —
	VILL	Π : ΕD	IIBV	RΓη ✠

30 grs.

The very small Π appears on both sides on these two pieces.

James II.

(1436-7-1460).

Third variety of
the fleur-de-lis

groats.

Edinburgh.

Fig. 504.

8. O. + IΛOΒVS : DAI : GRΛCIΛ : REX SCOTOR	}	32 grs.
R. + DII SP TACTOR MS X LIB ERATO :		
VILL ΛED :		
IIBV RGH :		
8a. O. + IΛOΒVS : DAI : GRΛCIΛ : REX SCOTOR	}	31 grs.
R. + DII SP TACTOR MS X LI BERTTO		
VILL Λ : ED		
IIB : VRGH °		
8b. O. + IΛOΒVS : DAI : GRΛCIΛ : REX : SCOT :	}	32 grs.
R. + DII SP TACTOR MS : X LI BERTT		
+ VIL LΛ ° E		
DI : BVRG		

The Λ is now of the ordinary size, but the M is usually slightly smaller than before; the lettering in these respects according with that on the demies No. 6, Fig. 511, and on the following demies. Nos. 8a, 8b, are in the Pollexfen collection.

Fig. 505.

9. O. + IΛOΒVS : DAI GRΛCIΛ : REX : SCOTORV :	}	34, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. + DIIS : P TACTOR MS X LIB ETTOR		
VIL LΛED IIBV RGH *		

Two coins from the same dies, obverse and reverse; the one piece supplies what is defective in the inscriptions on the other. The lis (*) after EDIIBVRGH is of the same form as at the sides of the saltires on the reverse of the demy No. 6, Fig. 511.

Tressure of nine arcs.—Fig. 506.

10. O. + IΛOΒVS : DAI GRΛCIΛ : REX : SCOTOR	}	31 grs.
R. + DIIS : P TACTOR MS : X LI BERT : T		
VILL ° ° Λ : ED :		
IIBV RGH *		
10a. O. As No. 10, but with annulets between DAI and GRΛCIΛ	}	32 grs.
R. + DIIS ° P TACTOR MS : X ° L ° IBERTT		
+ VIL LΛED IIBV RGH *		

The lis in the inner legendary circles on the reverses of these coins

is identical with that after DII on the demy No. 6, Fig. 511, and at the sides of the saltire cross on the reverse of the demy No. 6a, Fig. 512A. No. 10a is in the Pollexfen collection.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Third variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

All the following have a tressure of nine arcs.

Fig. 507.

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------|----------|
| 11. O. ✚ IƆOBVS 8 DEI GRƆCIƆ 8 REX SƆOTORV | } | 36 grs. |
| R. ✚ DIISP Ɔ TƆCTOR Ɔ MS 8 Ɔ LI BƆRƆTO
✚ VIL LƆED IIBV RƆh ✚ | | |
| | | |
| 12. O. From the same die. | | |
| R. ✚ DIIS 8 P TƆCTOR MS Ɔ LI BƆRƆT | | 35½ grs. |
| | VIL LƆED IIBV RƆh ✚ | |
| | | |
| 13. O. As above, from a different die. | } | 36¼ grs. |
| R. ✚ DIIS Ɔ P TƆCTOR MS Ɔ Ɔ L Ɔ IBƆRƆT
✚ VIL LƆED Ɔ IIBV RƆh ✚ | | |

LINLITHGOW.

Linlithgow.

ANNULET COINAGE.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 502.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 14. O. ✚ IƆOBVS 8 DEI 8 GRƆCIƆ 8 REX 8 SƆOTO | } | 34¼ grs. |
| R. ✚ DIIS 8 P TƆCTO RMS Ɔ L IBƆRƆT
✚ VIL LƆL IILI ThƆ 8 | | |
| | | |
| 15. O. From the same die. | } | 24½ grs. |
| R. ✚ DIISP TƆCTO RMS 8 Ɔ 8 LIBƆR 8
✚ VIL LƆL IILI ThƆ 8 | | |

These two Linlithgow groats are from the same obverse die as the Edinburgh groat No. 6, Fig. 501, and have the very small Ɔ on both sides.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Third variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Stirling.

STIRLING.

ANNULET COINAGE.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 503.

16. O.	✠	IAAOBVS	✠	DAI	✠	GRACIA	RAX	SCOTO	}	28 grs.
R.	✠	DIIIS	8	PTAC	TO	RMS	✠	L		
	✠	VIL		LAS		TRAV		ELAS		

Fig. 503A.

16a. O.	From the same die.									}
R.	✠	DIIIS	8	PTAC	TO	RMS	✠	L	IBARAT	
	✠	VIL		LAS		TRAS		VLAS		

Fig. 503B.

16b. O.	✠	IAAOBVS	8	DAI	8	GRACIA	8	RAX	SCOT	8	}	34¼ grs.
R.	✠	DIIIS	P	TAC	TOR	8	MS	✠	LI	BARATO		
	✠	VIL		LAS		TRAV		ELAS				

The fleurs-de-lis after the first two words on the obverses on the Stirling groats Nos. 16, 16a, are the same as in the inner legendary circles on the reverses of the Edinburgh groats Nos. 10, 11, etc., Figs. 506, 507, and after DIIIS on the demy No. 6, Fig. 508. Both of these pieces, on the obverses, have the ordinary π , but on the reverses the very small π . No. 16b has the ordinary π on both sides. The crown M.M. on the reverses is the same crown as on the demies corresponding to the fleur-de-lis groats of the third variety, and suggests that a demy coinage may have taken place at Stirling. Nos. 16a, 16b, are respectively in the B.M. and the S.S.A. collections.

Fourth variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.

FOURTH VARIETY OF THE FLEUR-DE-LIS GROATS.

These pieces, in the style of the crown, bust, tressure, lettering, ornamentation between the words and in having the cross fourchée mint mark, form a markedly distinct variety of the fleur-de-lis coinage.

The crown is large, having the centre lis considerably higher than the two at the sides ; the curls are long and undulating ; the bust is forked, and clothed in a royal mantle ; the tressure is always of nine arcs pointed with large fleurs-de-lis, and with trefoils or three small pellets in the external angles. The lettering is regular, but not uniform, having the stems of the I, B, L, R, P, and R broad and perfectly straight, with the ends square and long, while the stems of the A, D, and E are slender and slightly curved. The characteristic letter is the X, with the curious twist in the lower limb to the left. The double saltires between the words, with the squarely finished ends (X), are another characteristic feature of these pieces. The cross before the inscriptions is fourchée, or with the ends forked. The fleurs-de-lis in the first and third quarters of the reverse are large and well spread.

James II.

(1436-7-1460).

Fourth variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.

These are the last of the sceptre groats. The sceptre appears to be always to the king's right. Edinburgh is the only mint known.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh.

A large pellet on each of the spaces of the crown between the fleurs-de-lis ; slender trefoils in the angles of the tressure.

Fig. 508.

17. O.	* I A C O B V S X D E I X G R A C I A X R A X X S (A O T O) R V M X				}	35 grs.
R.	D N S X P T A	(A T O) R X M A	X X X L I B A	R A T O X M A		
	* X V I	L L A	A D I R	B V R G		

Fig. 508A.

17a. O.	* X I A C O B V S X D E I X G R A C I A X R A X X S A O T O R V				}	33 grs.
R.	D N S X P T A	A T O R X M A	V S X X X L I B	A R A T X M A X		
	* V I L	L A X A	D I R B	V R G X		

This coin is figured in Lindsay's 1st Sup., Pl. I. No. 22 : formerly in the Christmas, now in the Pollexfen collection, as also the following piece.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Fourth variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

17*b*. O. From the same die.

R.	$\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{S}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}} \mid \overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{R}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{A}} \mid \text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{Z}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{B}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{R}} \mid \overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{R}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{A}}$	}	31 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
	$\text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{I}} \mid \text{ } \overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{A}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \mid \text{ } \overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{R}} \mid \text{ } \overline{\text{B}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{G}}$		

Three small pellets on each of the spaces of the crown between the fleurs-de-lis, and the same within the angles of the tressure.

Fig. 514.

18. O.	$\text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{B}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{S}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{E}}(\text{I } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{A}} \text{ } \times \text{ }) \overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{X}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{M}}$	}	32 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R.	$\text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{B}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{R}} \mid \overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{R}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{A}} \mid \overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{S}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{P}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{E}} \mid \overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{R}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{A}}$		
	$\text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{I}} \mid \text{ } \overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{L}}\overline{\text{A}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \mid \text{ } \overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{R}} \mid \text{ } \overline{\text{B}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{G}}$		

18 <i>a</i> . O.	$\text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{B}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{S}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{D}}\overline{\text{E}}\overline{\text{I}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{G}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{A}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \overline{\text{R}}(\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{X}} \text{ } \times \text{ }) \overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{M}} \text{ } \times \text{ } \times \text{ } \times \text{ }$	}	33 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R.	From the same die as No. 18.		

19. O.	———— GR $\overline{\text{A}}$ $\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{X}}$ $\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{M}}$ \times	}	26 grs.
R.	From the same die as No. 18.		

No. 18*a* is in the Pollexfen collection; the obverse is so much double struck that it is doubtful if $\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{M}}$, as seems to be presented, is the correct reading. No. 19, which is from the Lindsay and Wingate cabinets, is figured, Lindsay, Pl. VI. No. 128, and Wingate, Pl. XVI. No. 6.

There would thus appear to have been two distinct coinages of the fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety. The first of these is represented by the coins Nos. 17, 17*a*, 17*b*, the second by Nos. 18, 18*a*, 19. The difference between these two issues consists not merely in the ornamental adjuncts of the crown and of the tressure, but extends also to the inscriptions. Like the coins of the three earlier varieties of the fleur-de-lis series, the groats Nos. 17, 17*a*, 17*b*, have GR $\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{A}}$ in full, and display only one T in $\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{M}}$. The groats Nos. 18, 18*a*, 19, like the crown groats of the first variety, exhibit GR $\overline{\text{A}}$ for GR $\overline{\text{A}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{I}}\overline{\text{A}}$, and usually have the double T in $\overline{\text{S}}\overline{\text{C}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{T}}\overline{\text{O}}\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{V}}\overline{\text{M}}$, and it is exceptional that the inscriptions in the outer and inner circles on the reverse commence in the same sections of the cross with each other.

It is with the groats Nos. 17, 17*a*, 17*b*, with the large single pellets on

the spaces of the crown and the slender trefoils in the angles of the tressure, that the gold demies related to the fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety appear to more immediately correspond. A striking feature on these demies is the prolongation of the back of the letter **R** below the front, a characteristic also of the **R** on the groats Nos. 17, 17*a*, 17*b*, although not in so notable a degree; while on the groats Nos. 18, 18*a*, 19, having the three small pellets on the spaces of the crown and in the angles of the tressure, the R seldom has the back prolonged below the front, agreeing in this with the R on the crown groats of the first variety, with which these seem to be more directly associated than the groats Nos. 17, 17*a*, 17*b*.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Fourth variety of
the fleur-de-lis
groats.
Edinburgh.

CROWN AND PELLET GROATS.

Crown and pellet
groats.

While Lindsay and those later numismatists who have written on Scottish coins have so completely overlooked the close correspondence between the fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety and the crown groats here described as the first variety, it is singular that this should have been clearly pointed out by an English numismatist, the late Professor Christmas, in the sale catalogue of his valuable collection of coins dispersed at Sotheby's on the 1st February 1864 and five following days. In this sale catalogue, which was compiled by Professor Christmas himself, in describing a fleur-de-lis groat of the fourth variety, lot 128, the coin here figured 508A, No. 17*a*, he writes: "James I. groat, the bust clothed, and the workmanship the same as the similar groat of James II.; *this unique coin is probably the last coinage of James I.;*" and in connection with the coin in the following lot, 129, he states: "James II. groat, the bust clothed, and the workmanship closely resembling the preceding; *it is probably the first coinage of James II., as the preceding was the last of James I.*"

In appropriating the first of these two pieces to James I., Professor Christmas has simply followed Lindsay's attribution. But Lindsay himself was so little acquainted with this coin that, in a note at page 27 of his original work, he remarks: "Of this rare variety I have seen but one speci-

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Crown and pellet
groats.

men, formerly in the cabinet of the late Mr. Leyburn, but I know not in whose possession it now is." The coin referred to forms No. 345 of Lindsay's *Descriptive Catalogue*, where it is represented as reading TRΛCIIΛ, SGO, and ÆDIRBVRGH, all very doubtful renderings, suggesting that the groat in question must either have been in very poor condition or carelessly described.

In his *List of Scottish Coins, with an estimate of their Rarity*, p. 208, Lindsay, with reference to the Leyburn example, designates the "James I. groat, king's bust clothed," as unique. And yet, strange to say, at this very time a specimen "of this rare variety" was in his own possession. This piece, now forming No. 19 of the James II. fleur-de-lis groats in the Ferguslie collection, is figured, L., Pl. VI. No. 128, and is particularly described, L., *Des. Cat.*, No. 328, but without any recognition by Lindsay of its true character; respecting which, Wingate, into whose possession the coin subsequently came, and by whom it is figured, W., Pl. XVI. No. 6, appears to have been equally ignorant.

None of the crown groats have the scēptre at the king's side or ornaments in the angles of the tressure. The type of the reverse differs from that of the corresponding fleur-de-lis groats in having a crown instead of a lis in each of two opposite quarters of the cross; with three pellets in each of the other two quarters.

First variety of
the crown groats.

FIRST VARIETY OF THE CROWN GROATS.

These display the same style of crown, bust, tressure, lettering, cross fourchée before the legends, and double saltires between the words, as the fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety. They present, however, an extra curl to the king's right, rather awkwardly attached to the crown instead of to the head, and apparently placed there to fill up the blank made by the absence of the sceptre. Each of the spaces of the crown between the lis is surmounted by a slender trefoil, identical with the trefoils in the angles of the tressure of the first described fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety.

The only mint that occurs in connection with the crown groats of the first variety—as with the corresponding fleur-de-lis groats—is Edinburgh. James II.
(1436-7-1460).
First variety of
the crown groats.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh.

Fig. 515.

1. O. * IACOBVS DEI GRATIA SCOTTORVM	}	57 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. ATORME 2 LIBER ATORME DRS PTE * VI LLN EDIN BVRG		
2. O. From the same die.	}	55 grs.
R. DRS PTE ATORME 2 LIBER ATORME * VI LLN EDIN BVRG		
2a. O. From the same die.	}	54 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs
R. DRS PTE ATORME 2 LIBER ATORME * VI LLN EDIN BVRG		
2b. O. From the same die.	}	54 grs.
R. DRS PTE ATORME 2 LIBER ATORME * VI LLN EDIN BVRG		

Nos. 2a, 2b, are in the Pollexfen collection.

Fig. 516.

3. O. * IACOBVS DEI GRATIA SCOTTORVM	}	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R. ATORME 2 LIBER ATORME DNL PTE * VI LLN EDIN BVRG		
4. O. From the same die.	}	47 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. ATORME 2 LIBER ATORME DRS PTE * VI LLN EDIN BVRG		
5. O. From the same die.	}	54 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. 2 LIBER ATORME DRS PTE ATORME * VI LLN EDIN BVRG		

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
First variety of
the crown groats.
Edinburgh.

5*a*. O. From the same die.

R.	$\frac{\text{I} \times \text{LIBER}}{* \text{VI}}$	$\frac{\text{NTORME}}{\text{LLN}}$	$\frac{\text{DHS} \times \text{P} \times \text{TE}}{\text{EDIR}}$	$\frac{\text{NTORME}}{\text{BVRG}}$	}	55.3 grs.
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5*b*. O. From the same die.

R.	$\frac{\text{DHS} \times \text{P} \times \text{TE}}{\text{I} \times \text{VI}}$	$\frac{\text{NTORME}}{\text{LLN}}$	$\frac{\text{I} \times \text{LIBER}}{\text{EDIR}}$	$\frac{\text{NTORME}}{\text{BVRG}}$	}	52½ grs.
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Nos. 5*a*, 5*b*, are in the S.S.A. collection.

Fig. 517.

6. O.	$* \times \text{I} \times \text{NOBVS} \times \text{DEI} \times \text{GRN} \times \text{RAX} \times \text{SCOTTORVM} \times$				}	
R.	$\frac{\text{DHS} \times \text{P} \times \text{TE}}{* \times \text{VI}}$	$\frac{\text{NTORME}}{\text{LLN}}$	$\frac{\text{I} \times \text{LIBER}}{\text{EDIR}}$	$\frac{\text{NTORME}}{\text{BVRG}}$	}	53¼ grs.

7. O. From the same die.

R.	$\frac{\text{NTORME}}{* \times \text{VI}}$	$\frac{\text{DHS} \times \text{P} \times \text{TE}}{\text{LLN}}$	$\frac{\text{NTORME}}{\text{EDIR}}$	$\frac{\text{I} \times \text{LIBER}}{\text{BVRG}}$	}	50¼ grs.
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On Nos. 1, 2, 2*b*, 4, 6, 7, the pellets are in the first and the third quarters; on Nos. 2*a*, 3, 5, 5*b*, the crowns are first and third.

These coins are incorrectly described by Lindsay as representing the third and latest groat coinage of James II. The only examples, apparently, that had come under Lindsay's notice when his work on Scottish coins was published in 1845 were the two specimens in his own collection, Nos. 370, 371, L., *Des. Cat.*, of which one, a double struck piece, evidently in poor condition, is figured, L., Pl. VI. No. 141. Now that the cognate fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety, with the florid curls and clothed bust, as here figured, 508, 508*A*, 514, are better known, and that specimens of this coinage are more available for comparison, no doubt can remain that the one issue must have been of immediate sequence to the other, and that these crown groats with the florid curls and clothed bust constituted the earliest of the heavy mintages of James II.

We will probably be correct if we regard this crown groat coinage with the florid curls and clothed bust as having been simply a makeshift, introduced for the purpose of bringing sooner into execution the new heavy

coinage proposed by the Deputies of the Three Estates of Scotland, "tuiching the mater of the money," at the Parliament of 25th October 1451. The same puncheons for the crown and bust, as also for the tressure, ornamentation, and lettering, as were used for the latest of the fleur-de-lis groats, have evidently, with very little alteration, been employed upon these. It is very exceptional to find upon them a clearly struck face and bust, presumably from the face and bust having been put in for the greater part from worn puncheons. It is further to be observed that the dies have the appearance of having been hastily put together; such of the letters as are formed in parts, notably the B, the D, and the R, having the back frequently quite disjoined from the front. By taking away the sceptre and substituting crowns for the fleurs-de-lis in two of the quarters on the reverse, the danger was lessened of this money being confounded with the old light money having the same style of obverse. In this connection, however, it is curious to observe what pains have been taken in some instances to remove all appearance of the sceptre on the corresponding fleur-de-lis groats, as if with the view of passing these off for the heavier money.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
First variety of
the crown groats.
Edinburgh.

SECOND VARIETY OF THE CROWN GROATS.

Second variety of
the crown groats.

There are two principal divisions of this great coinage, severally distinguished by the style of the crown on the obverse.

On the coins of the first division the interstitial ornaments of the crown are nearly level with the side fleurs-de-lis, widening slightly towards the end with a plain spike-like finish, and the crowns on the reverse are usually in the first and the third quarters of the cross.

On the coins of the second division the interstitial ornaments of the crown, while also elongated, are more slender, and terminate in small fleurs-de-lis, like toy sceptres, and the pellets on the reverse usually occupy the first and the third quarters of the cross.

The open α with the sharp fish-hook ends, is the letter specially characteristic of the crown groats of the second variety of both divisions. This α

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Second variety of
the crown groats.

is also a distinguishing feature in the lettering on the gold lions of the corresponding coinage to the second variety of the crown groats. On what seem to be the very earliest groats of this series the lettering is uniform in size, but on the great majority of these coins the B, R, V, and X are of a larger module than the other characters, giving a reduced appearance to the letters to which they are in juxtaposition, particularly to the \mathfrak{M} in SCOTTORVM, occurring as it does immediately after the large R and V. This dwarfed appearance of the \mathfrak{M} , as being exhibited also on the related gold lions, which had formerly, by Nicolson and all the subsequent writers on Scottish coins, been attributed to James I., attracted the attention of the Rev. Mr. Pollexfen, to whom belongs the honour of first giving the correct appropriation to these pieces. The first public rectification of this error was made by Mr. Cochran-Patrick.

The bust on the second variety of the crown groats is nude, and marked by three deep indentations—one upon the neck and two extending across the breast. These indentations are specially to be noted, as they occur upon the corresponding half-groats and the billon pennies, and serve to distinguish the latter as belonging to this particular coinage. The tressure is usually of nine arcs, pointed with trefoils. The mints are Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Perth, Roxburgh, and Stirling.

First division.

FIRST DIVISION.

THE INTERSTITIAL ORNAMENTS OF THE CROWN LONG AND SPIKE-LIKE.

Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.

An annulet at each side of the neck.—Fig. 521.

8. O.	✠	IA	OBVS	†	DI	✠	OR	✠	RAX	✠	SCOTTOR'	†	} 5 1½ grs.	
		DRS	✠	PT	ET	CTORM	ET	2	✠	LIB	ET	RTORM		
R.		*WI				LL	✠			EDIR		BVRG		

A cinquefoil or a blunt star of five points to the right of the crown; the reverse is from a die of the first variety of the crown groats. This remarkable piece has its counterpart in the gold coinage. Compare with

the lion, No. 1a, Fig. 519A, having its obverse from a die corresponding to the crown groats of the second variety and its reverse from a die corresponding to the crown groats of the first variety.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Second variety of
the crown groats.
First division.
Edinburgh.

An annulet at each side of the neck, and between the pellets on the reverse.

Fig. 522.

9. O. From the same die as No. 8.

R.	✠ DÑSPR	OTÆCTOR	MS ✠ ✠ LIB	ÆRÆTOR	} 57½ grs.
	VILL	Λ ✠ ÆD ✠	IRBV	RΘ ✠	

The pellets on this piece occupy the first and the third quarters of the cross.

Fig. 523.

10. O. ✠ IΛQOBVS ✠ D' ✠ ΘRÆIΛ ✠ REX ✠ SCOTOR'

R.	✠ DÑSPR	TÆCTOR * M	S ✠ LIBÆR	ΛTOR ✠ M̄S ✠	} 49½ grs.
	✠ VILL	Λ ✠ ÆD	IRB *	VRΘ ✠	

A star of five points between the annulet to the right of the neck and the tressure. The style of head on the above three coins is perceptibly different from that on the other crown groats of the second variety. The lettering is of uniform size throughout.

Annulets between the pellets only.—Fig. 524.

11. O. ✠ IΛQOBVS ✠ D' • ΘRÆ • REX • SCOTOR'

R.	✠ DÑSP	TÆCTORM	S ✠ LIBÆR	ΛTORMS	} 49½ grs.
	✠ VIL	ΛÆD	IRB	VRΘ	

12. O. From the same die.

R.	✠ DÑSP *	* TÆC • TOR	MS ✠ LIB	ÆRÆTOR	} 54 grs.
	✠ VIL ✠	ΛÆD	IRB ✠	VRΘ ✠	

12a. O. From the same die.

R.	✠ DÑSP	TÆCTOR	M̄S ✠ LI	BÆRÆTOR	} 55 grs.
	✠ VIL	ΛÆD	IRB	VRΘ	

The obverse die of these three groats does not seem to have any proper reverse of its own; at least, I have not met with any. Possibly this obverse

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Second variety of
the crown groats.
First division.
Edinburgh.

may have been executed only as a trial piece. The face has a younger appearance than on the other crown groats of the second variety, and the curls are longer. The ornamentation between the words on the obverse is also different; but, save that instead of the open \mathfrak{C} the letter D reversed is employed, the lettering is very similar to that on the first described three pieces, Nos. 8, 9, 10, and the style of the inscription and of the initial cross correspond. The reverses of these coins are struck from later dies of the second variety of the crown groat mintages. The reverse of No. 12 evidently belongs to a later issue than that of No. 11, as shown by the quatrefoil-shaped crosses between the words and the mutilated appearance of the \mathfrak{C} , from which the fish-hook finish at the front (\mathfrak{C}) has been worn away. The \mathfrak{B} in \mathfrak{C} DIRBVRG, on Nos. 12, 12a, is of a more ornamental character than occurs on the obverse, or than appears on the earlier crown groat coinages. No. 12a is in the Pollexfen collection. It has the same \mathfrak{C} in \mathfrak{C} DIRBVRG as on some of the Stirling groats.

The head exhibited on the following pieces is retained throughout on the crown groat series.

Annulets between the pellets only.—Fig. 530.

13. O.	\mathfrak{C} ITCOBVS DEI \mathfrak{C} R π \times REX \times SCOTTORVM \mathfrak{C}	}	57 grs.
R.	\mathfrak{C} D $\bar{\text{I}}$ S $\bar{\text{P}}$ RO T \mathfrak{C} TORM S \mathfrak{z} LIB \mathfrak{C} R π TORM $\bar{\text{S}}$ \mathfrak{C} VIL L π \times \mathfrak{C} DIR BVR \mathfrak{C}		
14. O.	From the same die.	}	46 grs.
R.	\mathfrak{C} D $\bar{\text{I}}$ S $\bar{\text{P}}$ RO T \mathfrak{C} TORM S \mathfrak{z} LIB \mathfrak{C} R π TORM $\bar{\text{S}}$ \mathfrak{C} VIL L π \times \mathfrak{C} DIRB VR \mathfrak{C}		
14a. O.	From the same die.	}	57½ grs.
R.	\mathfrak{C} D $\bar{\text{I}}$ S $\bar{\text{P}}$ R OT \mathfrak{C} TOR $\bar{\text{M}}$ S \mathfrak{z} LIB \mathfrak{C} R π TORM \mathfrak{C} VIL L π \mathfrak{z} \mathfrak{C} DIR \mathfrak{z} BVR \mathfrak{C}		

Nos. 13, 14, 14a, have a lis to the left of the crown. The letter \mathfrak{B} now assumes an ornamental character. No. 14a is in the Pollexfen collection.

Fig. 531.

15. O.	IA̅COBVS	DEI	GR̅ACIA	R̅EX	SC̅OTORVM	}	50 grs.	James II. (1436-7-1460). Second variety of the crown groats. First division. Edinburgh.
R.	D̅ISPRO VIL	T̅ACTORM L̅A̅ ̅A	S̅ ̅ LIB̅AR	̅ATORM̅S VR̅				
16. O.	From the same die.					}	54 grs.	
R.	D̅ISPRO VIL	T̅ACTORM L̅A̅ ED	S̅ ̅ LIB̅AR	̅ATORM̅S VR̅				

A lis to the left of the head. Two groats from the same obverse die as Nos. 15, 16, in the Pollexfen collection, have $D̅IS \times P \times$ instead of $D̅IS PRO$; otherwise the inscriptions on the reverses are respectively as on these pieces.

Fig. 532.

17. O.	IA̅COBVS	DEI	GR̅ACIA	R̅EX	SC̅OTORVM	}	54½ grs.	
R.	D̅IS × P × VIL	T̅ACTORM L̅A̅ ̅A	S̅ ̅ LIB̅AR	̅ATORM̅S VR̅				
18. As above,	from a different reverse die.						50 grs.	
19. As above,	from a still different reverse die.						54½ grs.	

Nos. 17, 18, 19, have a lis to the right of the crown close beside the tressure. A groat in the Pollexfen collection, with its obverse from the same die as these pieces, has its reverse from the same die as No. 13.

19a. O.	IA̅COBVS	DEI	GR̅ACIA	R̅EX	SC̅OTORVM	}	56¼ grs.	
R.	D̅ISP VIL	T̅ACTOB̅M L̅A̅ ED	S̅ ̅ LIB̅AB	̅ATOB̅MS VB̅				
19b. O.	From the same die.					}	55 grs.	
R.	D̅IS × P × VIL	T̅ACTORM L̅A̅ ̅A	S̅ ̅ LIB̅AR	̅ATORM̅S VR̅				

These two coins are in the Pollexfen collection. The object on the neck seems to be simply a flaw.

James II.

(1436-7-1460).

Second variety of
the crown groats.

First division.

Edinburgh.

Fig. 533.

20. O.	✠ IACOBVS DEI GRÆ REX SÆOTTORVM ✠	}	55 grs.
R.	<div> <div>✠ DRS * P *</div> <div>✠ VIL</div> </div> <div> <div>TÆCTORM</div> <div>LÆ ED</div> </div> <div> <div>S ð LIBÆR</div> <div>IRB</div> </div> <div> <div>ÆTORMS</div> <div>VR ð</div> </div>		
21. O.	From the same die.	}	50 grs.
R.	<div> <div>✠ DRS * P *</div> <div>✠ VIL *</div> </div> <div> <div>* TÆCTOR *</div> <div>LÆ ED</div> </div> <div> <div>* M S ð LIB</div> <div>ð IR * B</div> </div> <div> <div>ÆRÆTOR *</div> <div>VR ð *</div> </div>		
21a. O.	From the same die.	}	53 grs.
R.	<div> <div>✠ DRS P</div> <div>✠ VIL</div> </div> <div> <div>TÆCTOR</div> <div>LÆ ED</div> </div> <div> <div>M S ð LIB</div> <div>IRB</div> </div> <div> <div>ÆRÆTOR</div> <div>RV ð</div> </div>		

The crosses and the saltires between the words on these three pieces are shaped like regularly formed quatrefoils, which is the usual style of these ornaments on the following coins of the second variety of the crown groat series. On the reverse of No. 21 (the figured coin) a change is shown in the form of the ð, the barbed finish at the front has disappeared, giving to the letter a curious long-snouted appearance—ð. The D, as also on the immediately following pieces, is an open Æ reversed, with the front slightly filled up—D. The groat No. 21a, with ÆDIRBRVG, is in the S.S.A. collection, from the Forgandenny find.

A cross at each side of the neck; annulets between the pellets.—Fig. 534.

22. O.	✠ IACOBVS ✠ DEI ✠ GRÆ REX ✠ SÆOTTORV *	}	54¼ grs.
R.	<div> <div>✠ DRS * P *</div> <div>✠ VIL *</div> </div> <div> <div>TÆCTOR</div> <div>LÆ ED</div> </div> <div> <div>MS ð LIB</div> <div>IRB *</div> </div> <div> <div>ÆRÆTOR</div> <div>VR ð *</div> </div>		

As above, but with a cross upon the neck.

22a. O.	✠ IACOBVS * DEI * GRÆ REX SÆOTTORV	}	54¼ grs.
R.	<div> <div>✠ DRS * P *</div> <div>✠ VIL *</div> </div> <div> <div>TÆCTOR *</div> <div>* LÆ ED *</div> </div> <div> <div>MS * ð * LIB</div> <div>* IR * B *</div> </div> <div> <div>ÆRÆTOR</div> <div>VR ð *</div> </div>		

These two coins have on both sides the plain long-snouted ð. No. 22a is in the Guthrie-Lornie collection.

No subsidiary ornaments in the field on either side.—Fig. 535.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Second variety of
the crown groats.
First division.
Edinburgh.

23. O.	☞ IŦQOBVS	ƁEI	GRŦ	Ŧ REX	Ŧ SÇOTTORVM	Ŧ	} 54½ grs.
R.	☞ ƁŦSPT	*	Ŧ	Ŧ TORMS	*	Ŧ	
	☞ VIL		LŦ	ED	Ŧ	Ŧ	

The obverse of this piece is from the same die as the groats, Nos. 20 and 21, Fig. 533; the Ɓ and Ɔ on the reverse are the same as on the last described pieces.

SECOND DIVISION.

Second division.

THE INTERSTITIAL ORNAMENTS OF THE CROWN TERMINATING
IN SMALL FLEURS-DE-LIS.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh.

Annulets between the pellets.—Fig. 538.

24. O.	☞ IŦQOBVS	Ŧ	ƁEI	Ŧ	GRŦ	Ŧ	Ŧ REX	Ŧ	Ŧ SÇOTTORV	*	Ŧ	} 54⅜ grs.
R.	☞ ƁŦS	Ŧ	P	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ TACTOR	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	
	☞ VIL	Ŧ		LŦ	ED	Ŧ		Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	

The same Ɓ and Ɔ as on the preceding. On this piece, and on No. 24a, the crowns occupy the first and the third quarters of the cross.

A saltire at each side of the neck; annulets between the pellets.

24a. O.	From the same die as No. 24b.	} 53¼ grs.
R.	☞ ƁŦS PRO	
	☞ VIL	

In the Guthrie-Lornie collection. From the barbed Ɔ occurring in EDINBVRG, the reverse of this piece appears to have been struck from a die of the crown groats of the first division.

A saltire at each side of the neck; saltires between the pellets.

24b. O.	☞ IŦQOBVS	Ŧ	ƁEI	Ŧ	GRŦ	Ŧ	Ŧ REX	Ŧ	Ŧ SÇOTTORVM	Ŧ	} 54 grs.
R.	☞ ƁŦS	Ŧ	P	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ TACTOR	Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	
	☞ VIL	Ŧ		Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ		Ŧ	Ŧ	Ŧ	

Nos. 24a, 24b, are in the Guthrie-Lornie collection. From the same

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Second variety of
the crown groats.
Second division.
Edinburgh.

obverse die a groat, with the reverse nearly as No. 24*b*, is in the Pollexfen cabinet. I have not observed the words on the obverse similarly divided on any other groats than on these pieces. My impression is that the die properly belongs to the obverse of a Stirling groat.

Fig. 542.

25. O.	☞ IACOBVS : DEI : ORT : REX : SCOTTORVM :	}	52 grs.
R.	☞ DRS : P : TACTORM S ‡ LIBER * TTORMS ☞ VIL : : L A : DINB : : VR ‡		
26. O.	As above, but from a different die.	}	52½ grs.
R.	☞ DRS : P : TACTORM S ‡ LIBER TTORMS ☞ VIL ‡ : L A : DINB : VR ‡ *		
27. O.	☞ IACOBVS : DEI : ORT : REX : SCOTTORVM	}	53 grs.
R.	☞ DRS : P : TACTORM S ‡ LIBER TTORMS ☞ VIL : L A : DINB : VR ‡		

The D on these three pieces is simply an open α reversed, having the front not filled up. The ‡ on the reverse of the first two pieces has the barb restored, but pointing forwards like a snail's horns. Two Edinburgh groats in the S.S.A. collection are from the same obverse die as the preceding, but from still different reverse dies, and one is without the saltires between the pellets.

Fig. 543.

28. O.	☞ IACOBVS : DEI : ORT : REX : SCOTTORVM :	}	56¼ grs.
R.	☞ DRS : P : TACTORM S ‡ LIBER TTRMMS ☞ VIL : * L A : DINB : VR ‡		
29. O.	From the same die.	}	50¼ grs.
R.	☞ DRS : P : TACTORM S ‡ LIBER TTORMS ☞ VIL : * L A : DINB : VR ‡		

These two groats and the following four have the ordinary D and the long-snouted ‡; the punch for the A has now given way partially, and the B and the R are imperfect.

Fig. 544.



30. O.	☞ IACOBVS ∴ DEI ∴ ORT ∴ REX ∴ SCOTTORVM											
R.	☞ DNS ∴ P ∴			TACTORM			S ‡ LIBER			NTORMS		
	☞ VIL			∴ LŦ Ɔ ∴			DIRB			∴ VR Ɔ ∴		

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Second variety of
the crown groats.
Second division.
Edinburgh.

56 grs.

The same peculiar ☞ occurs on the reverse of this piece as on the reverses of Nos. 25, 26.

Fig. 549A.

30a. O.	From the same die as the Roxburgh groat, No. 40.															
R.	 DNS ∴ P ∴				TÆCTORM				S ‡ LIBER				NTORMS			
	 VIL				∴ LÆ æ ∴				DIRB				∴ VR ‡			

55½ grs.

In the S.S.A. collection. This piece, from the worn appearance of some of the letters, seems to have been struck subsequently to the Roxburgh groat, Fig. 548, from the same obverse die.

Saltires between the pellets on the reverse only.—Fig. 545.

31. O.	∴ IACOBVS ∴ DEI ‡ ORA ∴ REX ∴ SCOTTORVM ∴											
R.	∴ DRSP ∴			TACORM			S ‡ LIBER			NTORMS		
	VIL			∴ LA E ∴			DIRB			∴ VR ‡		

50 grs.

The character after SCOTTORVM, on No. 31, is probably intended for “&,” as on the following two pieces.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 546.

32. O. ☐ IACOBVS * D ☐ ORAX ☐ SCOTTO:IRVM ☐
 R. ☐ DRS * P * | TACTORM | S ☐ LIBER | NTORMS
 VIL LX A ☐ DIRB * VR ☐

56¼ grs.

No subsidiary ornaments in the field on either side.

Tressure of eight arcs.—Fig. 547.

33. O. From the same die as No. 32.

R.	☞ DRS ∴ P ∴	TæCTORM		S ☞ LIBER		ATORMS
	☞ VIL	* LŦ A ∴		DIRB		∴ VR☞

52½ grs.

James II.

(1436-7-1460).

Second variety of
the crown groats.

Second division.

Edinburgh.

The usual tressure of nine arcs.—Fig. 547A.

33a. O. $\text{IACOBVS} \text{ DEI } \text{RAX} \text{ SCOTTORVM} \text{ **}$
 R. $\text{DNR} \text{ * P * } | \text{ TACTORM} | \text{ S } \frac{1}{2} \text{ LIBER} | \text{ NTORMS} \text{ *}$
 $\text{VIL} | \text{ * L } \Lambda \text{ * } | \text{ DIRB} \text{ * } | \text{ * VR } \text{ *}$

33b. O. $\text{IACOBVS} \text{ DEI } \text{RAX} \text{ SCOTTORVM}$
 R. $\text{DNR} \text{ * P * } | \text{ TACTORM} | \text{ S } \frac{1}{2} \text{ LIBER} | \text{ NTORMS}$
 $\text{VIL} \text{ * } | \text{ * L } \Lambda \text{ * } | \text{ DIRB} | \text{ * VR } \text{ *}$

51½ grs.

No. 33a is in the Cochran-Patrick collection.

A saltire at each side of the neck ; no subsidiary ornaments on the reverse.

Fig. 540.

34. O. $\text{IACOBVS} \text{ DEI } \text{RAX} \text{ SCOTTORVM}$
 R. $\text{DNR} \text{ * P * } | \text{ TACTOR} | \text{ MS } \frac{1}{2} \text{ LIB} \text{ * } | \text{ * ERNTOR}$
 $\text{VIL} \text{ * } | \text{ * L } \Lambda \text{ * } | \text{ DIRB} \text{ * } | \text{ * VR } \text{ *}$

54 grs.

35. O. $\text{IACOBVS} \text{ DEI } \text{RAX} \text{ SCOTTORVM} \text{ *}$
 R. $\text{DNR} \text{ * P * } | \text{ TACTORM} | \text{ S } \frac{1}{2} \text{ LIBER} \text{ * } | \text{ NTORMS}$
 $\text{VIL} | \text{ * L } \Lambda \text{ * } | \text{ DIRB} \text{ * } | \text{ * VR } \text{ *}$

56¼ grs.

On No. 35 the lettering exhibits signs of some of the punches having been in considerable use. No. 34 is from the same obverse die as the Stirling groats, Nos. 37, 38, Fig. 539 ; from the more entire state of the lettering and the employment throughout of the open α , reversed, for the D, it appears to be of corresponding issue with the groats Nos. 25, 26, 27, Fig. 542.

A trefoil at each side of the neck ; no subsidiary ornaments on the reverse.

Fig. 550.

36. O. $\text{IACOBVS} \text{ DEI } \text{RAX} \text{ SCOTTORVM} \text{ *}$
 R. $\text{DNR} \text{ * P * } | \text{ TACTORM} \text{ * } | \text{ S } \frac{1}{2} \text{ LIBER} | \text{ NTORMS}$
 $\text{VIL} \text{ * } | \text{ * L } \Lambda \text{ * } | \text{ DIRB} | \text{ * VR } \text{ *}$

53⅓ grs.

The lettering is in the same state as on No. 35. On those coins where the lettering has given way the crosses between the words and in the field are usually in a more or less imperfect condition.

STIRLING.

A saltire at each side of the neck ; annulets between the pellets.

Fig. 539.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Second variety of
the crown groats.
Second division.
Stirling.

37. O.	☐ IACOBVS : DEI GRA REX : SCOTTORVM									
R.	<table><tr><td>☐ DRS : P :</td><td>: TACTOR :</td><td>MS ‡ LIB :</td><td>ERATOR</td></tr><tr><td>☐ VIL :</td><td>LA ST</td><td>ER * L :</td><td>* IN 6 :</td></tr></table>	☐ DRS : P :	: TACTOR :	MS ‡ LIB :	ERATOR	☐ VIL :	LA ST	ER * L :	* IN 6 :	55½ grs.
☐ DRS : P :	: TACTOR :	MS ‡ LIB :	ERATOR							
☐ VIL :	LA ST	ER * L :	* IN 6 :							
38. O.	From the same die.									
R.	<table><tr><td>☐ DRS + P +</td><td>TACTOR</td><td>MS ‡ LIB</td><td>ERATOR</td></tr><tr><td>☐ VIL :</td><td>LA ST</td><td>ERL :</td><td>* IN 6 ‡</td></tr></table>	☐ DRS + P +	TACTOR	MS ‡ LIB	ERATOR	☐ VIL :	LA ST	ERL :	* IN 6 ‡	55½ grs.
☐ DRS + P +	TACTOR	MS ‡ LIB	ERATOR							
☐ VIL :	LA ST	ERL :	* IN 6 ‡							

A lis at each side of the neck ; annulets between the pellets.

38a. O.	☐ IACOBVS : DEI : GRA REX : SCOTTORV :				} 53½ grs.	
R.	☐ DRS : P :		PTACTOR	MS : LIB		ERATOR
	☐ VIL :		: LA ST	ERL :		IR :

In the Pollexfen collection. The crowns occupy the first and the third quarters of the cross.

A lis at each side of the neck ; no subsidiary ornaments on the reverse.

Fig. 540A.

38b. O. As No. 38a.

R.

☐ DRS : P :	TACTOR :	MS : LIB	ERATOR
☐ VIL	LA ST	ER : RL :	: IR :

56½ grs.

38c. O. As No. 38a.

R.

☐ DRS : P :	TACTOR	MS : LIB	ERATOR
☐ VIL :	: LA ST	ERL :	IR :

57⁷/₁₀ grs.

No. 38b is in the S.S.A., No. 38c is in the B.M. collection.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Second variety of
the crown groats.
Second division.
Aberdeen.

ABERDEEN.

A saltire at each side of the neck ; saltires between the pellets.

Fig. 541.

39. O.	<div> <div>☐</div> <div>IA</div> <div>COBVS</div> <div>†</div> <div>DAI</div> <div>‡</div> <div>OR</div> <div>†</div> <div>RAX</div> <div>†</div> <div>SCOTTORVM</div> </div>												}	56 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R.	<div> <div>☐</div> <div>NS</div> <div>†</div> <div>P</div> <div>†</div> </div>				<div> <div>TA</div> <div>CTORM</div> </div>		<div> <div>S</div> <div>†</div> <div>LIBER</div> </div>		<div> <div>PTORMS</div> </div>					
	<div> <div>☐</div> <div>VIL</div> <div>†</div> </div>				<div> <div>†</div> <div>LA</div> <div>‡</div> <div>†</div> </div>		<div> <div>BIR</div> <div>†</div> </div>		<div> <div>DAI</div> <div>†</div> </div>					

Fig. 541A.

39a. O.	<div> <div>☞</div> <div>IA</div> <div>COBVS</div> <div>†</div> <div>DAI</div> <div>‡</div> <div>OR</div> <div>†</div> <div>RAX</div> <div>†</div> <div>SCOTTORVM</div> <div>‡</div> </div>												} 56 $\frac{1}{5}$ grs.
R.	<div> <div>☞</div> <div>NS</div> <div>‡</div> <div>P</div> <div>‡</div> </div>	<div> <div>TA</div> <div>CTORM</div> </div>	<div> <div>S</div> <div>†</div> <div>LIBER</div> </div>	<div> <div>PTORMS</div> </div>	}								
	<div> <div>☞</div> <div>VIL</div> </div>	<div> <div>LA</div> <div>‡</div> <div>†</div> </div>	<div> <div>BIR</div> <div>‡</div> </div>	<div> <div>DAI</div> <div>†</div> </div>									

No. 39a is in the S.S.A. collection. The Aberdeen groats are very seldom met with in good preservation.

Roxburgh.

ROXBURGH.

A saltire at each side of the neck ; no subsidiary ornaments on the reverse.

Fig. 548.

40. O.	☞ IACOBVS † DAI ‡ ORA † RAX ‡ SCOTTORVM												}	54½ grs.
R.	✠ DRSP ‡ TAETORM S † LIBER PTORMS													
	✠ VIL LA ‡ RO XBV ‡ ROh													

The crowns on this piece occupy the first and the third quarters, but have severally been struck over three pellets. The specimen of the same mint in the S.S.A. collection, from the same reverse die, presents the same appearance, showing that the peculiarity is in the die itself. As the castle of Roxburgh was in the possession of the English from 1346 to 1460, and did not surrender to the Scots till shortly after the death of James II.,—when both the castle and the town were demolished, having been usually of more avail to the enemy than to Scotland—it is difficult to understand how any coins could have been issued at Roxburgh under James II. unless for the payment of his large army during the siege.

We may regard it as certain, however, that this piece was struck at the end of the reign of James II. or at the beginning of that of James III.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Second variety of
the crown groats.
Second division.
Roxburgh.

The same obverse die has afterwards been employed for the Perth and Edinburgh groats, Nos. 41, 30a. That these were of subsequent issue to the Roxburgh groats is evident from the much sharper impression displayed on the latter. Several of the letters of this common obverse die have been put in from old worn puncheons; but the signs of failure, particularly with respect to the æ, are more observable on the obverses of the Perth and Edinburgh than of the Roxburgh groats.

The Roxburgh groat in the S.S.A. collection has the same obverse as the Ferguslie specimen, Fig. 548, but is from a different die, and the æ is further gone.

The remarkable circumstance in connection with the Roxburgh groats and the Edinburgh groat No. 33a, is the employment of the cross fourchée, in the one case before the inscriptions on the reverse, and in the other case before the legend on the obverse, the same cross fourchée as on the earlier Edinburgh groats, which in all other respects—notably in the more uniform and better preserved lettering, and in the character of the crosses between the words—are so different.

PERTH.

Perth.

A saltire at each side of the neck; saltires between the pellets.

Fig. 549.

41. O. From the same die as the Roxburgh groat, No. 40.

R.	 DRS * P *		TÆCTORM		S ‡ LIBÆR		ΠTORMS	}	56 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
	 VIL		‡ LΛ D		Æ ‡ PÆ		‡ RTh		

41a. O. From the same die.

R.	 DRSP		TÆCTORM		S ‡ LIBÆR		ΠTORMS	}	52 grs.
	 VIL		‡ LΛ ‡ D		Æ ‡ PÆ ‡		‡ RΘh		

Lindsay describes the Perth groat, figured L., Pl. VI. No. 137, as having trefoils at the sides of the neck. This is a mistake. The objects

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Second variety of
the crown groats.
Second division.
Perth.

at the sides of the neck, as distinctly exhibited on the illustration of the piece itself, are saltires. There is no saltire to the left of the crown, as represented on Lindsay's plate; what has been regarded as a saltire by the delineator resolves itself into a mere peculiarity in the cross lock between the crown and the curls, as better rendered on the Roxburgh groat. No. 41a is in the Pollexfen collection.

Half-groats.

HALF-GROATS.

The only half-groats that are known of James II. are those struck in connection with the crown groats of the second variety. They appear to have been struck at Edinburgh only. Very few varieties exist, and of these the individual specimens are all very rare.

Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.

Tressure of nine arcs.—Fig. 551.


- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|---------|----------|----------|-----------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1. O. | ✠ IꝀꝀOB' + DÆI ‡ ꝐꝀꝀIꝀ ‡ RÆX ‡ SCOTOR' | } | 28 grs. | | | | | | |
| R. | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>✠ DRSP</td> <td>TÆCTOB</td> <td>MS ‡ LIB</td> <td>ÆBꝀTOB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✠ VIL</td> <td>LꝀ Æ</td> <td>DIB</td> <td>VBꝐ</td> </tr> </table> | | | ✠ DRSP | TÆCTOB | MS ‡ LIB | ÆBꝀTOB | ✠ VIL | LꝀ Æ |
| ✠ DRSP | TÆCTOB | MS ‡ LIB | ÆBꝀTOB | | | | | | |
| ✠ VIL | LꝀ Æ | DIB | VBꝐ | | | | | | |
| 2. O. | From the same die. | } | 28 grs. | | | | | | |
| R. | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>✠ DRSP +</td> <td>TÆCTOB +</td> <td>MS ‡ LI +</td> <td>BÆBꝀT +</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VIL +</td> <td>LꝀ Æ +</td> <td>DIBV</td> <td>RGÆ</td> </tr> </table> | | | ✠ DRSP + | TÆCTOB + | MS ‡ LI + | BÆBꝀT + | VIL + | LꝀ Æ + |
| ✠ DRSP + | TÆCTOB + | MS ‡ LI + | BÆBꝀT + | | | | | | |
| VIL + | LꝀ Æ + | DIBV | RGÆ | | | | | | |

A lis to the right of the crown.

Annulets between the pellets.—Fig. 551A.



- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|----------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-------|-------|
| 2a. O. | From the same die as the above. | } | 24 grs. | | | | | | |
| R. | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>✠ DRSP</td> <td>TÆCTOB</td> <td>MS ‡ LIB</td> <td>ÆBꝀTOB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✠ VIL</td> <td>LꝀ ÆD</td> <td>IRB</td> <td>VRꝐ</td> </tr> </table> | | | ✠ DRSP | TÆCTOB | MS ‡ LIB | ÆBꝀTOB | ✠ VIL | LꝀ ÆD |
| ✠ DRSP | TÆCTOB | MS ‡ LIB | ÆBꝀTOB | | | | | | |
| ✠ VIL | LꝀ ÆD | IRB | VRꝐ | | | | | | |
| 2b. O. | From the same die. | } | | | | | | | |
| R. | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>✠ DRSP +</td> <td>TÆCTOB +</td> <td>MS ‡ LIB</td> <td>ÆBꝀTOB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>✠ VIL</td> <td>LꝀ ÆD</td> <td>× IRB ×</td> <td>VBꝐ</td> </tr> </table> | | | ✠ DRSP + | TÆCTOB + | MS ‡ LIB | ÆBꝀTOB | ✠ VIL | LꝀ ÆD |
| ✠ DRSP + | TÆCTOB + | MS ‡ LIB | ÆBꝀTOB | | | | | | |
| ✠ VIL | LꝀ ÆD | × IRB × | VBꝐ | | | | | | |

Nos. 2a, 2b, are respectively in the S.S.A. and B.M. collections. The

letter R on the reverse of most of these pieces is simply a B with a stroke below. No. 2*b* has the long-snouted  on the reverse.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Half-groats.
Edinburgh.

Tressure of ten arcs; no objects between the pellets.—Fig. 557.

3. O.  IΛCQB' + DAI : GRACIA : REX : SCOTOR' }
R.  D—— | * TACTORM | S 4 LIBAR | ATORMS } 27¼ grs.
 : VIL * | * LΛ A | DIRB | : VOR *

At the sides of the neck on this piece there seem to be objects resembling saltires or trefoils; but the obverse die has started so much as to render it more than probable that this appearance has been occasioned simply by the trefoils on the adjoining points of the tressure having been thrust forward into the field. The surface of this coin on the obverse is very rough.

The crown is of the same character on the half-groats as on the billon pennies of the same coinage, and there is a correspondence also in the style of the heads.

GOLD COINAGE.



Gold coinage.

Demies corresponding with the Fleur-de-lis Groats of the Third Variety. Demies.

The demies of this issue, apart from their correspondence in lettering with the fleur-de-lis groats of the third variety, are readily distinguishable from those of the earlier coinages by the pellets in the centres of the quatrefoils, and also by the almost invariable absence of the I on the centre of the saltire cross, this being replaced by a pellet, as shown on the better preserved pieces. Annulets are commonly introduced in the legendary circles.

IV. THE QUATREFOILS WITH LARGE PELLETS ON THE CENTRES—❖.

Fig. 494.


1. O.  IΛCQBVS DAI GRACIA REX SCOTO : }
R.  SALVM FΛA POPVLVM TVVM DAI : ❖ } 52 grs.

This piece has the same peculiar fleur-de-lis (❖) at the sides of the

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Demies.

saltire cross and at the end of the legend on the reverse as occurs on the sceptre-head and at the end of the inner legendary circle on the reverse of the Edinburgh groat No. 1, Fig. 495. The letter B, as exhibited on the demy, presents the same speciality in the lower curve of the back as noticed in connection with that groat; the identical punch has evidently been used for both, as appears to have been the case with most of the other letters on these two coins.

Fig. 494A.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
| 1a. O. From the same die as No. 1. | } | 5 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| R. + SALVM FRA POPVLVM : TVVM : DIIA : * | | |
| 1b. O. From the same die as No. 1. | } | 50 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs. |
| R.  SALVM : FRA : POPVLVM TVVM : DIIA : | | |

These two coins are in the S.S.A. collection. The fleurs-de-lis at the sides of the saltire cross are the same as on the demy No. 1. The lis (*) after DIIA : on No. 1a is the same lis as in the inner legendary circles on the reverses of the groats Nos. 10 to 13, Figs. 506, 507.

Fig. 498.



- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 2. O.  IFAVBVS : DEI : GRAFIA : REX : SA | } | 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R.  SALVM FRA POPVLVM TVVM : DNI : + | | |

Fig. 499.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 3. O. From the same die. | } | 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. + SALVM FRA POPVLVM : TVVM : DNE : * | | |

These two demies have the same very small π on the reverses as occurs on the obverses of the Edinburgh groat No. 5, Fig. 500, and the Stirling groats Nos. 16, 16a, Figs. 503, 503A, and as appears on both sides of the Edinburgh groats Nos. 6, 7, Fig. 501, and of the Linlithgow groats Nos. 14, 15, Fig. 502. The same trefoil style of lis (+) also occurs at the sides of the saltire cross and after DNE on the demy No. 3, as is used for the


sceptre-heads on the Edinburgh groat No. 5 and the two Stirling groats Nos. 16, 16*a*, Figs. 503, 503*A*.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Demies.

Demies corresponding to the Fleur-de-lis Groats of the Fourth Variety.

V. THE QUATREFOILS WITH FOUR SMALL PELLETS ON THE CENTRES
SET CROSSWISE—❖.

Fig. 509.

4. O.  IΠCQBVS ❖ DEI ❖ ΓPQIΠ ❖ REX ❖ SC
R. ❖ ❖ SΠLVVΠ ❖ FΠC ❖ POPVLVΠ ❖ TVVΠ ❖ } 52 grs.

An I on the centre of the saltire cross. The lettering on this piece, while identical in character with that on the fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety, is rather larger and in some respects more ornamental, as in the case of the Π, R, and S. The peculiar X is a notable feature on both. This piece is from the Wingate collection, and is figured in Wingate's *Illustrations of the Coins of Scotland*, Pl. XV. No. 4, under James I.

IV. THE QUATREFOILS WITH LARGE PELLETS ON THE CENTRES—❖.

Fig. 510.

5. O. From the same die as No. 4.
R. ❖ ❖ SΠLVVΠ ❖ FΠC ❖ POPVLVΠ ❖ TVVΠ ❖ } 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

The lettering on the reverse of this demy is of the smaller character, corresponding exactly with that on the fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety, and on the lion No. 1, having the same SΠLVVΠ FΠC inscription. The cross fourchée M.M. on the reverse is common to all these pieces. There is no appearance of any object on the centre of the saltire cross on this coin; but on a demy from a similar die in the S.S.A. collection, from the New Cumnock find, there is a small pellet on the centre. The elongated fleurs-de-lis (❖) at the sides of the saltire cross have their counterparts in the lis after ΕDINBVRG, on the fleur-de-lis groat No. 17*a*, Fig. 508*A*, and after SCOTTORVΠ on the lion No. 1.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Demies.

Demies with the Obverses corresponding to the fleur-de-lis Groats of the Fourth Variety, and the Reverses to the fleur-de-lis Groats of the Third Variety.

IV. THE QUATREFOILS ON THE REVERSES WITH LARGE PELLETS
ON THE CENTRES.

Fig. 511.

6. O. From the same die as No. 4. } 5 1½ grs.
R. ✥ SΛLVΛ 8 FΛC POPVLVΛ 8 TVVΛ 8 DNΛ ✥ 8

The small fleurs-de-lis (✥) at the sides of the saltire cross on the reverse seem to be struck from the same punch as the lis after ÆDINBVRGH on the groat No. 9, Fig. 505. The larger lis (✥) after DNΛ is the same as in the inner legendary circles on the groats Nos. 10-13, Figs. 506, 507.

Fig. 512.

- 6a. O. From the same die as No. 4. } 53 grs.
R. ✥ SΛLVVΛ 8 FΛC POPVLVΛ 8 TVVΛ DN °

In the S.S.A. collection, from the Wick find. The large fleurs-de-lis (✥) at the sides of the saltire cross on the reverse are the same as in the inner legendary circle of the reverses on the groats Nos. 10 to 13.

Fig. 513.

7. O. From the same die as No. 4. } 47 grs.
R. ✥ SΛLVVΛ 8 FΛC 8 POPVLVΛ 8 TVVΛ 8 DNΛ
8. O. From the same die as No. 4. } 51 grs.
R. ✥ SΛLVVΛ 8 FΛC POPVLVΛ 8 TVVΛ DN

The two coins, Nos. 7, 8, have the round R on the reverse; the lettering otherwise on the reverse of No. 8 is exactly as on the fleur-de-lis groats

of the third variety, but on the reverse of No. 7 it is smaller and not so angular in character. The fleurs-de-lis at the sides of the saltire cross on No. 7 are small; on No. 8 they are of the larger character, as after DNÆ on No. 6.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Demies.

It is remarkable that of all the demies as above, struck from one common obverse die, the only piece that has the lettering on the reverse perfectly homogeneous with that on the obverse is the demy No. 4, with the four small pellets set crosswise on the centres of the quatrefoils. While it is to be regretted that a style of reverse so beautiful should have been allowed to fall out of use, even although the original die may have given way, it is fortunate, in another respect, that so many dies, more or less out of keeping with the proper obverse die, should have been employed. We are thus, on the one hand, enabled to connect these demies and the fleur-de-lis groats related to them, having the sharply-defined saltires between the words, with the demies and the corresponding fleur-de-lis groats having the disjointed Roman N and the words divided by annulets; and, on the other hand, as exemplified by the demy No. 5, to associate these demies and the corresponding fleur-de-lis groats with the SÆLVVÆ FÆ lions and the crown groats distinguished by the same lettering, and having the words divided by the same sharply-defined saltires.

By Lindsay, all the demies on which the words are divided by double annulets, whether on one or on both sides, whether mixed or unmixed with other ornaments, have been assigned to James II. This arrangement, however, as will be seen from Lindsay's own statement at page 132 in his work on Scottish coins, was based on the mistaken apprehension that the double annulets occurred between the words only on the demies and the corresponding sceptre groats, on which the letters were "short and thick"—represented here by the fleur-de-lis groats of the third variety—never on those on which the letters were "long and slender"; on which he describes the words as being "separated by fleurs-de-lis, crosses, and sometimes small crescents" only—represented here by the fleur-de-lis groats of the first and second varieties. This is the more singular, as several of the fleur-de-lis groats described by Lindsay under James I. have the words divided by

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Demies.

two annulets, and he himself remarks that "the sceptre groats and the lozenge demies afford a singular illustration of one another." None of the demies relating to the fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety are mentioned by Lindsay, and the only example in Wingate's work, Pl. XV. No. 4—the demy of James II., forming No. 4 of the Ferguslie collection—is described, as previously stated, under James I.

Lions or Scottish
crowns.

LIONS OR SCOTTISH CROWNS.

The types are the same as on the lions of Robert III.: on the one side the Scottish arms in a crowned shield, and on the other side the national saint extended upon his cross. As previously stated, the lions of James II., in the style of lettering and ornamentation, correspond to the different varieties of the crown groats, in the same manner as the demies of James I. and II. correspond to the several varieties of the fleur-de-lis groats.

Lions corresponding to the First Variety of the Crown Groats.

Fig. 519.

I. O. * † I † A † O † B † V † S † D † E † I † G † R † A † X † S † C † O † T † T † O † R † V † M † †	}	53 grs.
R. * † S † A † L † V † V † M † † F † A † P † O † P † V † L † V † M † † T † V † V † M †		

A crown at each side of the escutcheon on the obverse, a lis at each side of the St. Andrew on the reverse. No nimbus round the head of the saint. The lis (†) at the end of the legend on the obverse of this piece is of the same form as at the sides of the saltire cross on the reverse of the James II. demy, No. 5, Fig. 510. The cross fourchée M.M. is the same on both. Compare also the lettering on the reverses of both. The sharply cut saltires between the words are peculiar to the latest variety of the fleur-de-lis groats and the corresponding gold coinages, and to the first variety of the crown groats and the corresponding gold coinages. The above piece is rated as R^s, or of the highest degree of rarity next to unique, by Lindsay and Wingate. It is now more common, from recent


finds. I have seen about a dozen specimens in all, from identical dies, both of obverse and reverse.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Lions.

The following very rare lion has its reverse from the same die as that of the lion No. 1, Fig. 519, with its obverse from the same die as the obverse of the lion No. 2, Fig. 520, corresponding to the earlier issues of the crown groats of the second variety, thus severally connecting the lions of these two issues and the related groat coinages the one with the other.

Lion with the Obverse corresponding to the earlier issues of the Second Variety of the Crown Groats and the Reverse to the First Variety of the Crown Groats.


Fig. 519A.

1a. O.  ΙΛΑΟΒΥΣ † D' + ΓΡΑΙΙΛ † ΡΑΧ † ΣΑΟΤΟΡ' †
R. From the same die as No. 1. } 52½ grs.

A crown at each side of the escutcheon on the obverse, as on the lion corresponding with the crown groats of the first variety, No. 1, Fig. 519. In the B.M. collection. A specimen from the same dies is in the S.S.A. cabinet.

Lion corresponding to the earlier issues of the Second Variety of the Crown Groats.

Fig. 520.

2. O.  ΙΛΑΟΒΥΣ † D' + ΓΡΑΙΙΛ † ΡΑΧ † ΣΑΟΤΟΡ' †
R. ΧΡ — Χ | ΡΑ † ΡΑΙΝ | ΠΤ † ΧΡ | Α † ΒΙΝΑΙΤ } 53 grs.

A crown at each side of the escutcheon on the obverse, a crowned lis at each side of the St. Andrew on the reverse. This hitherto unpublished piece, of which the obverse die has been employed in connection with the lion, No. 1a, is the only one of its series that has crowns at the sides of the escutcheon. All the other lions corresponding to the second variety of the crown groats have a lis at each side of the escutcheon. It differs also



James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Lions.

from these in having the B, R, and V of uniform size with the other letters, as on the related crown groats, Nos. 8, 9, 10, Figs. 521, 522, 523, with which it further accords in the legend on the obverse ending with SCOTOR' instead of SCOTTORVM, and in having the cross fourchée M.M. on the reverse. The figure of the saint is the same as on the other lions of the series, except that there is no nimbus round the head, in this regard agreeing with the lion No. 1, Fig. 519, the corresponding gold issue to the first variety of the crown groats.


*Lions corresponding to the ordinary issues of the Second Variety
of the Crown Groats.*

All the lions corresponding to the ordinary issues of the crown groats of the second variety have a lis at each side of the escutcheon on the obverse, and a crowned lis at each side of the St. Andrew on the reverse. The saint has the nimbus. Several obverse dies have been employed upon these pieces; but, apparently, all have been struck from one common reverse die. Their coinage probably did not extend much beyond that of the crown groats of the first division of the second variety, with which they correspond in the style of the lettering and of the ornamentation between the words.

Fig. 525.

2a. O.  IACOBVS DEI GBACIA REX SCOTTORVM	}	
R. P —  X PAC RACON AT XP ACVIRACITX	}	52½ grs.

In the Pollexfen collection.

3. O.  IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTTORVM	}	
R. From the same die as No. 2a.	}	53 grs.

526. (Not figured.)




4. O.  IACOBVS DEI GRACIA REX SCOTTORVM 8	}	
R. From the same die as No. 2a.	}	53 grs.

Fig. 527.

5. O.  IACOBVS DEI GRÆ REX SCOTTORVM }
 R. From the same die as No. 2a. } 53 grs.

James II.
 (1436-7-1460).
 Lions.


Fig. 528.

6. O.  IACOBVS DEI GRÆ REX SCOTTORVM }
 R. From the same die as No. 2a. } 53 grs.


On the obverses of the lions, Nos. 2a to 6, the saltire crosses between the words are of the same plain character as on the reverses, and the letters D and G are of the ordinary variety. On the obverses of the following two lions, Nos. 7, 8, the crosses are of the quatrefoil form, the *Æ* is an open *Æ* reversed, with the front slightly filled up; on No. 8 the *Æ* is without the fish-hook finish.

The following two lions, Nos. 7 and 8, probably belong to the same issues as the later crown groats of the first division of the second variety, or the earlier crown groats of the second division.

Fig. 536.

7. O.  IACOBVS DEI GRÆ REX SCOTTORVM }
 R. From the same die as No. 2a. } 52 grs.

537. (Not figured.)

8. O.  IACOBVS DEI GRÆ REX SCOTTORVM }
 R. From the same die as No. 2a. } 52¼ grs.

On the lion, No. 7, the letter *Æ* has the ornamental finish at the front. The lettering on the lion No. 8 is slightly double struck, leaving the character of the B uncertain.

The lions of James II., as above described, comprise all the varieties known to me. Nos. 3, 6, 8, are from the Carfrae collection.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Half-lion.




HALF-LION.



The half-lions of James II. are extremely rare, and were probably a very limited coinage, the few specimens that have come under my observation having been from the same dies.

The half-lion attributed by Lindsay, L., Pl. XII. No. 20, to James II. belongs to James IV. This same piece is figured in Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, Pl. III. No. 18, and attributed to James III.

The half-lion of James II. has no crown above the escutcheon, nor ornaments at the sides. On the reverse, the figure of the saint has the nimbus, and is the same in all respects as on the lions corresponding to the ordinary issues of the crown groats, Nos. 2*a* to 8, but with a crown instead of a crowned lis at each side.

Fig. 529.

I. O.  IACOBVS D'  REX SCOTOR
R. P —  X | PCRAEON | TTXP | QVINCITX } 26½ grs.

From the Sheriff Mackenzie and Carfrae collections. The  has the ornamental finish at the front, the D is of the regular character, the  has the barbed fish-hook end.

Billon coinage.

BILLON COINAGE.

Considerable coinages of small billon money in pennies and halfpennies took place under James II., as shown by the moneyers' accounts. Of the earlier issues, as struck previously to the crown groat money, the following penny, in the S.S.A. collection, is the only specimen that has come under my notice. In the style of the crown, bust, and lettering, it corresponds to the fleur-de-lis groats of the third variety.

PENNIES.
EDINBURGH.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Pennies.
Edinburgh.

Fig. 496A.

1a. O. + IƆOVBVS DƆI GRƆCIƆ R.	}	11½ grs.
R. + VILL ƆƆD IIB VRG		

In the style of the lettering and the sharply cut saltires between the words, the following two pennies correspond so equally to the fleur-de-lis groats of the fourth variety and the crown groats of the first variety that it would have been difficult to determine to which class to attribute them but for the peculiar form of the crown and the arrangement of the curls, which, as being exactly in the style of the bust on the earlier crown groats of the second variety, particularly on the groats Nos. 11, 12, Fig. 524, indicate that they belong to the commencement of that series.

Fig. 518.

1. O. (* IƆOVBVS *) DƆI (* GRƆCIƆ	}	9 grs.
R. (V)IL LƆƆ — —		

Fig. 518A.

1b. O. (*) IƆOVBVS * DƆI * GRƆCIƆ (* R)	}	10¼ grs.
R. (* V)I LLƆ ƆDIR BVR		

Three pellets in the second and fourth quarters of the reverse; the other quarters plain. The second of these pieces is in the S.S.A. collection; both coins have lost a portion of their edge, thus reducing their weight by two or three grains. The penny, No. 1, from the Wingate collection, is figured in Wingate's *Illustrations of the Coinage of Scotland*, Pl. XIV. No. 14, and tentatively attributed to Robert III. as a billon halfpenny.

Even before, however, that I had observed the companion piece in the S.S.A. collection, No. 1b, Fig. 518A, I was convinced from the style of the

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Pennies,
Edinburgh.


lettering that the penny No. 1 belonged to the James II. series. In its entire state it must have given quite as good a weight as is usually afforded by the pennies of James II., and the quality of the billon is apparently not inferior to what is shown in the pennies of this reign. Wingate's reason for regarding this piece as a halfpenny appears to have been from the type of the reverse: "It has," he states, "the old mark of the halfpenny, viz., the two opposite angles of the cross on the reverse vacant." A specimen figured by Lindsay in his 2d Sup., Pl. II. No. 3, is described as weighing 12 grs. The type of reverse as occurring on the billon coinage is certainly peculiar, and indeed unique.

The pennies of James II. that correspond to the second variety of the crown groats are not very rare, but are very seldom met with in even tolerable preservation, particularly as regards the inscriptions. The head is very large in proportion to the size of the coin, and seems to have been put in from the same puncheons as the heads on the half-groats. It is usually well sunk down upon the shoulders, owing to the small space left for the bust. As the curls, the crown, the face, and the bust, are put in from separate punches, a good deal of variety is produced from the same materials. The pennies of this coinage have the crown mint mark on the obverse, and have three regular indentations on the bust, as on the groats; three pellets in each of the quarters of the cross on the reverse. The letter α has always the front closed. The quality of the billon on these coins is usually very good.

EDINBURGH.

Without ornaments at the sides of the neck or between the pellets on the reverse.

Fig. 552.

2. O.  IACQVS DEI TRACIIII R α :	}	11 $\frac{3}{4}$, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. * VIL * L α DIRB VRG		

Two specimens, apparently from the same dies. Another example is in the Pollexfen collection.

Fig. 552A.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Pennies.
Edinburgh.

2a. O. From the same die as the preceding.

R. * VIL | * LΛ * Ε | DIBB | * VRG

11½ grs.

In the S.S.A. collection. The letters III in TRΛQIIIΛ come out very clearly on the obverse of this piece.

Fig. 553.


3. O.  IΛQOVS * DΕ TRΛ(QIIIΛ) RΕ

R. VIL * | LΛΕ | DIBB | VRG

13¼ grs.

The indistinct letters in the obverse legend seem to be as above supplemented.

Fig. 553A.

3a. O.  IΛQOVS * DI * GRΛ REX STTORV

R. VIL * | LΛΕ * | DIBB | VRG

10, 7¾ grs.

Two specimens from the same dies, both in the S.S.A. collection. The one piece supplies what is lacking in the inscriptions on the other.

Figs. 554, 554A.

4, 4a. O.  IΛ(QO R)ΕΑ D (G)RΛ SQTTVIIIΛ

R. (V)IL | LΛΕ | DIB | VRG



No. 4, 12½ grs. ; 4a, 7¾ grs.

Two coins, apparently from the same dies; No. 4a, Fig. 554A, is in the S.S.A. collection. I have not been able to complete the inscription on the obverse from either of these examples; nor have I any authority for the letters here supplied by me within brackets, except what is afforded by the inscription on the obverse of some of the following pieces. The second of these coins, No. 4a, Fig. 554A, presents the best portrait of any that I have seen on the pennies of this coinage.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Pennies.
Edinburgh.

A saltire at each side of the neck and between the pellets on the reverse.

Fig. 554B.

4b. O.  IΠΑΟ RΘΑ GRΠ REX SΘOTRVM }
R.  VIL * | LΠΘ * | DIRB | (VRG) }


In the Cochran-Patrick cabinet. Another specimen from the same dies, from which I have supplemented the inscription on the obverse of this piece, is in the S.S.A. collection. The small \mathfrak{m} in SΘOTRV \mathfrak{m} on this and the following penny is noteworthy, as occurring on the corresponding crown groats and gold lions.

Fig. 554C.

4c. O.  IΠΑΟ RΘ G(RΠ) REX * SΘOTRVM } 12 grs.
R. VIL * | LΠΘ * | (DIRB) | (VRG) * }


In the Pollexfen collection.

Fig. 555.

5. O.  (IΠ)ΑΟ RΘΑ (GRΠ REX S)ΘOTRV } 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. VIL | LΠΘ | (DIRB | VRG) }

A similar piece, weighing 10 grains, is in the Pollexfen collection.


Fig. 558.

6. O. ( IΠΑ)Ο RΘΑ GRΠ (REX SΘOTRV \mathfrak{m}) } 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. VIL * | LΠΘ * | DIRB | VRG }

This penny, in the arrangement of the curls and in the smaller style of the head and crown, corresponds with the half-groat No. 3, Fig. 557.

A lis at each side of the neck and below the bust; saltires between the pellets on the reverse.

Fig. 555A.

6a. O.  IΠΑΟ (R)ΘΙ G(RΠ) REX SΘOTRV } 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. VIL | (LΠΘ | DIRB) | VRG }

In the S.S.A. collection. A similar piece in the same cabinet shows a

lis below the bust, but owing to the field being so much rubbed it is impossible to determine whether there are also fleurs-de-lis at the sides of the neck. From the same obverse die as No. 6*a*, Fig. 555*A*, there is in the S.S.A. collection the half of a penny, but without the saltires between the pellets on the reverse. From this piece the inscription on the obverse of No. 6*a* has been partly supplemented.

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Pennies,
Edinburgh.

No ornaments at the sides of the neck ; saltires between the pellets on the reverse.

Fig. 556.

7. O. (Crown) I(Λ)O(BVS (D&I G)R(Λ R&X S	}	9 grs.
R. V(IL) L(Λ * & D(ΛB V(RG		

The following curious piece, while corresponding in the style of the head and crown with the coin last described, has a cross slightly patée as M.M. on both sides, with points between some of the words on the obverse and between the pellets on the reverse ; in the latter respect according with the James I. Edinburgh pennies, Nos. 5, 6, Figs. 451, 452 ; but the character of the lettering shows that it does not belong to the same coinage as these pieces. The module is smaller than that of the pennies of James I. and II., and larger than usually occurs in connection with the pennies of James III. The material is very base, being apparently little better than copper silver-washed. I am inclined to think that this coin is a foreign forgery, executed about the end of the reign of James II. or at the beginning of that of James III.

Fig. 559.


8. O. + I(Λ(O)BVS • D • G(R(Λ R&X S(Λ	}	9¼ grs.
R. + VIL L(Λ & D(Λ BVR		

James II.
(1436-7-1460).
Pennies,
Aberdeen.

ABERDEEN.

A saltire at each side of the neck and between the pellets on the reverse.

Fig. 556A.

8a. O.  IΠQO RÆI GRÆ RÆX SCOTRVM	}	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. VIL * LÆ ð Æ BI(R) DÆR		

In the S.S.A. collection. This extremely rare coin, in common with most of the Edinburgh pennies of James II. in the S.S.A. collection, as above noticed, formed part of a small find that took place of these pieces in 1872 or 1873. The greater number of the James II. pennies now in the cabinets of collectors belonged to that find. So rare were these coins previously that the only example mentioned by Lindsay is in his first Supplement, *Des. Cat.*, No. 12*, incorrectly described by Mr. Kermack Ford as a halfpenny. None appear in Wingate's work on Scottish coins.

James III.
(1460-1488).

James III.

ACCEDED 3D AUGUST 1460, AGED 8 OR 9 YEARS; KILLED AT SAUCHIE
11TH JULY 1488.

In the account of Alexander Tod for the money fabricated by him from the 20th of July 1459 to the 14th of June 1464, it is stated that 380 lbs. 14 oz. of silver had been coined into twelvepenny and sixpenny groats. That the twelvepenny groats mentioned in that account were the crown groats there can be no doubt, for it comprised the whole of the last year of James II. The crown groats were rated at twelvence in the Act of the 19th of October 1456. In the next account of Alexander Tod, from the 14th of June 1464 to the 3d of July 1465, a further coinage is recorded as having been made in twelvepenny and sixpenny groats. Other three accounts of this moneyer have been preserved, giving a statement of his operations

from the 3d of July 1465 to the 22d of June 1468, and reporting successive groat coinages, but without specific mention of their values. Unfortunately a break occurs in the moneyers' accounts from the 22d of June 1468 to the 12th of March 1473. James III.
(1460-1488).

Unless the sixpenny groats, of which mention is made in the above accounts in connection with the twelpenny groats, are to be understood as signifying the halves of the twelpenny groats, there are no other coins except the fleur-de-lis groats they can be supposed to represent. But there is no reason to regard the fleur-de-lis groats as having been in issue under James III. Any coinages that took place of these pieces or of the corresponding gold demy mintages, after the introduction of the crown groats and of the accompanying gold lion mintages, must have been of surreptitious issue, seeing that it had been directed that the dies for the old coinages, "both of gold and siluir, togidder with the letteris of graving fra the grauouris," were, on the issue of the new money, to be destroyed in presence of the King and his Council. This was a provision that could scarcely have been overlooked, although possibly it may not have been completely carried out; for we find that it was deemed necessary in the enactment of the 19th of October 1456 to command that "the cunyeouris under the payne of dede nother cunye demy nor vthir that is criyt till haif course in the land, nor yit vj d grotis"—that is, fleur-de-lis groats as proclaimed in common with the demies. That the sixpenny groats coined along with the twelpenny groats by Alexander Tod, from the 20th of July 1459 to the 3d of July 1465, were only the halves of the larger pieces of the same types is the more probable, as there is no mention of any coinages of half-groats in the accounts of the moneyers under James II.; consequently any half-groats included in these accounts must have been comprised under the general term groats, or large pennies, just as in France, at a later period, the *écu* or crown was known as the *écu de six francs* and the *demi-écu* or half-crown as the *écu de trois francs*.

The Act of the 12th October 1467, for raising the rates of native and foreign coins, shows what were the varieties of Scottish silver money then in course of currency. The kinds named are—"The spurryt grot," viz., the

James III.
(1460-1488).

groat with the spur rowel or mullet in each quarter of the cross on the reverse, comprising all the groat coinages of David II. and of Robert II. This was to have course for sixteenpence, the same as "the aulde Inglis grot," a term comprising all the English groat coinages previous to the reduction of the weight of the groat under Edward IV. in 1464 from 60 to 48 grs. Troy. The "borage" groat, which was to pass for twelvecpence, the same as "the new Inglis grot of Eduarde" of 48 grains, and which from the valuation placed upon it can refer only to the groat coinages of Robert III. The "grot of the crowne" and the half-groat of the same, which were to have course respectively for fourteenpence and sevenpence. "The grot of the flour delyce," which was to pass for eightpence. No mention is made of Scottish silver pennies, but it is stated that "the quhyt (billon) Scottis penny and half penny" were "to haif cours as thai war wont to haue, and the striking of the blak pennyis to be cessyit, that thar be nane strikyn in tyme to cum under the payne of dede." These black pennies, of which the further issue was prohibited under the penalty of death, are the only new Scottish money that up to this time appears to have been minted under James III.

It is not very clear how the term "borage," as applied to the groats of Robert III., originated. Dr. Jamieson hazards the conjecture that the coins in question may have been "so denominated from the use of *borax* as an alloy—*Teut.* 'boragie.'"

Lindsay's idea that a strong resemblance exists between the flowers of the borage plant and "the large blunt pointed mullets" on the reverses of his so-called second coinage groats of James III. is quite imaginary. The likeness—in so far as the flowers of the borage resemble the mullets on any of the Scottish groats—is to the mullets with the incuse cinquefoils in the centres on the groats of David II. and Robert II.

In his arrangement of the silver coinages of James III., Lindsay has fallen into some serious errors. There are no groats such as are attributed by him as the first coinage of James III., with three pellets in each of the quarters of the reverse. The reference to these pieces as given by Lindsay is to Wise, Table XXII., where a groat is figured under James I.,

professing to be of this type. This coin, however, is nothing more than a badly preserved crown and pellet groat of James II. of the second variety, having the words divided by quatrefoil-shaped crosses and saltires, with crosses of the same description between the pellets. The engraver of the illustration of this coin has substituted pellets for the crowns in two of the quarters, and he has failed to observe that the tressure had been carried all round the bust. No half-groats have been attributed by Lindsay to this supposed first silver coinage of James III., but a penny is figured by him, L., Pl. VI. No. 142, and a halfpenny, L., Pl. VI. No. 143, both purporting to be of this coinage; these properly being respectively a penny of James I.¹ and a small billon penny of James III., now in the Ferguslie collection, described here (page 165), No. 17, Fig. 613. The latter piece was purchased at the Wingate sale, lot 150, and is figured in Wingate, Pl. XIX. Fig. 9, with the same attribution as by Lindsay.

No "new" Scottish "groat," that is of James III., is mentioned in the Act of 12th October 1467. This is a mistake into which Lindsay has been betrayed by trusting to the ambiguous rendering given of that Act in Cardonnel's Appendix, pp. 14, 15, where, in connection with the rating of the borage groat, it is stated that "the auld *English* groate sall passe for sixteen pennies; the *Borage* groate as the new groate; the new groate of Edward for twelve pennies: the spurred groate as the auld *English* groate for sixteen pennies." As it appears here, this passage naturally bears the construction put upon it by Lindsay, viz., that the borage groat was to have the same currency value as a certain new Scottish groat of recent issue; but that this was not what was meant is clearly shown by this same passage, as given *verbatim* in the *Scottish Acts of Parliament*, vol. ii. p. 88, c. i., quoted by Cochran-Patrick.—"Item, the aulde Inglis grot sall pass for xvj d, the new Inglis grot of Eduarde for xij d, the spurryt grot as the aulde Inglis grot for xvj d, the borage as the new *Inglis grot* xij d." So far, therefore, as thus appears, there is no reason to believe that any groats of James III. were in issue as at 12th October 1467.

¹ The coin figured in Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, Pl. III. Fig. 19, as a penny of James III. of this supposed coinage also belongs to James I.

James III.
(1460-1488).

The proper arrangement of the coins of James III. will be greatly facilitated by attention to the changes in the style of the letters, more especially to the rendering of the π and the T. On certain of his coins the π and the T invariably have the tops plain, as on the coinages of James I. and II. These pieces are undoubtedly the earliest issues of James III. On certain other of his coins a new style of π , with a peaked top, is introduced, while the plain-topped T is still retained. These form the intermediate issues. On others, again, both the π and the T have the tops peaked in the same manner as on the James IV. coinages. These are the latest issues of James III.

The earlier groats of James III., those distinguished by the plain-topped π and T, have the same \ddagger for *et*, before LIBERTOR, as on the crown groats of James II. of the second variety. These, as shown by the different styles of head, comprise three distinct mintages, but with so much in common in other respects as practically to constitute only one coinage. All have a small cross patée with the ends fourchée before the legends. All exhibit a low flat crown ornamented with three fleurs-de-lis, with pellets between. On all the tressure is pointed with trefoils. And on all the type of reverse is a mullet of six points in two quarters of the cross and three pellets in each of the other two quarters. Edinburgh and Berwick are the only mints.

Light silver
coinage.
Groats.

Light Silver Coinage.

GROATS.

MULLETS OF SIX POINTS—FIRST SERIES.

Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.

Tressure of nine arcs surrounding the bust.—Fig. 561.

I. O.	* IπOOBVS ‡ D ‡ GRπ ‡ REX ‡ SCOTORVM ‡				}	38½ grs.
R.	* DNS ‡ P TæCTO R ‡ MS ‡ ‡ ‡ LIBRTV					
	* VIL Lπ æ DIRB VRG					

A saltire at each side of the neck, and also between the pellets on the reverse. The mullets are in the first and the third quarters of the cross.

The several specimens of this groat that have come under my notice seem to be struck from the same dies. The peculiar appearance of the X in RAX is occasioned by this letter being disposed horizontally instead of in the usual upright position. It is the same X as appears in its correct position on the crown groats of the second variety. The same X, with the split stem, is also employed on this groat as occurs on some of the later issues of these crown groats.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groat.
Edinburgh.

Tressure of eight arcs not all round the bust.—Fig. 567.

2. O. * IΠQOBVS ‡ D ‡ GBΛ ‡ BAX ‡ SQTOTO'	}	38, 40 grs.
R. * DLS ‡ P TQQTTOB MS ‡ ‡ ‡ LI BQBΛT ‡ * VIL LΛ ‡ ‡ ‡ DI† ‡ BVBG		

Two coins from the same dies, each contributing to the better reading of the inscriptions on the other. No ornaments in the field on the obverse, but an annulet between the pellets in the second and fourth quarters on the reverse; the mullets occupying the first and third quarters. Only one pair of dies, so far as I have observed, appears to have been employed on the coins of this variety; the letter L, upright or reversed, takes the place of the R, and the B is substituted for the R. From the circumstance, however, that the following piece, with a wholly different obverse, has its reverse from a die of the same character as employed on the groats No. 2, it is not unlikely that other reverse dies may have been used in connection with the obverse die of these coins. The letter X on the obverse of No. 2 is disposed horizontally, as on the groat No. 1, but the character is somewhat different.

Tressure of eight arcs surrounding the bust; T • L at the sides of the neck.

Fig. 568.

3. O. * IΠQOBVS ‡ D ‡ GRΛ ‡ RAX ‡ SQTOTOR	}	40 grs.
R. * DRSP TQQTTO B ‡ MS ‡ ‡ ‡ LQBQB ‡ * VIL LΛ ‡ ‡ ‡ DI† ‡ BVBG		

This piece has an annulet between the pellets in the second and fourth

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.
Edinburgh.

quarters on the reverse, as on the groats No. 2, and the lettering in all respects is the same as on these coins, except that the L is not substituted for the R. The tressure on the obverse has consisted originally of seven arcs, but an additional arc has been added below the bust. The lettering on the obverse is larger and differently treated from that on the reverse.

The peculiar use of the letter B for the R in the inscriptions on the groats No. 2, and on the legend on the reverse of the groat No. 3, is a characteristic of the lettering on the light groats and half-groats with the name of Henry—struck during the brief restoration of Henry VI., November 1470 to May 1471—and on the corresponding groats of Edward IV.

As above.—Fig. 569.

4. O. From the same die as No. 3.

R.	✱ DRSP	ROTD	TORME	‡ LIBER	}	39 grs.
	✱ VIL	LK ED	IRB	VRG ✱		

As above.—570. (Not figured.)

5. O. From the same die as No. 3.

R.	✱ DRSPR	OTDCTOR	MS ‡ LI	BERKTO	}	35¼ grs.
	VIL ✱	LK ED	IRB	VRG ✱		

The lettering on the reverses of the groats Nos. 4 and 5 is of a mixed character. No annulets between the pellets, which occupy the first and third quarters of the cross.

The letters T • L, at the sides of the neck on the groats Nos. 3, 4, 5, are by Lindsay erroneously represented as T • A, and regarded as the initials of the Christian names of the moneyers, Thomas Tod and Alexander Livingstoun. Lindsay is probably correct in supposing the letters at the sides of the king's neck on these pieces to be the initials of the moneyers' names; but if so, these letters, in this case, are the initials not of their Christian names but of their surnames. The letters K • T appear at the sides of the king's neck on certain of the half-groats of James III., with the peak-topped K and T in the inscriptions, but these pieces are of a later issue than the groats with T • L.

BERWICK.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.
Berwick.

570A. (Not figured.)

5a. O. From the same die as No. 3.

R.	* DRSP		‡ TÆCTOR		MS ‡ ‡ L		BÆTOR ‡
	* VIL		LÆ ‡ B		ERW		ICH

}

In the S.S.A. collection. An annulet between the pellets; the mullets occupy the second and fourth quarters.

HALF-GROAT.

Half-groat.

MULLETS OF SIX POINTS—FIRST SERIES.

BERWICK.

Berwick.

Tressure of six arcs and segment.—Fig. 561A.

1a. O. (* I)ΠΑΟΒVS ‡ 3 ‡ D ‡ GBÆ ‡ BÆX (*) SΔO(TO)

R.	* DRS ‡ P		TÆ(CTOR)		MS ‡ ‡ L		IBÆRÆ
	* VIL		LÆ ‡		BÆR		WIC

}

20¼ grs.

A cross at each side of the neck. No annulets between the pellets, which occupy the second and the fourth quarters. Unfortunately the lower portion of the numeral 3 is double struck, giving to it a fluted appearance, exactly as observed on the two adjacent letters in IΠΑΟΒVS. The numeral, however, is clearly recognised when looked at with the top to the spectator. No other half-groat with mullets of six points, of the first series, appears to be known. In the Pollexfen, formerly in the Ferguson collection; figured in Lindsay, Pl. VII. No. 151.

Berwick was made over to Scotland on the 25th of April 1461 by Henry VI., after the battle of Towton, when with his Queen he sought refuge at the Scottish Court. It was recaptured by the English under Richard Duke of Gloucester in 1483, owing to the unpatriotic conduct of the Duke of Albany, the brother of James III., and the supineness of the

James III.
(1460-1488).
Half-groat,
Berwick.

Scottish nobles. As James III. was the only Scottish king of the name of James who held possession of Berwick, it is evident that the Berwick pieces here described, and the other coins corresponding with them, can belong only to James III.

No corresponding gold coinage seems to have taken place in connection with the six-pointed mullet groats of the first series.

GROATS.

Groats.

THISTLE-HEADS AND MULLETS OF SIX POINTS.

In the Act of Parliament of the 6th of May 1471 the following reference is made to a groat, there called the alloyed groat:—"And as anentis the new alayt grot of vij d it is ordanit be our souerane lorde that fra hinfurtht it sall hav cours for vi d, and the half grot of the samyn for iij d, and the conyeing and the course thareof to be contynuit quhill the continuacion of the next parlyament." Unfortunately, on account of the break in the moneyers' accounts from the 22d of June 1468 to the 12th of March 1473, no record appears of the coinages executed during that period. It is certain, however, that none of the groats usually attributed to James III. could have had course at so low a value as is stated of the alloyed groat. These are all of good silver, and were not fabricated in a lesser proportion than of twelve to the ounce. Consequently, when the crown groats, as struck at eight to the ounce, were current at twelpence, these would pass for not less than eightpence; and when the crown groats were raised to fourteenpence, the currency value of these would be proportionably increased.

On the other hand, it is impossible to agree with Lindsay, who has confounded the alloyed groats with the placks of James III., which, as shown by the Act of 23d July 1473, were not expected to hold more than five shillings of fine silver in the ounce, and which, from the average weight afforded by them, do not appear to have been struck in a greater proportion than of about fourteen or fifteen to the ounce. The utmost value of these

placks, assuming that they had held their due quality and weight, was only about one-third of that of the crown groats. There need, therefore, be no question that the placks and the alloyed groats were entirely different coins.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.

The only pieces in the Scottish series that meet all the conditions connected with the "new alayt grot" are the three-quarter face groats with the thistle-heads and mullets of six points alternately in the quarters of the cross on the reverse. But these, from the time of Nicolson onwards, it has been the practice to regard as the first coinage groats of James V. Snelling appears to have been the only writer on Scottish numismatics who was disposed to doubt this attribution, and who has suspected the true character of these coins. He remarks: "These pieces are lighter than any in the Scottish series, weighing about 30 grains Troy, and 15 grains to the half. We cannot get any information either of its fineness, or for what current—if it could be carried so high as James III., we should have suspected it to have been one of the sevenpenny groats afterwards reduced to sixpence."

It is a curious circumstance that, both in respect of the highly foliated cross on the reverse and of their weight, these pieces should correspond so remarkably with the placks.

As avowedly alloyed coins it was proper that a distinction in some important respect should be made in the impression from what was placed on the groats of standard silver; and this was appropriately effected by assimilating the style of the cross on the reverse to that on the placks, which the thistle-head groats further resembled by having no outer legendary circle on the reverse, as on the other groats.

The nine thistle-head groats and four thistle-head half-groats in the Ferguslie collection give an average of exactly 31 grs.; the six three-quarter-face groats in the Pollexfen collection afford the higher average of $32\frac{1}{3}$ grs. Allowing for the loss of weight from clipping and from currency, and most of them show considerable signs of wear, they appear to have been struck in the proportion of fourteen to the Scottish ounce, giving their standard weight at 33.65 grs. Troy.

I am indebted to the kind offices of Dr. Arthur Mitchell, through his friend Orme Masson, Esq., D.Sc., for obtaining a reliable analysis of one

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.

of these groats. Dr. Orme Masson reports as follows: "I have analysed a sample of the coin, and find it to contain 76·94 per cent of silver."¹

Sterling silver, being equivalent to 11·1 deniers fine, contains 92·5 per cent of silver; so that these groats are certainly considerably alloyed, or only 9·23 deniers fine, being 15·56 per cent below the proper standard. This probably may have been slightly less than their nominal standard. The fact that their currency value, when respectively at sevenpence and sixpence, was exactly the half of the crown groats, as respectively at fourteenpence and twelpence, suggests that their intrinsic value held the same proportion with these. Accepting the crown groat as of the English standard—11 oz. 2 dwt., or 11·1 deniers fine—and as struck in the proportion of eight to the ounce, at twelpence each, then the three-quarter-face thistle and mullet groat, as struck in the proportion of fourteen to the ounce, and current at sixpence each, ought to have been 9·7125 deniers fine— $96 : 92·50 :: 84 : 80·9375$ —($80·9375 \times 12 = 9·7125$ deniers); or, reversing the process, with the three-quarter-face thistle head and mullet groat 9·23 deniers fine, the proportionate quality of the crown groat at the respective values should have been only 10·55 deniers fine— $84 : 76·94 :: 96 : 87·93$ —($87·93 \times 12 = 10·55$ deniers). It does not matter that individually the coins may have fallen short of the standard weight, as in the larger payments money was taken not by tale but by the aggregate weight. Intrinsically, when the crown groats were worth eight shillings per ounce, the thistle-head groats were worth only about six shillings and eightpence per ounce, thus coinciding with the "alayt grots," which, when they were cried down in 1471 to sixpence each, or seven shillings per ounce, were undoubtedly made to approximate more closely to their actual values.

As showing that the highly floriated style of the cross on the reverse of this alloyed coinage was placed there by design, with the view of marking a

¹ The sample analysed by Dr. Orme Masson was one of two specimens, both much worn, which occurred in connection with a small find of James III. billon pennies. I may further state that, in a find at Kilmarnock of James III. groats, of the six-pointed and the five-pointed

mullet types, which came into the possession of my friend the late Mr. John Gray of Glasgow, about the year 1869, there were several of these thistle-head three-quarter-face groats, here restored to James III., but not one coin that could be attributed to James IV. or V.

deterioration in the quality of the coins, we find that when a very debased silver issue—the half-merk pieces or nobles of only eight deniers fine—was introduced under James VI., the style of the cross on the reverse was still more closely assimilated to that on the placks, in having an open lozenge compartment on the centre; and, what is very remarkable, the ornaments in two of the quarters of the cross on these half-merks or nobles were thistle heads, as on the alloyed groats of James III.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groat.

This three-quarter-face coinage belongs to the intermediate issues of James III., distinguished by the peak-topped π in connection with the plain-topped T and a peculiarly full curly \mathfrak{G} . The words are divided by two saltires, as on the six-pointed mullet coinages of the first series, with the plain-topped π and T, and the points of the tressure, which entirely surrounds the bust, are ornamented as on these with trefoils. The cross before the legends is a slender cross patée, rather larger than the lettering. Type of obverse: Three-quarter-face bust to right, crowned, in surcoat, or mantle, and armour; the crown surmounted with five tall fleurs-de-lis of equal height, and having the belt ornamented with five pellets. Type of reverse: Foliated cross, with thistle-heads and mullets of six points alternately in the quarters. No other mint known but Edinburgh. With very rare exceptions, the alloyed coinages appear from this time to have been confined to mint of the Scottish capital.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh.

(The thistle heads in the first and third quarters.)

Tressure of nine arcs; large mullets.—Fig. 577.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 6. O. + I π OBVS x DEI x GR π x REX x S α OTORVM | } | 33½ grs. |
| R. + VIL L π x \mathfrak{G} DIRB VRGh | | |

Tressure of eight arcs; small mullets.—Fig. 578.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 7. O. + I π OBVS x DEI x GR π x REX x S α OTORV | } | 32 grs. |
| R. + VIL L π x \mathfrak{G} DIRB VRGh | | |

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.
Edinburgh.

Tressure of eight arcs ; large mullets.

8. O. ✥ ΙΠΑΟΒVS ✥ ΔΕΙ ✥ ΓΡΑ ✥ ΡΑΧ ✥ ΣΟΤΟΡ } 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ 30 grs.
R. ✥ VIL | ΛΑ ✥ Ε | ΔΙΒ | ΒΡΓη

The two coins in No. 8 are from the same obverse die, but from different reverse dies. A specimen in the Pollexfen collection has ΣΟΤΟΡVΜ and ΕΔΙΒΒΡΓ.

Tressure of eight arcs ; large mullets.—Fig. 579.

9. O. ✥ ΙΠΑΟΒVS ✥ ΔΕΙ ✥ ΓΡΑ ✥ ΡΑΧ ✥ ΣΟΤ ✥ } 30 grs.
R. ✥ VIL | ΛΑ ✥ Ε | ΔΙΒ | ΒΡΓ ✥

The crosses fleuries before the legends and the style of the lettering on this remarkable and important piece are the same as on the five-pointed mullet groats, showing that the thistle-head groats must have been in course of issue up to the introduction of that coinage. This is the more probable, from the billon pennies of this alloyed groat coinage having the same square-shouldered bust as on the billon pennies associated with the five-pointed mullet groats.

(The mullets in the first and third quarters.)

Tressure of nine arcs ; large mullets.—Fig. 580.

10. O. ✥ ΙΠΑΟΒVS ✥ ΔΕΙ ✥ ΓΡΑ ✥ ΡΑΧ ✥ ΣΟΤΟΡVΜ } 31 grs.
R. ✥ VIL ✥ | ΛΑ ✥ Ε | ΔΙΒ | ΒΡΓη

Tressure of eight arcs ; large mullets.—Fig. 581.

11. O. ✥ ΙΠΑΟΒVS ✥ ΔΕΙ ✥ ΓΡΑ ✥ ΡΑΧ ✥ ΣΟΤΟΡVΜ ✥ } 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R. ✥ VIL | ΛΑ ✥ Ε | ΔΙΒ | ΒΡΓη

A specimen in the Pollexfen collection has ΣΟΤΟΡ.

Tressure of nine arcs ; small mullets.—Fig. 582.

12. O. ✥ ΙΠΑΟΒVS ✥ ΔΕΙ ✥ ΓΡΑ ✥ ΡΑΧ ✥ ΣΟΤΟΡVΜ } 30 grs.
R. ✥ VIL ✥ | ΛΑ ✥ Ε | ΔΙΒ | ΒΡΓη

Tressure of eight arcs; small mullets.—Fig. 583.

13. O. ✚ IꝀCOBVS ꝛ DꝀI ꝛ GRꝀ ꝛ RꝀ ꝛ SCOTORV	}	30½ grs.	James III. (1460-1488). Groats. Edinburgh.
R. ✚ VIL LꝀ ꝛ Ꝁ DIRB VRGh			

Nos. 6, 10, and 12 are from the same obverse die; No. 13 is from the same obverse die as No. 7.

HALF-GROATS.

Half-groats.

THISTLE HEADS AND MULLETS OF SIX POINTS.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh.

(The thistle heads in the first and third quarters.)

Tressure of nine arcs.—Fig. 584.

1. O. ✚ IꝀCOBVS ꝛ DꝀI ꝛ GRꝀ ꝛ RꝀX ꝛ SCOTOR	}	16 grs.	
R. ✚ VIL LꝀ ꝛ Ꝁ DIRB VRGh			
2. O. As No. 1.	}	16 grs.	
R. (✚ VIL) LꝀ ꝛ ꝀDIR BVR			

(The mullets in the first and third quarters.)

Tressure of nine arcs.—Fig. 585.

3. O. ✚ IꝀCOBVS ꝛ DꝀI ꝛ GRꝀ ꝛ RꝀX ꝛ SCOTORVM	}	15 grs.	
R. ✚ VIL LꝀ ꝛ Ꝁ DIRB VRGh			

Tressure of nine arcs.—Fig. 586.

4. O. ✚ IꝀCOBVS ꝛ DꝀI ꝛ GRꝀ ꝛ RꝀX ꝛ SC	}	16¼ grs.	
R. ✚ VIL LꝀ ꝛ DIRB VRG ꝛ			

The cross before the legends on the thistle-head half-groats is of the same character as that on the thistle-head groats, but of smaller module;

James III.
(1460-1488).
Half-groats.
Edinburgh.

corresponding exactly with the cross before the legends on the six-pointed mullet groats of the second series. The crown on the half-groat No. 4 is ornamented with three fleurs-de-lis only, having sharp-pointed spaces between; and the lettering is the same as on the thistle-head groat No. 9.

These three-quarter-face coins afford the earliest instance of the employment of the thistle as a national badge on Scottish money. In the inventory of the "Uncunyeit Jowellis and uther stuff," belonging to James III. at the time of his decease, mention is made of "a couering of variand purpir tartar, browdin with thrissilis and a vnicorne." In the picture of the queen of James III., by Mabouse, in Holyrood Palace, formerly in Trinity College Church, the hangings behind her are "browdin" with ornaments resembling leaved thistles of a more or less floresque character, interspersed with thistle heads very similar to those on the thistle-head groats and half-groats. It is evident that the thistle must have been well established as the national emblem when Dunbar, in 1503, wrote his allegorical poem, *The Thrissill and the Rois*, on the union of James IV. with the Princess Margaret of England. He says of May,

"Then callit she all flowers that grew on field
Discerning all their fashions and effeirs
Upon the awful *Thistle* she beheld
And saw him keppit with a bush of spears;
Considering him so able for the weirs,
A radious crown of rubies she him gave
And said in field go furth and fend the lave."

Groats.

GROATS.

MULLETS OF SIX POINTS: SECOND SERIES.

These have the same peak-topped π , plain-topped T, full curly G, and other letters, and the same double saltires between the words, with the same small trefoils on the points of the tressure, as on the thistle-head groats, all apparently from the same punches. The "&" is represented by the

letter **z**. The slender crosses patée before the legends are the same as on James III. the thistle-head half-groats. Two distinctly different varieties of crown, (1460-1488). associated with two different styles of head, are presented. The first crown is identical with that on the thistle-head groats, having five tall fleurs-de-lis of equal height and the band ornamented with five pellets, and seems to have been put in from the same puncheons as the crowns on these pieces. The second crown has three fleurs-de-lis only, with pellets on the intervening spaces, but none on the belt. In types, quality, and weight, the groats of this series correspond with the six-pointed mullet groats of the first series. The mints are Edinburgh and Berwick.

I. CROWN OF FIVE FLEURS-DE-LIS.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh.

Tressure of ten arcs surrounding the bust.—Fig. 588.

14.	O.	✚	IAQOBVS	✚	DAI	✚	GR	✚	RAX	✚	SCOTORM	}	38 grs.				
	R.	✚	DRS	✚	P		TACTOR		MS	✚	Z			✚	L		IBARTV
		✚	VIL		L	✚	E		DIRB		VRGh						

15.	O.	From the same die.											}	39½ grs.			
	R.	✚	DRS	✚	P		TACTOR		MS	✚	Z	✚			L		IBARTT
		✚	VIL		L	✚	E		DIRB		VRGh						

The mullets on these two pieces are in the first and the third quarters of the cross.

BERWICK.

Berwick.

Tressure of ten arcs surrounding the bust.—Fig. 588A.

15a.	O.	From the same die as No. 14.														
	R.	✚	DRS	✚	P		TACTOR		MS	✚	Z	✚	LI		BARTT	}
		✚	VIL		L	✚	B		ERW		IAhI					

In the S.S.A. collection. The mullets are in the first and third quarters.

MULE.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.
Mule,
Edinburgh.

The following piece is a mule, having its obverse from the same die as the five-pointed mullet groat No. 24, and its reverse from the same die as the six-pointed mullet groat No. 19.

Tressure of seven arcs not below the bust.—Fig. 604.

21. O.	✱ ΙΠΔΟΒVS ΔΕΙ ΓΡΛ • ΡΑΧ ΣΔΟΤΟΡΜ															} 37½ grs.
R.	✱ ΔRS ✱ Ρ				ΤΕΔΤΟΡ ✱				ΜS ✱ Z ✱ LI				ΒΕΡΛΤΟ			
	✱ VIL				ΛΑ ✱ Ε				ΔΙΒ				VRGH			

BERWICK.

Berwick.

Tressure of ten arcs surrounding the bust.—Fig. 593.

22. O. From the same die as No. 18.																	
R.	✱ ΔRS ✱ Ρ				ΤΕΔΤΟΡ				ΜS Z LI				ΒΕΡΛΤΟ				} 37½ grs.
	✱ VIL				ΛΑ ✱ Β				ΕΡW				ΙΔΗΙ				

HALF-GROAT.

Half-groat.

MULLETS OF SIX POINTS: SECOND SERIES.

BERWICK.

Berwick.

Tressure of eight arcs surrounding the bust.—Fig. 594.

5. O.	✱ ΙΠΔΟΒVS ✱ ΔΕΙ ✱ ΓΡΛ ✱ ΡΑΧ ✱ ΣΔΟΤ												} 17½ grs.
R.	ΔNSPΕR			ΤΕΔΤΟΡ			ΜS Z LII			ΒΕΡΛΤΟ			
	VILL			π ΒΕR			WΙΔ			ΔΗΙΙ			

The mullets are in the first and third quarters. The Edinburgh half-groat reading ΕΔΕΛΒΘΟVRΓΑ, represented by Cardonnel, Pl. V. 14, as with mullets of six points, and referred to by Lindsay, seems to be an incorrectly figured half-groat of the five-pointed mullet type; identical apparently with the half-groat in the Ferguslie collection, No. 6, Fig. 607.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Pennies.

PENNIES.

MULLETS OF SIX POINTS.

Fig. 594A.

1a. O. ✚ IƆOBVS DEI GRΛ × REX ꝛ SO
R. ✚ VIL | LΛ & | DEIR | BOVR

}

In the B.M. collection. The pellets are in the first and third quarters. Currency value at time of issue, threepence. Very rare.

The six-pointed mullet groats of the second series and their parts are the corresponding silver issues with the gold riders of the first series, with the king on horseback to the right, of which mention is made in the account of Alexander Levingstoun and Thomas Tod, for the period from the 12th of March 1473 to the 27th of July 1476, where they are described in connection with other gold money—fabricated “in scutis” or lions—as “novis denariis wlgariter dictis Rydaris,” showing that when that account was rendered these pieces were of recent origin, struck presumably not much prior to the 27th of July 1476.

In all probability, therefore, the six-pointed mullet groats of the second series and their parts represent the silver coinage ordered by the Act of the 20th of November 1475. By that Act “the cunyour” was instructed of “brint siluir to mak xij grottis of the vnce of the sammyn prent that the new grote is now, and of the sammyn finace of the new Ynglis grote. And that thair sal be j đ and j half đ of siluir made of the sammyn finace, according to the new grot and that đ to haue cours for iij đ.”

The six-pointed mullet groats of the second series, as embracing two distinct varieties with respect of the obverse, but of “the sammyn prent” as regards the reverse, the characteristic feature of the coin, would satisfactorily represent both the coinage ordered by the Act and the previous issue, described as “the new grot,” with the “prent” of which that coinage was to coincide.

Lindsay was under the impression that the five-pointed mullet groats and their parts of the following issue were the coins referred to in the Act

of the 20th of November 1475; but, apart from other circumstances to be mentioned in connection with these pieces, it is evident that a six-pointed mullet groat following a six-pointed mullet groat was more in accordance with the instructions of the Act than a five-pointed mullet groat succeeding a six-pointed mullet groat, these being scarcely to be regarded as "of the sammyn prent."

James III.
(1460-1488).
Pennies.

GROATS.

Groats.

MULLETS OF FIVE POINTS.

These groats are the earliest Scottish silver coins on which both the peak-topped π and τ occur. The lettering is larger than on the six-pointed mullet groats of the second series, and somewhat different in character. The α , D, and G have the curved inner sides peaked like the O, and the Z, for &, is reversed— Σ . The words, where divided, are divided by points instead of by saltires as formerly, and the crosses before the legends are broad crosses fleurie instead of slender crosses patée. The points of the tressure are ornamented as before with trefoils. Front-face bust, with bare shoulders, as on the six-pointed mullet groats; broad, low crown, ornamented with five fleurs-de-lis of equal height. Edinburgh is the only mint.

The circumstance that no Berwick coins occur in connection with the five-pointed mullet money, notwithstanding that Berwick is represented on the six-pointed mullet coinages of both series, and continued in Scottish possession till 1483, renders it very unlikely that the five-pointed mullet groats and their parts could have been the silver coinages referred to in the Act of 20th November 1475, as supposed by Lindsay.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh.

Tressure of seven arcs not below the bust.—Fig. 605.

23.	O.	✠ I π αOBVS DEI GR π REX SCOTORM				}	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
	R.	✠ DRSPT	ααTORM	αS Σ LIBα	πTVRM		
		VILL	π αDα	RBαO	VRGα		

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.
Edinburgh.

24. O. * IACOBVS DEI GRÆ · REX SCOTORM
R. * DNSPT | ACOTORM | S S LIBÆT | TVRMS
VILL | Π ADE | RBO | VRGÆ } 34½ grs.
25. O. * IACOBVS : DEI : GRÆ · REX · SCOTORM
R. * DNSPT | ACOTORM | AS S LIBÆ | ΠTVRÆR
VILL | Π ADE | RBO | VRGÆ } 34 grs.

A poorer specimen, from the same dies as No. 24, weighed 38 grs.

Tressure of eight arcs extending across the bust.—Fig. 606.

26. O. * IACOBVS · DEI · GRÆ · REX · SCOTORM
R. From the same die as No. 25. } 39¼ grs.
27. O. From the same die as No. 26.
R. * DNSPT | ACOTORM | S S LIBÆT | TVRMS
VILL | Π ADE | RBO | VRGÆ } 34 grs.

All the preceding have the mullets in the first and third quarters of the cross; but a specimen in the Pollexfen collection, with the same obverse as No. 25, has the pellets in the first and third quarters. There seem to be a good many minute varieties of these five-pointed mullet groats.

Half-groats.

HALF-GROATS.

MULLETS OF FIVE POINTS.

The half-groats of this variety correspond exactly with the groats, except that the lower part of the face is not so broad, and that the crown has four fleurs-de-lis only. All are of the Edinburgh mint.

Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.

Tressure of seven arcs not all round the bust.—Fig. 607.

6. O. * IACOBVS DEI GRÆ REX SCOTORM
R. * DNSPT | ACOTORM | S S LIBÆT | TVRMS
VILL | Π ADE | RBO | VRGÆ } 19 grs.

Tressure of seven arcs not all round the bust; A • T at the sides of the neck; I above the crown and on the centre of the cross.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Half-groats.
Edinburgh.

Fig. 608.

7. O. ✱ IƆOBVS : DƆI • GRƆ : RƆX • SƆOTORVM	}	19½ grs.
R. ✱ DRSPT ƆƆTORM S S LIBƆ ƆTVRMS VILL Ɔ ƆDƆ ƆBƆO VRGƆ		
8. O. ✱ IƆOBVS : DƆI • GRƆ : RƆX • SƆOTORM	}	18 grs.
R. ✱ DRSPT ƆƆTORM S S LIBƆ TVRMS VILL Ɔ ƆDƆ ƆBƆO VRGƆ		

The I above the crown on the half-groats Nos. 7, 8, and repeated on the centre of the cross, is presumably the king's initial, so frequently placed upon the fleur-de-lis groats and demies of James I. The letters A • T probably represent the initials of the Christian names of the moneyers, Alexander Levingstoun and Thomas Tod. The mullets on the preceding three half-groats occupy the first and third quarters of the cross.

The puncheons employed for the head, crown, and bust on these half groats appear to have been utilised in putting in the head, crown, and bust on the crown and pellet half-groats of James IV., Nos. 1, 1a, Figs. 653, 653A, p. 174 *seq.*, rendering it very unlikely that the above half-groats belonged to the issue of 1475.

PENNIES.

Pennies.

MULLETS OF FIVE POINTS.

These pieces are a continuation of the pennies with the six-pointed mullets on the reverse, that were struck in connection with the later groats of the six-pointed mullet type. The same bust, lettering, slender crosses patée before the legends, and double saltires between the words, occur on both, the only difference being that on the pennies of this coinage the mullets on the reverse have five instead of six points. Currency value at time of issue, threepence. All of the Edinburgh mint.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Pennies.
Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.

Fig. 609.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 1. O. ✚ IƆOBVS ꝛ DƆ(I ꝛ G)Rꝛ ꝛ RƆX ꝛ SO | } | 10 grs. |
| R. ✚ VIL Lꝛ ꝛ Ɔ DƆIR BOVR | | |

The mullets are in the first and third quarters. The obverse of this piece is badly struck, but apparently it is from the same die as the six-pointed mullet penny, No. 1a, Fig. 594A. The head is larger than on the other pennies of the five-pointed mullet type.

Fig. 610.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 2. O. ✚ IƆOBVS ꝛ DƆI ꝛ GRꝛ ꝛ RƆX S | } | 10 grs. |
| R. ✚ VIL Lꝛ ꝛ Ɔ DƆIR BOVR | | |

The mullets are in the first and third quarters.

Fig. 611.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 3. O. ✚ IƆOBVS ꝛ DƆI ꝛ GRꝛ ꝛ RƆX* S | } | 7¼ grs. |
| R. ✚ VIL Lꝛ ꝛ Ɔ DƆIR BOVR | | |

The mullets are in the second and fourth quarters.

The small head on these last two pieces is that more usually met with on the five-pointed mullet pennies of James III. Both the larger and the smaller styles of head have their counterparts in the heads on the small billon coins of this reign. On the obverses of the pennies Nos. 2, 3, the plain-topped ꝛ is used.

The gold coinages corresponding to the five-pointed mullet coins, as above described, are the riders and their parts with the king on horseback to the left, hitherto attributed to James IV.

Heavy silver
coinage.

Heavy Silver Coinage.

By the Act of the 20th of February 1483-4, "a fyne penny of gold," with a two-thirds part and a one-third part of the same, was ordered to be

“strikin, to be of wecht and finace to the Rose noble, and a penny of siluir to be equale in finace to the auld Inglis groit and ten of thame to mak the vnce of siluir and to haue cours and gang for xiiij d, and that thare salbe half groit of the samyn, and the said penneis of gold and siluir to haue sic prent and circumscripcioun as salbe auisit be the kingis hienes.” No gold pieces, answering to the terms of this Act, are known to have been struck; but silver coins, in the proportion of ten groats to the ounce, were evidently issued. Thus, in the following Act of the 26th of May 1485, ordering a new coinage of gold and silver money, in the same terms as by this Act, it is directed that “all the new plakkis last cunyeit” shall be called in, and that, of the substance obtained from the putting of these to the fire, there shall be made “ane new penny of siluir like the xiiij d grote ordanit of befor, quhilk is of fynace to the Inglis grote, and ten of thame to make ane vnce.” Of this last coinage an important record is preserved in the account of the moneyers, Thomas Tod and Alexander Levingstoun, for the period from the 7th of October 1486¹ to the 18th of August 1487, where it is stated that 181 lbs. 1 oz. of silver were fabricated “in grossis et dimediis grossis argenti peciei quatuordecim denariorum,” and 8 lbs. 1 oz. of gold “in denariis vocatis vnicarnys.” This shows that a considerable coinage took place both of half-groats of sevenpence and of groats of fourteenpence, exactly as directed by the Act of the 26th of May 1485, but that, for the gold coinage there commanded, was substituted one much inferior in weight and quality. Notwithstanding this change of plan, it is remarkable that on the occasion of a new coinage being ordered by the Act of the 17th October 1488, the same terms are used in defining the gold and silver money to be struck as were employed in the preceding two Acts. Any money that may have been fabricated under that Act was probably in continuation of the former mintage, as, on the 14th of January following (1488-9), another Act was passed directing new coinages to be issued, the gold money to be of the same weight and fineness as the French crown, and the silver money to consist as before of “ane penny of siluir of the

James III.
(1460-1488).
Heavy silver
coinage.

¹ The moneyers' accounts are not extant for the coinages from the 27th July 1476 to the 7th of October 1486.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Heavy silver
coinage.

finace of the Inglis groit and ten of thame to make the vnce and haf course for xiiij d̄ and to haue prent sic as the xiiij d̄ grote has that now is, *except that the visage sall stand eywyn in the new groit*, and at (that) half grote be maid equally according tharto and to haue course for vij d̄."

The statement that the new fourteenpenny groat was "to haue prent sic as the xiiij d̄ grote has that now is, except that the visage shall stand eywyn," that is, "eyvyn," or "even," shows that the visage did not stand even, or presenting the full face, on the fourteenpenny groats as last struck. And this proves beyond a doubt that the fourteenpenny groats of the previous coinage were the three-quarter-face groats with the imperial crown, these being the only coins of that denomination struck in the proportion of ten to the ounce, on which the visage did not "stand eywyn," or even. The substitution of the *w* for the *v*, as in the above instance, is very common in documents of this period. Thus, in the Act relating to the coinage of the 26th of June 1489—which, in Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 47, is given immediately below that of the 14th of January 1488-9—"conwickit" is used for "convickit." It is singular that any one in the least acquainted with the old Scottish language, or with old Scottish pronunciation, should have mistaken "eywyn" for "eyeing," as has been done by Lindsay.¹

The three-quarter-face groats with the arched crown were regarded by the earlier writers on Scottish coins as belonging to James II.; apparently from the type of the reverse, which is the same as on the heavy groats of James II. So far as I have been able to trace, it is in the Pembroke plates that these three-quarter-face coins first appear under James IV., evidently on account of the imperial crown on the obverse, which was not supposed to have been employed on English money before Henry VII.

¹ This is Lindsay's sole foundation for attributing the three-quarter-face coins with the arched crown to James IV. His words are: "The Act of 1488-9, Jan. 26, proves beyond question that the three-quarter-face coins must have been the coinage to which it applied, for the direction 'that the king's visage shall stand eyeing' can-

not possibly apply to any other coins which could have been struck under this Act, and we may now consider this point as completely set at rest, and all doubt and difficulty nearly removed from the coins of James IV., hitherto the subject of so much perplexity."—*View of the Coinage of Scotland*, p. 36.

I am informed, however, by Mr. George Wakeford, that there is now in the British Museum, formerly in the Murchison collection, a London groat of Richard III. with the arched crown, published in the 2d edition of Hawkins's *Silver Coins of England*, Fig. 646. The authenticity of this coin has been disputed; and it may be admitted that, in the event of the introduction of the arched crown on Scottish coins having followed its appearance on the English money, it is more probable that it was not adopted till its occurrence on the general coinage of Henry VII.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Heavy silver
coinage.

There is every reason to suppose that Henry VII. introduced the arched crown upon his coins very early in his reign. His money with the open crown—except in certain of the adjuncts and in the difference of the name—is simply a continuation of that of his predecessor, the busts on both being in many cases apparently put in from the same punches. Presumably, this open-crown money was merely a temporary shift while the dies were in preparation for his own proper issues with the arched crown, which until recently were regarded as his only silver coinages. Henry VII. obtained possession of the English throne on the 22d of August 1485. There was thus ample opportunity for the arched crown to have appeared on English money, and for its subsequent employment on the Scottish coinage, considerably previous to the Act of the 14th of January 1488-9, by which it was directed that there should be struck “ane penny of siluir of the finace of the Inglis groit and ten of thame to make the vnce and haf course for xiiij d *and to haue prent sic as the xiiij d grote has that now is, except that the visage sall stand eywyn in the new groit.*” These fourteenpenny groats and half-groats, on which the visage did *not* stand “eywyn,” were probably, in whole or in part, the coinage of which mention is made in the account of Thomas Tod and Alexander Levingstoun for the period ending the 18th of August 1487.

Embracing, as they do, so many minute varieties, it is not too much to assume that the three-quarter-face groats with the arched crown had been in issue considerably prior to the 14th of January 1488-9.

Had any records of the Privy Council been extant relating to the coinage ordered by the Scottish Parliament on the 24th of February 1483-4, we

James III.
(1460-1488).
Heavy silver
coinage.

should probably have had precise information respecting the type of the fourteenpenny groats first struck in the proportion of ten to the ounce, in accordance with the instructions of that Parliament. These pieces, in common with the proposed gold coinage, were "to haue sic prent and circumscripcioun as salbe avisit be the kingis hienes"—in connection with the advice of the members of his Majesty's Privy Council, of which body the king was President, and to whom was remitted the carrying out of the Acts of Parliament relating to the coinage, together with the regulation of the details. Previous to 1489 the Privy Council seem to have been selected as circumstances required, rather than to have constituted a body of a permanent character.¹

The instructions of Parliament were occasionally deviated from by the Privy Council. Of this a notable instance was afforded when, instead of the "fyne penny of gold to be strikin to be of wecht and finace to the rose noble," with a two-thirds and one-third part of the same, as directed by the Acts of Parliament of 24th February 1483-4 and 26th May 1485, a coinage of unicorns was issued, in the proportion of eight to the ounce, and of the fineness of only twenty-one carats.

Any groat issues, struck in the proportion of ten to the ounce, which may have taken place as directed by the Act of Parliament of the 24th of February 1483-4, it is to be presumed must have been of the open crown variety. Of the open crown groats, as struck in the proportion of ten to the ounce, there are two principal varieties—I. Those with a crown and a fleur-de-lis in each of two opposite quarters of the cross, and three pellets in each of the other two quarters. II. Those with a crown in each of two opposite quarters, and three pellets in the other two quarters. As the open crown groats of the latter type were those ordered by the Act of Parliament of the 14th of January 1488-9 to succeed the three-quarter-face groats—being of the same "prent," but with the visage standing "eywyn"—there remain only the open crown groats of the other type, those with the crown and the lis in each of two opposite quarters of the cross, which can be regarded as the fourteenpenny groat coinage of the Act of the 24th February 1483-4.

¹ *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, vol. i. Introduction, p. x.

It is the more likely that the open crown groats with this type of reverse were the coinage in question, because—apart from the improbability of the arched crown having appeared on Scottish before its employment on English money—these are the only groats struck in the proportion of ten to the ounce, that correspond with any of the varieties of the unicorn series. They have two stars of six points between the words; according in this respect and in the style of the lettering with the unicorns here placed the first in order under James III., as being less closely related than the other varieties of the unicorn series with the James IV. silver issues.¹

James III.
(1460-1488).
Heavy silver
coinage.

The style of the bust on these groats, in the strongly-marked triangular section below the neck, corresponds with that on the five-pointed mullet groats of James III.; and both varieties have crosses fleurie before the inscriptions. The employment of the crown in connection with the lis on the reverses had a certain propriety in a coinage intended to replace the old fourteenpenny crown groat issues, and of medium weight between these and the groats of the fleur-de-lis series.

No half-groats of the crown and lis type are known; possibly none may have been struck. There was the less occasion for a coinage of the half-groats, owing to the mintage of placks that took place about this time, referred to as “the new plakgis last cunyeit” in the Act of the 26th of May 1485.

GROATS.

Groats.

FRONT FACE: CROWN, FLEUR-DE-LIS, AND PELLETS.

Several styles of obverse occur, in respect of the head, crown, and tressure. On the reverse, a crown and a fleur-de-lis appear in each of two opposite quarters of the cross, and three pellets, with an annulet between, in each of the other two quarters. The words are divided by stars of six points. All the rounded letters, like the **o**, have peaked inner sides. The

¹ Snelling describes the three-quarter-face arched crown groats as the coinage of 1483, but this was under the mistaken impression that “no others of all the James’s answer to the 10th of an ounce.”—*A View of the Silver Coin of Scotland*, p. 11.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.

standard weight, as struck in the proportion of ten groats to the ounce, was 47·15 grs.

Crown of five low fleurs-de-lis of equal height ; tressure of twelve arcs, pointed with trefoils ; an annulet on the breast.

Fig. 623.

28. O.	* IΠOVBVS * DEI * GRΛOIT * REX * OOT				}	46 grs.
R.	* DRS * P	ROTORM	OVMT	MAVOR *		
	* VIL	LΛ α *	DIT *	BRVG		

The pellets are in the first and third quarters ; the crown is in the second, the lis is in the fourth quarter.

Crown of three tall fleurs-de-lis, with small pointed spaces between ; tressure of twelve arcs, pointed with trefoils, not extending below the bust.

Fig. 624.

29. O.	* IΠOVBVS * DEI * GRΛOIT * REX * SOOT				}	38 grs.
R.	* DRS * P	TACTO *	MAVS * α	T * LAB * M		
	* VIL	LΛ α	DIT	BRVG		

The crown is in the first, the lis in the third quarter ; the pellets are in the second and fourth quarters. This piece has lost weight by clipping.

Crown as the preceding ; tressure of twelve arcs not extending below the bust, two of the cusps above the crown and one at each side of the head pointed with stars of six points, the remaining cusps plain.

Fig. 625.

30. O.	* IΠOVBVS * DEI * GRΛOIT * REX * SOTO *				}	46 grs.
R.	* DRS * P	TACT * M	AVS * AT	LABΛ * M		
	* VIL	LΛ α *	DIT	BRG		

The reverse is in the same style as No. 28, except that the crown is in the fourth quarter and the lis in the second.

Crown of three tall fleurs-de-lis, with tall pointed spaces between; tressure of twelve arcs extending across the bust, having the cusps at the sides of the crown pointed with fleurs-de-lis, and the two lower cusps on each side pointed with stars of six points, the rest plain.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.

Fig. 626.

31. O. * IƆOBVS * DEI * GRƆƆIA * REX * SƆOT *	}	45 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. * DRS * P ROTORM ƆVMƆT MƆVOR		
* VIL LƆA * DIR BRVG		

The reverse is in the same style as No. 28.

Crown as the preceding; tressure of ten arcs, extending towards the right, slightly below the bust, the cusps not pointed.

Fig. 626A.

31a. O. * IƆOBVS * DEI * GRƆƆIA * REX * SƆOT *	}	47 grs.
R. * DRS * P TƆƆTO * MƆVS * Ɔ T * LƆBM		
* VIL LƆA * DIR BRVG		

The reverse is in the same style as No. 29. In the Pollexfen collection.

THREE-QUARTER FACE: CROWNS AND PELLETS.

This coinage, as previously stated, was attributed by the earlier writers on Scottish numismatics to James II., and by subsequent authors to James IV.; but, for the reasons assigned, I have found it necessary to place it under James III. It was undoubtedly continued under James IV., till superseded by the fourteenpenny groat coinage ordered by the Act of the 14th of January 1488-9, with the visage standing "eywyn," or even, but having the same type of reverse, and struck in the same proportion of ten to the ounce. I am not aware, however, of any means by which those three-quarter face crown groats that may have been issued under James IV. can be distinguished from those struck under his father. Any attempt to separate those pieces must be of an arbitrary and uncertain character. Most pro-

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.

bably such of the three-quarter face groat issues as took place under James IV. were to a large extent struck from dies executed under James III.

Types : Obverse ; crowned bust, three-quarters face to left, in surcoat and armour, the crown with a double arch ; no tressure ; usually an annulet upon the beaded inner circle, before or behind the head. The plain cross above the crown serves as the M.M. Reverse : a crown in each of two opposite quarters of the cross, and three pellets, with an annulet between, in each of the other two quarters. Crosses fleurie before the legends.

The words are usually divided by two annulets, with the letter R for the greater part formed exactly like the F on the riders—R. One variety has a mullet of five points as M.M. on the obverse. Another variety has the words on the obverse divided by two stars of five points, and with the lettering exactly as on the unicorns, on which the words are divided by two stars of five points. There are no annulets on the inner circles on either of these two varieties. Mints : Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.

NO ANNULET ON THE INNER CIRCLE.

Fig. 636.

32. O.	✚	ΙΠΑΟΒVS	✚	DEI	✚	GRΑΙΙΑ	✚	RAX	✚	SCOTORV'	}	43 grs.	
R.	✚	DRSPR		OTCTOR		MA TLIR		ARATOM					
		✚ VIL		o LΛ E		AIH o		BRVQ					

The crowns are in the first and third quarters. A specimen of this piece is in the Pollexfen collection. Very rare.

Fig. 636A.

32a. O.	✚	ΙΠΑΟΒVS	✚	DE'	✚	GRΑΙΙΑ	✚	RAX	✚	SCOTORV'	}	44½ grs.	
R.	✚	DRSP		8 ROTCT		ORMET		ARATO o					
	✚	VIL		+ LΛ E		8 DIR 8		BRVQ					

A small saltire before the face, a small crown before the neck, and a lis behind the king's crown. The crowns on the reverse are in the first

and third quarters. In the S.S.A. collection. The following piece, with the same obverse, but with the legend on the reverse differently rendered, is figured in Lindsay, Pl. VII. No. 164.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.
Edinburgh.

32*b*. O. As No. 32*a*.

✠ DꝺSPR	OTȚTOR	ꝺȚTLIB	ȚRȚTOM
✠ VI °	LLȚ °	ȚDIR	BVR °

In the B.M., formerly in the Cuff collection.

Fig. 637.

33. O. ★ IꝺȚOBVS DȚI ° GRȚȚIȚ ° RȚG ° ȚOTTRV

✠ DꝺSP	ROTORM	ȚTȚȚO	RVȚȚT
✠ VIL	LȚ Ț	DIR	BRVG

The pellets are in the first and third quarters. From the Carfrae collection. Very rare.

33*a*. O. From the same die as No. 33.

✠ DꝺSP	ROT Ț ȚȚ	TOR Ț ȚȚ	ȚTO Ț RV
✠ VIL	LȚ Ț +	DIR	BRVG

The crowns are in the first and third quarters. In the S.S.A. collection.

Fig. 637*A*.

33*b*. O. + IꝺȚOBVS Ț DȚI Ț GRȚȚIȚ Ț RȚX Ț ȚOTOR

✠ DꝺSP	ROTȚT	ORMȚT	ȚRȚTO
✠ VIL	LȚ Ț Ț	+ DIR	BRVG

The crowns are in the first and third quarters. In the Pollexfen collection. A remarkably fine piece, with magnificent portrait.

AN ANNULET ON THE INNER CIRCLE BEHIND THE HEAD.

Figs. 638, 639.

34. O. + × IꝺȚOBVS Ț DȚI Ț GRȚȚIȚ Ț RȚX Ț SȚOT

✠ DꝺSP	ROT Ț ȚȚ	TOR Ț ȚȚ	ȚTORV
✠ VIL	LȚ Ț +	DIR	BRVG

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.
Edinburgh.

35. O. From the same die as No. 34.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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The crowns on Nos. 34, 38, 39, 39a, are in the first and third quarters; on Nos. 35, 35a, 36, 37, the pellets are in the first and third quarters. No. 35a is in the Guthrie Lornie, No. 39a in the Pollexfen collection.

AN ANNULET ON THE INNER CIRCLE BEFORE THE HEAD.

Fig. 640.

40. O.	✠ IΛαOBVS 8 DEI 8 ΓΡΑΙΙΛ 8 ΡΑΧ 8 αOT				} 47½ grs.
R.	ο ✠ DRS P	ο ROTΘα	TORMΘ	VΘTORV	
	✠ VIL	LΛ α	8 DIR 8	BRVG	

The pellets are in the first and third quarters; the reverse is from the same die as No. 37.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.
Edinburgh.

41.	O. + ΙΠΑΟΒΥΣ : ΔΕΙ : ΓΡΑΔΙΑ : ΡΑΧ : ΑΟΤΡ	}	45, 45½ grs.
R.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> * ΔΥΣΠ ROTΘα ΤΟΜΘα ° VƏTORV </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> * VIL : LΛ α : ΔΙΝ ° BVRG </div>		
42.	O. + ΙΠΑΟΒΥΣ : ΔΑΙ : ΓΡΑΔΙΑ : ΡΑΧ : ΑΟΤΡV +	}	49½ grs.
R.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> * ΔΙΝΣ : ΠΟΤΑ : ΟΜΘΤ ° ΕΡΠΤΟ ° </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> * VIL ° LΛ ε : * ΔΙΝ ° BVRG </div>		
43.	O. From the same die as No. 42.	}	43 grs.
R.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> * ΔΥΣΠ : ROTΘΤ ΟΜΘΤ ΕΡΠΤΟ : </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> * VIL + LΛ ε : ΔΙΝ : BVRα </div>		
44.	O. From the same die as No. 42.	}	48 grs.
R.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> * ΔΙΝΣ ΠΒΟΤα ΟΜΘΤ : ΕΡΠΤΟ : </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> * VIL LΛ ε : + ΔΙΝ BVRG </div>		
45.	O. From the same die as No. 42.	}	46 grs.
R.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> * ΔΥΣΠ ° : ROTΘΤ ΟΜΘΤ ° ΕΡΠΤΟ ° </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> * VIL ° LΛ ε : * ΔΙΝ : ° BVRG </div>		
45a.	O. + + ΙΠΑΟΒΥΣ : ΔΕΙ : ΓΡΑΔΙΑ : ΡΑΧ : ΑΟΤΡV	}	45½ grs.
R.	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> * ΔΙΝΣ : ΠΟΤα ° ΟΜΘΤ ΕΡΠΤΟ : </div> <hr/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> * VIL ° LΛ ε × : ΔΙΝ ° BVRG </div>		

The crowns on all the above are in the first and third quarters. No. 45*a* is in the Guthrie Lornie collection. A groat in the Pollexfen collection, of which there are two specimens, has its obverse from the same die as No. 40, with its reverse exactly as No. 41; another groat, in the Guthrie Lornie collection, has its obverse from the same die as No. 41, and its reverse from the same die as No. 40.

AN ANNULET ON THE INNER CIRCLE BEFORE THE BUST.

Fig. 642.

46. O. + IΠΑΟΒVS : DIÆ : GRΛΑΙΠ : RÆX : ΑΟΤR +
 R.

✱ DΠSP	ROTÆT	ORMÆT	ÆRΛTO
✱ VIL	LΛ Α :	+ DII	BBVG

 } 45 grs.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.
Edinburgh.

46*a*. O. From the same die as No. 46.

R.	✱ DNSP	ROTÆ	TORMÆ	VÆORV °	}	44 grs.
	✱ VIL	LÆ Æ	DIN	BRVG		

The reverse of No. 46 is from the same die as No. 33*a*, with the crowns in the first and third quarters. No. 46*a* is in the Guthrie Lornie collection, with the pellets in the first and third quarters.

Fig. 643.

47. O. ✱ ΙΤΑΟΒΥΣ ∶ ΔΕΙ ∶ ΓΒΛΑΙΛ ∶ ΒΕΧ ∶ ΑΟΤΡ

R.	✱ DNS ∶	PROTÆ	ORMÆT	ΑΡΛΤΟ ∶	}	48 grs.
	✱ VIL	° LÆ Α	° DIN	BRVG °		

48. O. From the same die as No. 47.

R.	✱ DINS °	× PROTÆ	OR ∶ MÆT	ΑΡΛΤΟ	}	42 grs.
	✱ VIL	LÆ Α ∶	DIN	BRVG		

48*a*. O. From the same die as No. 47.

R.	✱ DNSP °	° ROTÆT	ORMÆT °	° ΑΡΛΟΤ ×	}	47 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
	✱ VIL	° LÆ Æ ∶	∶ DIN ∶	° BRVG °		

The pellets on these three coins are in the first and third quarters. No. 48*a* is in the Pollexfen collection.

Fig. 644.

49. O. From the same die as No. 47.

R.	✱ DNSP	BOTÆT	ORMÆT	ΑΡΛΤΟ	}	46 grs.
	✱ VIL	LÆ Æ ∶	DIN °	BVRG		

50. O. From the same die as No. 47.

R.	✱ DNSP	BOTÆT	ORMÆT	ΑΡΛΤΟ ×	}	45 grs.
	✱ VIL	LÆ Æ °	DIN ∶	BVRG		

51. O. ✱ ΙΤΑΟΒΥΣ ∶ ΔΕΙ ∶ ΓΡΑΙΛ ∶ ΡΕΧ ∶ ΑΟΤΡ

R.	✱ DNSP °	° ROTÆT	ORMÆT °	° ΑΡΛΟΤ ×	}	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
	✱ VIL	° LÆ Æ ∶	∶ DIN ∶	° BRVG °		

52. O. From the same die as No. 51.	}	44 grs.	James III. (1460-1488). Groats, Edinburgh.
R. $\frac{\ast \text{DRSP} \mid \text{§ ROTAT} \mid \text{§ ORMAT} \mid \text{ARRTO} \ast}{\ast \text{VIL} \mid \text{L} \overline{\text{A}} \text{E} \mid \text{§ DIR} \mid \circ \text{BRVG}}$			
53. O. From the same die as No. 51.	}	40 grs.	
R. $\frac{\ast \text{DRSP} \mid \text{§ ROTAT} \mid \circ \text{ORMAT} \mid \text{ARRTO} \ast}{\ast \text{VIL} \mid \circ \text{L} \overline{\text{A}} \text{E} \mid \circ \text{DIR} \text{§} \mid \text{BVRG}}$			
53a. O. From the same die as No. 51.	}	45 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.	
R. $\frac{\ast \text{DRS} \circ \text{P} \mid \text{ROTOR} \mid \text{MAMM} \mid \circ \text{ATOR} \circ}{\ast \text{VIL} \mid \text{L} \overline{\text{A}} \text{ED} \mid \text{IRB} \circ \mid \text{VRGI}}$			

The pellets are in the first and third quarters on No. 51. On Nos. 49, 50, 52, 53, 53a, the crowns are in the first and third quarters. No. 53a is in the Guthrie Lornie collection.

ABERDEEN.

Aberdeen.

NO ANNULET ON THE INNER CIRCLE.

Fig. 645.

54. O. $\star \text{I} \overline{\text{A}} \text{OBVS} \circ \text{DAI} \circ \text{GR} \overline{\text{A}} \text{I} \overline{\text{A}} \circ \text{RAG} \circ \text{AOTTRV}$	}	46 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.	
R. $\frac{\ast \text{DRSP} \mid \text{ROTAA} \mid \text{TORMA} \mid \text{VAVORV}}{\ast \text{VIL} \mid \text{L} \overline{\text{A}} \text{D} \mid \text{E} \overline{\text{A}} \text{B} \mid \text{RDA}}$			
54a. O. From the same die as No. 54.	}	45 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	
R. $\frac{\ast \text{DRS} \text{§} \text{P} \mid \text{ROTAA} \circ \mid \text{TORMA} \mid \text{VAVORV} \text{§}}{\ast \text{VIL} \mid \text{L} \overline{\text{A}} \text{D} \mid \text{E} \overline{\text{A}} \text{B} \mid \text{RDA} \overline{\text{N}}}$			

The obverses of these two pieces are from the same die as the Edinburgh groat, No. 33; both coins have the crowns in the first and third quarters. No. 54a is in the Pollexfen collection.

AN ANNULET IN THE INNER CIRCLE BEFORE THE HEAD.

Fig. 646.

55. O. $\ast \text{I} \overline{\text{A}} \text{OBVS} \text{§} \text{DAI} \text{§} \text{GR} \overline{\text{A}} \text{I} \overline{\text{A}} \text{§} \text{RAX} \text{§} \text{AOTRV} \ast$	}	42, 47 grs.	
R. From the same die as No. 54.			

James III.
(1460-1488).
Groats.
Aberdeen.

56. O. From the same die as No. 55.

R. $\frac{+ DRSP \mid ROT\theta\alpha \mid TORM\theta \mid VORVM}{+ VIL \mid L\pi D \mid \theta \pi B \mid RD\theta\pi}$

} 46½ grs.

The crowns are in the first and third quarters. The two coins as No. 55 are from the same dies, but the lighter piece, from its being double struck, has the appearance of having a double T in $\alpha OTRV$; an effect observable also on No. 56, which is from the same obverse die as these two groats. There is a Dunfermline forgery as No. 55; the surface has a peculiarly hard appearance, the lettering is bad, and the edge is suspiciously round. The Aberdeen groats are all very rare.

Half-groats.

HALF-GROATS.

THREE-QUARTER FACE; CROWNS AND PELLETS.

The types are the same as on the groats, but there are no annulets upon the inner circles on the obverses. Annulets occur between the words and between the pellets on the reverse. Plain crosses are employed, instead of crosses fleurie, before the legends on the reverse; sometimes these are wanting. All the half-groats are of Edinburgh.

Edinburgh.

EDINBURGH.

Fig. 647.

9. O. $+ I\pi\alpha OBVS \circ DI\theta \circ GR\pi\alpha I\pi \circ R\theta X$

R. $\frac{+ DRSP \mid \circ BO\alpha T \mid OB\pi\theta \mid \text{---}}{+ VIL \mid \text{---} \pi \theta \text{---} \mid DI\pi \mid BVR}$

} 20 grs.

The pellets are in the first and third quarters.

All the following half-groats have the crowns in the first and third quarters.

Fig. 648.

9a. O. From the same die as No. 9.

R. $\frac{+ DIRS \mid PBOT \mid \theta TORM \mid \theta T\theta R\pi}{+ VIL \mid L\pi \theta \mid DI\pi \mid BVI}$

} 23½ grs.

10. O. From the same die as No. 9.	}	22½ grs.	James III. (1460-1488). Half-groats. Edinburgh.
R. $\frac{+ DRS \mid \circ PROT \circ \mid \text{Æ} \text{TOR} \mid (\text{M} \text{ÆVS} \circ)}{+ VIL \mid \circ \text{K} \text{ÆD} \mid \circ \text{INB} \mid \circ V(\text{RI} \circ)}$			
11. O. From the same die as No. 9.	}	23½ grs.	
R. $\frac{DRSP \mid \circ ROT \text{Æ} \circ \mid \text{Æ} \text{TOR} \circ \mid \text{M} \text{ÆT} \text{Æ} \circ}{VIL \circ \mid \mid \text{I} \text{K} \text{Æ} \mid \mid \text{DIR} \times \mid \mid \text{BRG}}$			
11a. O. Same as No. 9, but DIHÆ.	}	23¼ grs.	
R. $\frac{+ DRSP \mid RO \text{Æ} \text{Æ} \mid \text{TORM} \mid \text{ÆTORV}}{+ VII \mid \mid \text{I} \text{K} \text{Æ} \mid \mid \circ \text{DIR} \mid \mid + \text{BRV}}$			

Nos. 9a and 11a are in the Pollexfen collection. Notwithstanding that a considerable difference is exhibited in the appearance of the obverses of some of the above described half-groats, owing to the manner in which they are struck, I am satisfied, having compared them very closely, that they are all from the same die. The following piece, although showing a double Æ in RÆX, seems also to be from the same obverse die as these coins.

Fig. 649.

12. O. + I K ÆOBVS • DIÆ • GRÆ Æ I K • RÆÆX	}	18 grs.	
R. $\frac{+ DRS \mid \circ PROT \circ \mid \text{Æ} \text{TOR} \mid \text{M} \text{ÆVS} \circ}{+ VIL \mid \mid \circ \text{K} \text{ÆD} \mid \mid \circ \text{INB} \mid \mid \circ V \text{RI} \circ}$			

The reverse of this piece is from the same die as No. 10.

13. O. + I K ÆOBVS • DÆI • GRÆ Æ I K • RÆX • ÆOTV ×	}	22¼ grs.	
R. $\frac{DRSP \mid RO \text{Æ} \text{T} \mid \text{Æ} \text{ÆTO} \circ \mid \text{RM} \text{ÆT} \circ}{VIL \circ \mid \mid + \text{L} \text{K} \text{Æ} \mid \mid \circ \text{DIR} \mid \mid \mid \text{BVG}}$			
13a. O. + I K ÆOBVS DÆI GRÆ Æ I K RÆX ÆOT	}	23½ grs.	
R. $\frac{DRSP \mid ROT \text{Æ} \circ \mid \text{Æ} \text{TOR} \circ \mid \text{M} \text{ÆT} \text{Æ} \circ}{VIL \circ \mid \mid \text{L} \text{K} \text{Æ} \mid \mid \mid \text{DIR} \times \mid \mid \mid \text{BRG}}$			

No. 13a is in the S.S.A. collection.

The half-groats are all very rare. Nos. 9 and 11 are from the Thomas Gray collection.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Gold coinages.

GOLD COINAGES.

During the first half of the reign of James III. various coinages of gold money took place, as shown by the accounts of the moneyers; but the particular denominations are not mentioned, except in the two accounts of Alexander Levingstoun and Thomas Tod, respectively for the period from the 12th of March 1473 to the 27th of July 1476, during which thirty pounds and five ounces of gold were coined "in scutis et novis denariis wlgariter dictis Rydaris," and for the period from the 7th of October 1486 to the 18th of August 1487, during which eight pounds and one ounce of gold were fabricated "in denariis aureis vocatis vnicarnys."

Keeping in view that the earliest of the silver issues under James III. were executed in continuation of the twelpenny or crown groat coinages of the preceding reign, with which, as the accompanying gold mintages, the lions of the St. Andrew, or Scottish crowns, would naturally be associated, and that no Scottish gold coins are known which can be regarded as the companion gold issues of the silver coinages here described as the first series of the six-pointed mullet groats of James III., it is reasonable to conclude that the "scutis," mentioned in connection with the riders in the account for the period from the 12th of March 1473 to the 27th of July 1476, were these same lions of the St. Andrew, struck possibly from the old dies of James II. The term *scutum*, properly an *oblong shield*, possesses some significance as applied to the shield on the lions of the St. Andrew or Scottish crowns,¹ but none as connected with the lozenge-shaped tressure on the demies, the only other gold coins that hitherto had been struck under the Jameses. The riders are referred to as quite a distinct coinage from the *scuta*; and the unicorns belong to a later period.

¹ In the Treasurer's account, from 10th February 1504 to 6th August 1506, the French crowns are called *Scuta*:—"Item, idem onerat se de iijc^{lxxvij} li xij d prouenientibus ex lucro per comunitacionem trium millium sexingentorum

nonaginta sex coronarum, viz. *scutorum* Francie." —Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 52, xiv. The French crown, as mentioned under Robert III., was the original of the Scottish crown.

RIDERS AND PARTS.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Riders and parts.

The riders are so named as having for type on the one side the king on horseback in complete armour, with drawn sword; on the other side they present the arms of Scotland in a crowned shield, supported on a cross. There are two distinct varieties of these coins. On the riders of the first variety the king is represented as riding to the right, or, as described by Lindsay, to his own left; on the second he is exhibited riding to the left, or, according to Lindsay, to his own right. Of the first variety no smaller denominations are known, but of the second there are two minor denominations, respectively the half and the quarter riders. The riders of the first variety are the corresponding gold issue to the James III. six-pointed mullet groats of the second series; the riders and their parts of the second variety correspond to the James III. five-pointed mullet groats.

From the time of Nicolson onwards, till the publication of the *View of the Coinage of Scotland* by Lindsay in 1845, all the Scottish riders were regarded as belonging to James IV., notwithstanding that the silver coinages corresponding to these were as uniformly ascribed to James III. Lindsay himself, in the body of his work, has followed the attribution given to the riders by his predecessors; but in his "Advertisement," at the end, he makes the following correction:—"After the view of the Gold Coinage was printed, a singular and important document was communicated to me by Alexander M'Donald, Esq., principal keeper of the Register of Deeds, Edinburgh, which throws much light on a class of the Scottish Gold Coins, establishing, beyond the possibility of question, that a portion of the riders hitherto assigned to James IV. were struck by his predecessor James III. This document, extracts from which form the 16th No. of the Appendix to this work, is an inventory of the Money, Jewels, and other effects of King James III. at his death, and taken at the accession of his successor James IV.; and in the list of gold coins found in his coffers we find, '*Item, in ridars nyne score and aucht ridaris*;' and that these are Scottish and not foreign riders appears from a subsequent part of the inventory, where the Treasurer is charged with £216:4s. for these 'one hundred four scor

James III.
(1460-1488).
Riders and parts.

and aucht *Scotts Ridars*,' and with £11 : 5s. for 'Fiftene *Flemis Ridars*, fiftene shilling the pece.'"

Lindsay was under the mistaken impression that the riders were "of four sizes, originally weighing about eighty, sixty, forty, and twenty grains." In his "List of Scottish Coins, with an estimate of their Rarity, etc.," he gives the weight of the "Rider to his left" (now usually described as to the spectator's right) as "about 78 grains;" while that of the "Rider to his right" (or to the spectator's left) is incorrectly stated as only "about 57 grains;" the two smaller denominations of this latter variety being properly represented as weighing respectively about 39 and 19 grains. Of the "Rider to his right" (or to the spectator's left) only one specimen—then in the Martin cabinet, now in the British Museum—was known to Lindsay. The weight given by him of this piece is quite erroneous. Instead of being only "about 57 grains," I am informed that it weighs 80 grains exactly. Another specimen, in the Hunterian collection, weighs 78·44 grs. Still another example is known to exist, formerly in the Litchfield, now in the Pollexfen collection, apparently considerably clipped at one side, but still weighing $68\frac{1}{4}$ grs. There is no reason, consequently, to suppose that the standard weight of the "Rider to his right," or to the spectator's left, differed from that of the earlier variety.

As consisting of the whole, the half, and the quarter, there were only three denominations of the riders; evidently struck in the proportions of six, twelve, and twenty-four to the Scottish ounce, giving their standard weights respectively as 78·52, 39·26, and 19·6 grs. Troy.

From this misapprehension in regarding the weight of the riders of the second series, viz., with the king riding to the left (or to his own right)—to which series the half and the quarter riders belong—as only 60 grains, Lindsay was led to assume that none of the riders of this variety could have been among the "ane hundreth foure score aucht Scottis ridaris" mentioned in the aforesaid inventory. "These riders," he states, "must have weighed about two-thirds of the noble, or about eighty grains, which weight agrees exactly with that class having the king riding to his left (or to the spectator's right); and no other class being noticed in the inventory, it is nearly certain

that the other classes, which have the king riding a different way, could not have been struck until the following reign."!

James III.
(1460-1488).
Riders and parts.

Now, however, that it is seen that no difference with respect to the standard weights existed between the riders, and that these coins, whether with the king riding to the right or to the left, were of the same currency values, it will be evident that, in an inventory such as that of the Treasurer's, there could have been no occasion for making a distinction between the classes.

In the same inventory we find "nyne hundreth fourescore vnicornis" entered at £882; "ane thousand Scottis crownis" at £666 : 13 : 4; "tua thousand demyis, ressuait and geuin for a merke the pece" (thirteen shillings and fourpence), and "tua thousand nyne hundreth fifty-six demyis gevin the pece for fouretene schillingis." In each of these cases the entry is made without any mention of the respective parts. This was not necessary; for in all such reckonings the parts were included in the whole: two half-unicorns counted as one unicorn, two half Scottish crowns as one Scottish crown, two half-demies as one demy, and two half-riders or four quarter-riders as one rider.

As regards the quality of the riders, an approximate estimate may be formed by comparing the prices at which these coins were current during the reign of James IV. as against the valuations held by the unicorns. The "Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland," A.D. 1473-98, edited by Thomas Dickson, LL.D., Curator of the Historical Department of the General Register House, Edinburgh, show that, from 1488 to 1498, while the riders, as struck in the proportion of six to the Scottish ounce, were rated at twenty-three shillings each, the unicorns, of the quality of 21 carats, and coined in the ratio of eight to the ounce, were valued at eighteen shillings each. For the latter portion of the reign of James IV. the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer have not yet been published, but to the kindness of Dr. Dickson I am indebted for an abstract of these down to the 28th of January 1512-3, so far as relates to the valuations placed upon the Scottish gold coins therein mentioned. The Treasurer's accounts, 1508-1511, Dr. Dickson states, are not known to be extant; but down to

James III.
(1460-1488).
Riders and parts.

1508, it is to be noted that the riders and the unicorns are rated respectively at twenty-three and eighteen shillings; and when our acquaintance with the accounts is resumed, towards the end of 1511, we find these pieces entered at twenty-six and twenty shillings each, to which they had been advanced in the interval. At these prices they seem to have remained for some time. In a document giving the "Rates of some Spaces of Gold, specified in a Reversione, A.D. 1521," published by Cochran-Patrick, vol. i. p. 67, xxxiii. of his *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, three unicorns are valued at "20s. the peece," and "Halfe ane ryder" at "13s."

It has to be kept in view that the lowest quality recorded of any Scottish gold coin is that of the unicorns—21 carats.

The standard weight of the rider exceeded that of the unicorn by one-third; it might consequently have been expected, other things being equal, that when the unicorn was at eighteen shillings the rider would have been rated at twenty-four shillings; and that, when the unicorn was at twenty shillings the rider would have been valued at twenty-six shillings and eightpence. In one important respect, however, the conditions in this case were not really equal. There is every reason to believe that the riders and the corresponding silver coinages, the five-pointed mullet groats of James III., though still in extensive circulation, had ceased to be in course of issue after the introduction of the unicorns and the corresponding silver and billon coinages. An appreciable difference was usually observed in the rating of those coins that had gone out of issue as compared with those which were still being struck. In the latter instance account was necessarily taken of the royal seignorage and of the expenses of working; in the former case the bullion value of the coins was the determining factor, irrespective, unless in exceptional circumstances, of the previous profits and expenses of coinage. The difference in the respective rating values of the riders and the unicorns is thus accounted for without assuming the former to have been of inferior quality to the latter, as would necessarily be the case if the intrinsic values had been accurately represented by the rating values respectively of twenty-three shillings and eighteen shillings, which, with the unicorns of the fineness of 21 carats, would have given 20 carats only as the quality of

the riders. Probably, if any difference in the intrinsic values existed, it was in favour of the riders. In the case of the Jacobus demies and the lions or Scottish crowns, a very serious difference was made between the intrinsic and the rating values as compared with the valuations placed upon the unicorns. With the unicorns of the fineness of 21 carats and struck in the proportion of eight pieces to the Scottish ounce, as rated at eighteen shillings, the Scottish crowns and demies of the fineness of 22 carats and struck in the proportion of about $8\frac{3}{4}$, or say 9 pieces to the same ounce, ought to have been, where of full weight, worth respectively about sixteen shillings and ninepence.¹ But the highest price placed upon these coins down to 1508 was fourteen shillings, and more usually they were rated at thirteen shillings and fourpence. The French crown, as being of the fineness of $23\frac{1}{8}$ carats, and struck in the proportion of 70 pieces to the marc, or $8\frac{3}{4}$ to the ounce, obtained a somewhat higher currency value than the Scottish crown. When the Scottish crown was received at fourteen shillings, the French crown was rated at fifteen shillings; and correspondingly, when the price of the former descended to thirteen shillings and fourpence, the latter was valued at fourteen shillings.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Riders and parts.

RIDERS.

Riders.

FIRST SERIES: THE KING RIDING TO RIGHT.

First series.

The riders of this variety, in the style of the lettering and the ornamentation, correspond to the six-pointed mullet groats of the second series. Full curly G. Peak-topped π and plain T on the obverse, plain π and plain T on the reverse. The words are divided by two saltires. A crown upon the helmet. Six fleurs-de-lis of equal height ornament the crown on the reverse.

¹ This renders it the more surprising that, on the occasion of the proposed new gold coinage, at the 14th of January 1488-9, it was "statut and ordanit that a penny of gold be strikin, of the wecht, finance, and largeness of the Franch croun, *and to haue cours for xiiij s*"! That coinage, however, did not take place.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Riders.
First series.

Fig. 599.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. O. IΠQOBVS ꝛ DΘI ꝛ GRΠ ꝛ RΘX SΘOTOR * | } | 77½ grs. |
| R. SΠLVVM FΠQ POP VLVM TV VM DΘΘ ꝛ | | |

Double tressure fleurie upon the shield.

Fig. 600.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 2. O. IΠQOBVS ꝛ DΘI ꝛ GRΠ ꝛ RΘX SΘOTOR | } | 79 grs. |
| R. SΠLVVM FΠQ POP VLVM TV VM DΘΘ | | |

Double tressure fleurie upon the shield; the crown shows the interior.

Fig. 601.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 3. O. IΠQOBVS ꝛ DΘI ꝛ GRΠ ꝛ RΘX SΘOTOR * | } | 76¼ grs. |
| R. SΠLVVM FΠQ POP VLVM T VVM DΘΘ | | |

Double tressure fleurie upon the shield; the interior of the crown diamonded. A peculiar cross (✚) between the fore paws of the lion. On this and on the following pieces the king's plume is differently represented from what it appears on the riders Nos. 1, 2.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 4. O. From the same die as No. 3. | } | 77¾ grs. |
| R. The same as No. 1, but without the saltires after DΘΘ. | | |

5. O. From the same die as No. 3. R. From the same die as No. 2. 77 grs.

Fig. 602.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 6. O. From the same die as No. 3. | } | 78 grs. |
| R. SΠLVVM FΠQ POP VLVM TV VM DΘΘ | | |

Single tressure fleurie upon the shield; the crown does not show the interior.

Fig. 603.

7. O. IΠΑΟΒVS ꝥ DÆI ꝥ GRΠ ꝥ RÆX SÆOTOR *

R. SÆLVVM | FΠΑ POP | VLVΜ T | VVM DΝÆ

James III.
(1460-1488).
Riders.

78 grs. First series.

A lis before the king; Π below the horse. Single tressure fleurie upon the shield; the crown does not show the interior. This is an extremely rare variety.

SECOND SERIES: THE KING RIDING TO LEFT.

Second series.

These riders, in the style of the lettering and the ornamentation, and in the cross fleurie before the legend on the reverse, correspond to the five-pointed mullet groats of James III. Peak-topped Π and T on both sides. The words divided by points. The riders of this variety and their parts differ from the riders of the former series in having the royal arms on the obverse and the king on horseback on the reverse.

Fig. 619A.

7a. O. IΠΑΟΒVS | DÆI GRΠ | RÆX SÆO | TTORVM }
R. ✱ SÆLVVM : FΠΑ : POPVLVM : TVVM : DOMINÆ }

80 grs.

7b. O. IΠΑΟΒVS | DÆI : GRΠ | RÆX : SÆO | TTORVM }
R. ✱ SÆLVVM : FΠΑ : POPVLVM : TVVM : DOMINÆ }

68¼ grs.

Single tressure fleurie upon the shield; the crown shows the interior, presenting on the second specimen a faintly diamonded appearance. No. 7a is in the B.M., No. 7b in the Pollexfen collection. Another specimen is in the Hunterian collection.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Half-riders.

HALF-RIDERS.

THE KING RIDING TO LEFT.

Fig. 620.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 1. O. IΠΑΟΒVS DÆI : GRΠ RÆX • Sα OTORVM | } | 39 grs. |
| R. ✱ SΛLWM : FΠα : POPVLVM : TWM : DOMINÆ | | |
| 2. O. IΠΑΟΒVS DÆI GRΠ RÆX : SαO TTORVM | } | 38 grs. |
| R. As No. 1. | | |

A lis below the king's sword arm. Single tressure fleurie upon the shield; the crown shows the interior.

Fig. 621.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 3. O. IΠΑΟΒVS DÆI : GRΠ RÆX : SαO TTORVM | } | 39 grs. |
| R. ✱ SΛLWM : FΠα : POPVLVM : TWM : DOMINÆ | | |

This piece is without the lis below the king's sword arm; a very rare variety. Single tressure fleurie upon the shield; the crown shows the interior. From the Carfrae cabinet.

Quarter-rider.

QUARTER-RIDER.

THE KING RIDING TO LEFT.

Fig. 622.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. O. IΠΑΟBV S DÆI GR Π RÆX S αOTORV | } | 17½ grs. |
| R. ✱ SΛLWM FΠα POPVLVM TWM DOMIN | | |

Extremely rare. The quarter-riders, like the silver pennies of this coinage, have a slender cross, slightly patée, instead of a cross fleurie as M.M., in connection with the plain-topped Π and T. A lis below the king's sword arm. Single tressure fleurie upon the shield; the crown does not show the interior.

UNICORNS AND HALF-UNICORNS.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Unicorns and
half-unicorns.

This peculiarly Scottish coinage was commenced under James III., in succession to the riders, and was continued throughout the reign of James IV., and endured for some time under James V.

Lindsay, in his original work, attributed the whole of the unicorns with the old English letters to James III., together with those pieces with Roman letters that are without the numeral after the king's name. Subsequently, in his first supplement, he makes an exception of the unicorn with Roman letters having "the letters XC" in the field. This piece, "although without the numeral," he was disposed to regard as belonging to James IV. The coinages of unicorns that took place under James V. were supposed by Lindsay to have been struck from old dies of James III.

The earliest issues of the unicorns with old English lettering appear to be those pieces which, in the double stars of six points between the words and in the style of the lettering, correspond with the groats which have a crown and a lis in each of two opposite quarters on the reverse, here described under James III. as the first of the fourteenpenny groats, struck in the proportion of ten to the ounce, in accordance with the Act of Parliament of the 24th of February 1483-4. In immediate connection with the above, as distinguished by the same peculiarities of lettering, but with the Roman N instead of the old English R, and with the words divided by two stars of five points, are those unicorns having the EXVRGAT legend on both sides. These, from the absence of the king's name and title and their great rarity, may possibly have been designed as patterns; presumably for reverses. With these unicorns corresponds the three-quarter face groat, No. 32, Fig. 636, having the words on the obverse divided by two stars of five points. The unicorns with the words on the obverse divided by two stars of six points, and on the reverse by two stars of five points, are a combination of the preceding two varieties, and with these may also be classed under James III., although possibly continued under James IV.

Standard weight, 58·89 grs. Quality, 21 carats. Currency value, twenty-three shillings.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Unicorns and
half-unicorns.

Types. Obverse: a unicorn supporting a shield charged with the Scottish arms; a crown on the unicorn's neck, ornamented with three fleurs-de-lis; a chain attached to the crown, extending to the fore-hind hoof of the unicorn and terminating in a ring. Reverse: a large waved star of twelve rays displayed upon a slender cross having broad floriated ends; a pellet on the centre of the star.

Unicorns.

UNICORNS.

THE WORDS DIVIDED BY TWO STARS OF SIX POINTS.

Fig. 627.

1. O. *IΠΑΟΒVS *DƏI *GRΛΑΙΠ *RƏX *SΑ *OTO	}	57½ grs.
R. *ƏXVGΛT *DƏ *ƏT *DISIPƏNT *RIMIAI *Ə		
2. O. *IΠΑΟΒVS *DƏI *GRΛΑΙΠ *RƏX SΑ *OTOI	}	58 grs.
R. *ƏXVGΛT *DƏ *ƏT *DISIPƏNT *DIMIAI *ƏI		
3. O. *IΠΑΟΒVS *DƏI *GRΛΑΙΠ *RƏX *S *ƏOTR	}	59½ grs.
R. *ƏXVRGΛT *DƏ *ƏT *DISIPƏNT *RIMIAI		
4. O. *IΠΑΟΒVS *DƏI *GRΛΑΙΠ *RƏX S *ƏOTI (?)	}	57¾ grs.
R. *ƏXVRGΛT *DƏS *ƏT *DISIPƏNT *RIMIAI		
5. O. *IΠΑΟΒVS *DƏI *GRΛΑΙΠ *RƏX *S *ƏOTR	}	60 grs.
R. From the same die as No. 4.		

The obverse of No. 4 is considerably double struck.

Fig. 628.

6. O. *IΑΟΒVS *DƏI *GBΛΑΙΠ *BƏX *SΑO TOV	}	59 grs.
R. *ƏXVBGΛT *DS *ƏT *DISIPƏNT *IRIMIA *		

This last piece has much the appearance of being a contemporary forgery. The material is very hard, and the execution peculiar. The chain is not connected with the crown on the unicorn's neck.

THE WORDS DIVIDED BY TWO STARS OF FIVE POINTS.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Unicorns.

Figs. 629, 630.

7. O. ✱ ⱥXVRGAT ✱ Dⱥ ✱ ⱥT ✱ DISIPANT ✱ NIIMIꝀI ✱ ⱥ
 R. ✱ ⱥXVGAT ✱ Dⱥ ✱ ⱥT ✱ DISIPANTV ✱ NIIMIꝀI ✱ ⱥ } 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
8. As No. 7, but NIIMIꝀI ✱ ⱥ on the obverse, 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

Notwithstanding that the second of these two pieces, No. 8, Fig. 630, reads NIIMIꝀI on the obverse, and that the hair on the mane of the unicorn seems to be differently arranged from what it is on No. 7, Fig. 629, there is great reason to believe that both coins are from the same dies; thus presenting a remarkable example of the effect of double striking, for the letters in the inscription on the obverse of the second coin are so evenly arranged that, but for the circumstance of that portion of the horn of the unicorn connected with the legendary circle being about one-sixteenth part of an inch higher up than where the remaining portion shows in the field, it could scarcely have been believed that the inscription on the coin had been double struck. A singular-looking object, like an S (⁸), is exhibited at the end of the tail of the unicorn on these two pieces.

Fig. 631.

9. O. ✱ ⱥXVRGAT ✱ Dⱥ ✱ ⱥT ✱ DISIPANT ✱ NIIMIꝀIⱥ
 R. ✱ ⱥXVRGAT ✱ DS ✱ ⱥT ✱ DISIPAT ✱ IIMIꝀI ✱ ⱥS } 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

The peculiar combination like an S (⁸) does not occur at the tail of the unicorn on this coin; but it may be observed, although much double struck, behind the near fore leg. This piece seems to be the coin published by Lindsay in his 1st Supplement, page 25, No. 6; but with the M.M. on the obverse, which is much double struck, incorrectly described as a fleur-de-lis. The unicorns with ⱥXVRGAT on both sides are very rare, particularly No. 9.

These coins are notable as exhibiting the Roman N, its first appearance on Scottish money since the time of John Baliol, with the rare exceptions

James III.
(1460-1488).
Unicorns.

of its employment on the MONETÆ REGIS farthing, and on the nobles of David II. On English money, the Roman N, in connection with the round old English R, was continued up to the beginning of the reign of Henry V.; after which period, apparently, it was not resumed till we meet with it on the coinage of the thirty-fourth year of Henry VIII. On French coins it seems to have been used promiscuously with the round R all through the fifteenth century.

THE WORDS ON THE OBVERSE DIVIDED BY TWO STARS OF SIX POINTS;
ON THE REVERSE BY TWO STARS OF FIVE POINTS.

Fig. 632.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 10. O. From the same die as No. 5. | } | 56½ grs. |
| R. *EXVRGAT *DE *ET *DISIPANT *NIMIDI *E | | |
| 11. O. From the same die as No. 5. | } | 58 grs. |
| R. *EXVRGAT *DE *ET *DISIPANT *NIMIDI | | |

Half-unicorns.

HALF-UNICORNS.

THE WORDS DIVIDED BY TWO STARS OF SIX POINTS.

Fig. 633.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. O. *IΠOΒVS *DEI *GRADIA *RAX *SOT * | } | 29 grs. |
| R. *EXVRGAT *DS *ET *DISIPANT *IRII * | | |
| 2. O. *IΠOΒVS *DEI *GRADIA *RAX *SOT | } | 29¼ grs. |
| R. From the same die as No. 1. | | |
| 3. O. *IΠOΒVS *DEI *GRADIA *RAX *SOTO | } | 29¾ grs. |
| R. From the same die as No. 1. | | |

THE WORDS ON THE OBERSE NOT DIVIDED; ON THE REVERSE
DIVIDED BY SINGLE STARS OF SIX POINTS.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Half-unicorns.

Fig. 634.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 4. O. *IΠOΒVS DAI ΓΡΑΙΠ ΡΑΧ ΣΟΤΟΡ | } | 29 grs. |
| R. *ΑΧΥΡΓΑΤ *ΔΕΣ ΕΤ *ΔΙΣΙΠΝ ΝΙΜΙΔΙ | | |

NO DIVISIONS BETWEEN THE WORDS ON EITHER SIDE.

Fig. 635.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
| 5. O. *IΠOΒVS DAI ΓΡΑΙΠ ΡΑΧ ΣΟΤΟΡ | } | 25½ grs. |
| R. *ΑΧΥΡΓΑΤ ΔΕΣ ΕΤ ΔΙΣΙΠΝ ΝΙΜΙΔΙ | | |

Nos. 4 and 5 have no pellet on the centre of the large star on the reverse.

BILLON COINAGE.

Billon coinage.

PLACKS AND HALF-PLACKS.

Placks and half-placks.

With the billon coinage of James III. two new coins make their appearance, called the plack and the half-plack, concurrent evidently with the reducing of the size and weight of the penny.

The earliest notice of these pieces occurs in the Act of the 23d of July 1473. It is there stated: "As tuiching the plakkis and the new pennyis, the lordis thinkis that the striking of thame be cessit, and thai haue the cours that thai now haue vnto the tyme that the fynance of thame be knawne, and quhethir thai halde v̄s fyne siluir of the vnce as was ordanit be the kingis hienes and promittit be the cunyeouris."

The only placks that can be regarded as being of this early coinage—those with crosses, instead of crowns, at the sides of the arms on the obverse—in the style of the lettering and of the crosses between the words, and of the crosses before the inscriptions, correspond with the six-pointed

James III.
(1460-1488).
Placks and half-
placks.

mullet groat of James III. of the first series ; which, from the peculiar use of the letter B for the R on some of the pieces, are evidently of concurrent issue with the light groats of Henry VI., and consequently appear to have been struck about 1470 or 1471.

As corresponding with these earliest groats of James III., it is probable that the placks with the crosses at the sides of the arms may have been in issue a little earlier than the three-quarter face groats with the thistle heads and mullets on the reverse, here identified as the "new alayt grot," mentioned in the Act of the 6th of May 1471.

Lindsay was not acquainted with the placks of this variety when his *View of the Coinage of Scotland* was published in 1845. And it is a curious circumstance that in his first notice of them, which occurs in his 1st Supplement, pp. 26, 27, he records the fact that three were found in connection with some of the three-quarter face groats of the thistle head and mullet type. This small find was the more remarkable, for there seems to have been no admixture with other coins, as appears from Lindsay's further reference to it in his Appendix No. 2, page 52, where he states, under the year 1852 : "About this year a small parcel of coins was found near Edinburgh, consisting of three placks of James III. and three or four three-quarter faced groats of James V."

Lindsay expresses himself as having no doubt that these placks belonged to James III., and that, as consisting of finer billon, they were of earlier issue than the common placks with the crowns at the sides of the arms. As these other placks are so plentiful, it is to be presumed that had they then been in existence there would have been a fair proportion of them in that find. It is strange that the occurrence in one find, without mixture of other coins, of the placks with the crosses at the sides of the arms and of the three-quarter face groats with the thistle heads and mullets on the reverse, did not suggest to Lindsay that both were of a period. Dr. W. H. Scott, who seems to have been Lindsay's informant of the find, was decidedly of this opinion ; but, unfortunately—misled by the attribution of the three-quarter face groats to James V.—he ascribed these placks also to James V., instead of assigning both coinages to James III.

The reference in the Act of the 23d of July 1473 to these placks does not afford us such definite information as could be desired respecting their quality. In every other instance, so far as I have been able to trace, where the quality of a coin is mentioned, it is described in precise terms, as being of so many pennies or deniers fine. But in this case, to determine what precise quality is meant by the placks holding five shillings fine silver of the ounce, we must first ascertain what was the currency value of the ounce of fine silver, that is, of fine coined silver, at the time. We have no information respecting the original currency value of the corresponding six-pointed mullet groats of the first series; but seeing that the crown groats are evidently the coins described in the Act of the 23d of July 1473 'as "the Scottis xiiij grotis," we may assume that at that time they were circulating for fourteenpence, which, at eight to the ounce, would give the value of the ounce of fine coined silver when the placks were introduced at about nine shillings and fourpence. As holding five shillings of sterling silver in the ounce, the standard quality of the first placks may thus be stated at about six deniers fine.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Placks and half-
placks.

As regards the standard weight of the placks, it is to be noted that they usually weigh about four of the corresponding small billon pennies, which show an average weight of rather less than 8 grains. The placks were thus probably struck in the ratio of fifteen to the ounce, giving a standard weight of 31·41 grs. Troy. This accords with the circumstance that they were to hold five shillings, or sixty pennies, of fine silver in the ounce. Some of the placks, in the same manner as occurs with the billon pennies, exceed the standard weight, while others in the same proportion fall below the standard weight. This was one of the evils connected with the alloyed coinages, that the weights of individual coins were not so nicely regulated as in the case of the fine silver mintages.

The second variety of the placks, those with the same type of reverse as the placks of the first variety, but with the crowns at the sides of the arms, give about the same average weight as the earlier coinages, but the quality is perceptibly inferior. When these pieces were struck the value of fine silver money was twelve shillings in the ounce; this being the price to which the fine silver issues were raised on the occasion of the new coinage

James III.
(1460-1488).
Placks and half-
placks.

of groats and smaller pieces, as directed by the Act of the 20th of November 1475. At the above price fine silver money remained during the rest of the reign of James III. and throughout that of James IV., as shown by the various Acts relating to the coinage, and by the Account of the Lord High Treasurer for the period ending 14th August 1512, where mention is made of a coinage "in grossis duodecim denariorum," regarded as the groats with the bearded bust, of which the weight agrees with that of the twelvepenny groats of the preceding issues, struck professedly in the proportion of twelve to the ounce.

With fine silver money at this enhanced price, it naturally followed that the accompanying plack coinages, if still continuing to hold five shillings of fine silver in the ounce—and struck in the same proportion of fifteen to the ounce, of the currency value of fourpence each—would be of lower quality than the preceding plack issues. Hence, presumably, the change in the type of the obverse, in the substitution of the crown for the cross at the sides of the arms. As containing now only five-twelfths of sterling silver, their quality would be reduced to little more than four and a half deniers fine. That these pieces did not maintain this standard we have sufficient evidence, from the fact that, by the Act of the 26th of May 1485, "all the new plakkis last cunyeit" were called in and ordered to be received for only twopence each.

The placks of the second variety will be described under James IV., under whom they were chiefly struck, so far, at least, as relates to existing examples.

Placks.

PLACKS.

First variety.

FIRST VARIETY.

Types. Obverse: The arms of Scotland, crowned, within a tressure of three arcs; a cross fourchée at each side of the arms, a trefoil in each of the upper angles of the tressure. Reverse: Floreated cross fourchée, with a large open compartment in the centre, enclosing a saltire fourchée; a crown in each of the angles. Cross fourchée M.M. on both sides.

Fig. 571.

1. O. * IƆOBVS † D † ƆRƆ † RƆX † SƆOTTORVM
 R. * VIL | LƆ † ƆD | ƆR † BV | † R Ɔh †

}

30½ grs.

James III.
 (1460-1488).
 Placks.
 First variety.

Fig. 572.

2. O. * IƆOBVS † DƆI † ƆRƆ † RƆX † SƆOTTORVM
 R. * VIL † | LƆ † DƆ † | ƆDIR † | BVR Ɔh

}

34¼ grs.

2a. O. * IƆOBVS † DƆI † ƆRƆ † RƆX † SƆOTTORV †
 R. * VIL † | LƆ † † DƆ | ƆDIR † B | † VR Ɔh †

}

34½ grs.

No. 2a is in the Pollexfen collection. Considerable diversity in the disposition of the crosses and saltires between the letters is displayed on these placks. When found in connection with the placks of the second variety they are usually in a much worn condition, and comparatively few in number in proportion to the other pieces.

HALF-PLACKS.

Half-placks.

FIRST VARIETY.

First variety.

The same types as on the placks, but occasionally with a tressure of four arcs surrounding the arms; sometimes without crosses, sometimes with plain crosses at the sides of the arms, and with a plain saltire on the centre of the reverse.

Tressure of three arcs.—Fig. 573.

1. O. * IƆOBVS † DƆI † ƆRƆ † RƆX † SƆOTTORVM
 R. * VIL | LƆ † DƆ | ƆDIR † | BVR Ɔh

}

16¼ grs.

1a. O. * IƆOBVS DƆI † ƆRƆ RƆX SƆOTORV
 R. * VI(L) | (LƆ †) DƆ | ƆDIR | BVRG

}

16½ grs.

No. 1a is in the Pollexfen collection; no crosses at the sides of the arms; the inscriptions on both sides much obliterated.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Half-placks.
First variety.

Tressure of four arcs.—Fig. 573A.

16. O. (✱) IƆαOBVS + DƆI + GRƆ + RƆX + SαOTOR	}	15½ grs.
R. ✱ VIL LƆ + Ɔ DIRB VRG		

In the S.S.A. collection. Plain crosses resembling fleurs-de-lis at the sides of the arms; the crosses between the words are of the same character. A plain saltire on the centre of the reverse. This piece, which seems to be a contemporary forgery, is of poor material, and the lettering and the style of the workmanship generally are peculiar.

Tressure of three arcs.—Fig. 573B.

17. O. ✱ IƆαOBVS ✱ DƆI ✱ GRƆ ✱ RƆX	}	16½ grs.
R. VIL ✱ LƆ Ɔ DIR BVR		

In the S.S.A. collection; double struck on both sides. An I instead of a saltire on the centre of the reverse; a trefoil-shaped fleur-de-lis, of the same form as those on the tressure, at each side of the arms. This coin is published by Lindsay in his 1st Supplement, No. 27 of *Des. Cat.*, and figured, Pl. III. No. 9. There is no S at the end of the legend on the obverse, as described by Lindsay.

All the half-placks of the first variety are extremely rare.

Pennies.

PENNIES.

The billon or white pennies of James III. are of smaller module and lighter weight than those of James I. and II., but the types are the same. The several varieties correspond to different issues of the silver coinages, and are to be classified accordingly. They weigh about four to the plack, or sixty pieces to the ounce, giving a standard weight of about 7·85 grs. Troy. Their quality in general is inferior to what it seems, a coppery foundation frequently presenting itself where the surface is worn off.

Pennies corresponding to the Six-pointed Mullet Groats of the First Series. James III.
(1460-1488).
Pennies.

Fig. 562.

1. O. * IƆOBVS (‡) D ‡ GB Ɔ BƆX
R. * VIL | L Ɔ ‡ | ƆDIR | BVRG } 8 grs.

A saltire between the pellets on the reverse, as also on the following two pieces.

Fig. 562A.

1a. O. * IƆOBVS × D × GR Ɔ RƆX
R. * VIL | L Ɔ ‡ | ƆDIR | BVRG } 5½ grs.

In the Pollexfen collection. The X in RƆX is disposed in the same horizontal manner as on the groat No. 1 of the six-pointed mullet series.

Fig. 563.

2. O. * IƆOBVS DƆI GB Ɔ BƆI
R. Obliterated. } 7 grs.

Fig. 563A.

2a. O. * IƆOBVS × D × GB Ɔ BƆX
R. * VI | LL Ɔ | ƆDIR | BVRG } 8 grs.

In the S.S.A. collection. No objects between the pellets on the reverse, nor on the following four pieces.

Fig. 564.

3. O. * IƆOBVS × DƆI × GR Ɔ ƆI
R. * VI | LL Ɔ | ƆDI | BVR } 6¾ grs.

Fig. 564A.

3a. O. * IƆOBVS × D × G × RƆX ƆO ×
R. * VILL × | Ɔ × Ɔ × | DIR × | BVRG } 7 grs.

In the Pollexfen collection.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Pennies.

Fig. 565.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--------|
| 4. O. * IƆOBV(S ‡ D ‡ GR)Ɔ ‡ RƆX ‡ | } | 5 grs. |
| R. (*) V(IL) LƆ Ɔ DIL BVR * | | |

Fig. 566.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------|
| 5. O. * IƆOBVS ‡ D ‡ GRƆ(‡ RƆX) | } | 10 grs. |
| R. VIL (LƆ Ɔ) DIL BVG | | |

**Pennies corresponding to the Three-quarter Face Thistle Head
and Mullet Groats.**

These pieces and the pennies corresponding to the six-pointed mullet groats of the second series and those corresponding to the five-pointed mullet groats of James III. have one common style of head. In the lower style of the ornaments of the crown between the fleurs-de-lis they accord rather with the pennies corresponding to the six-pointed mullet groats of the second series, but in the square-shouldered bust they are more immediately associated with the pennies corresponding with the five-pointed mullet groats. The foliated cross fourchée on the reverse exhibits their connection with the thistle head and mullet groats; but instead of thistle heads and mullets alternately in the quarters of the cross, these have usually large slipped trefoils in each of the quarters, and occasionally large quatrefoils. Plain slender crosses before the legends.

Slipped trefoils (†) in the quarters of the cross.—Fig. 587.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 6. O. † IƆOBVS ‡ DƆI ‡ GRƆ ‡ RƆX ‡ S | } | 7½ grs. |
| R. † VIL LƆ Ɔ DIL BVR | | |

Do.—Fig. 587A.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 6a. O. † IƆOBVS ‡ DƆI ‡ GRƆ ‡ RƆX ‡ S | } | 11 grs. |
| R. † VIL LƆ Ɔ DIL BVR | | |

Larger style of head. This and the following two pieces are in the S.S.A. collection.

Slipped trefoils in the quarters of the cross.—Fig. 587B.

6b. O. + IΛΑOBVS ꝛ DAI ꝛ GRΛ ꝛ REX (ꝛ S)	}	7 grs.
R. + VIL LΛ α DIRB VRG		

James III.
(1460-1488).
Pennies.

Quatrefoils in the quarters of the cross.—Fig. 587c.

6c. O. + IΛΑOBVS ꝛ DAI ꝛ GRΛ ꝛ REX ꝛ S	}	5½ grs.
R. + VIL LΛ α DIRB VRG		

The preceding three pennies are in the same condition as when struck, and seem to have belonged to the same find.

Pennies corresponding to the Six-pointed Mullet Groats of the Second Series.

I. CROWN OF FIVE FLEURS-DE-LIS.

Fig. 595.

7. O. + IΛΑOBVS × DAI GΛ × REX	}	5¾ grs.
R. + VILL Λ ꝛ αDI R ꝛ BV × RGH ꝛ		

II. CROWN OF THREE FLEURS-DE-LIS.

Fig. 596.

8. O. + IΛΑOBVS DAI GΛ BαS	}	8 grs.
R. + VIL LΛ α DIR BVR		
9. O. + IΛΑOBVS DAI RΛ Rα ×	}	7¼ grs.
R. + VIL LΛ α DIR BVR		
10. O. + IΛΑOBVS DAI —	}	9 grs.
R. + VI (LLΛ αDI) RBV		
11. O. + IΛΑOBVS ꝛ DAI ꝛ RΛ ꝛ Rα	}	7 grs.
R. + VI LLΛ αDI RBV		

James III.
(1460-1488).
Pennies.

The following two pieces have the same small detached bust as on the above four coins, but are probably of later issue.

A small point between the pellets.—Fig. 597.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------|
| 12. O. + IƆOBVS + DƆI G(R Ɔ) RƆX | } | 7½ grs. |
| R. (+) VIL L Ɔ Ɔ DIR BVR | | |

The crown is double struck on this piece.

An annulet between the pellets.—Fig. 598.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------|
| 13. O. + IƆOBVS ÷ D) ƆI ÷ GR Ɔ R | } | 9½ grs. |
| R. + VIL ° L Ɔ Ɔ ° DIR BVR | | |

Pennies corresponding to the Five-pointed Mullet Groats.

A larger and a smaller style of head, corresponding respectively to the larger and smaller heads on the silver pennies connected with the five-pointed mullet groats of James III. The form of the crown is usually the same as on these silver pennies, consisting of five fleurs-de-lis, but presenting a less uniform appearance than on the groats, the intermediate ones being smaller and less developed than the others. In some instances the crown of three fleurs-de-lis with pointed spaces between, the same as on some of the pennies of the preceding series, is employed.

The larger head.—Fig. 612.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------|
| 14. O. + IƆOBVS (D ƆI GR Ɔ) RƆX — | } | 6 grs. |
| R. + VIL L(Ɔ) Ɔ ÷ (DIR) BRG | | |
| 15. O. + IƆOBVS (D ƆI GR Ɔ RƆX) SO | } | 7 grs. |
| R. + VIL L(Ɔ) ÷ (Ɔ) DIR ÷ BVRGI | | |
| 16. O. + IƆOBVS ÷ D ƆI ÷ GR Ɔ ÷ RƆX ÷ S ÷ | } | 9 grs. |
| R. + VIL L Ɔ ÷ Ɔ DIR ÷ BVRGI | | |

Nos. 15 and 16 are from the same reverse die.

The smaller head.—Figs. 613, 614.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Pennies.

17. O. + ΙΠΔΟVS ꝥ ΔΘΙ ꝥ ΓΡΛ ꝥ ΡΑΧ ꝥ ΣΔ	}	5½ grs.
R. + VIL × ΛΠ ꝥ ΘΔ ΙΝ ꝥ Β × VRGh		
18. O. + ΙΠΔΟΒVS ꝥ ΔΘΙ ꝥ ΓΡΛ ꝥ ΡΑΧ ꝥ (ΣΔ ?)	}	8¼ grs.
R. + VILL Π ꝥ ΘΔ ΙΝΒV RGh		

No. 17, Fig. 613, is the identical piece described by Lindsay and Wingate as a halfpenny of the supposed first silver coinage of James III.; it is figured as such in Lindsay, Pl. VI., No. 143, and in Wingate, Pl. XIX., No. 9. Lindsay remarks, *Des. Cat.*, p. 95, "These halfpence of good silver, which are very scarce, are not easy to distinguish from some of the billon coins of the same type, which are very numerous, and sometimes nearly as white as the former; the billon, however, are generally several grains heavier." This is quite incorrect. None of these coins are of fine silver. And it may be remarked that No. 18, the second piece, while more than half as heavy again as No. 17, has the appearance of being of the finer material of the two. But both coins present a very inferior appearance when placed beside one of the fine silver pennies of James III.

Fig. 615.

19. O. + ΙΠΔΟΒVS ꝥ ΔΘΙ ꝥ ΓΡΛ ꝥ ΡΑΧ ꝥ Σ	}	6¼ grs.
R. + VILL Π × ΘΔ ΙΝΒV RGh ꝥ		
20. O. As No. 19.	}	7 grs.
R. + VIL ΛΠ ꝥ ΘΔΙ ΡΒ × VRGh ꝥ		
21. O. As No. 19.	}	8 grs.
R. + VIL ꝥ ΛΠ ꝥ ΘΔ ΙΝ ꝥ ΒV × RGh		
22. O. As No. 19.	}	9 grs.
R. + VIL ΛΠ Θ ΔΙΝΒ VRGh		
23. O. As No. 19.	}	5¼ grs.
R. + VIL ΛΠ ꝥ Θ × ΔΙΝΒ VRG		

James III.
(1460-1488).
Pennies.

Fig. 616.

24. O. + ΙΑΩΟΒVS ꝛ DΘΙ ꝛ GRΛ ꝛ RΘX * } 9 grs.
R. + VIL | LΛ ꝛ Θ | DIR | BVR *

The crown on this and on the following two pieces has three fleurs-de-lis with pointed spaces between.

Fig. 617.

25. O. + ΙΑΩΟΒVS ‡ D ꝛ GRΛ ——— } 8 grs.
R. + VIL | LΛΘ * | DIR ꝛ B | VRG ꝛ

A small pellet uniting the three larger pellets in the several quarters of the cross on the reverse, giving these a trefoil-like appearance.

Fig. 617A.

- 25a. O. (+) ΙΑΩΟΒVS : D(ΘΙ GRΛ) RΘX } 4 grs.
R. + VIL * | L—— | —— | ——

In the S.S.A. collection. The two points after ΙΑΩΟΒVS afford the only instance in which I have observed the words on any of these pieces to be divided in this manner.

CONTEMPORARY FORGERIES.

Fig. 618.

26. O. + ΙΑVIID. * DΘΙ IVO ——— } 5 grs.
R. + IVI | DIR | IDI | ΠTO

Fig. 619.

27. O. + ——OBV GRI * RΘX } 6 grs.
R. Uncouth characters.

These two pieces are made of a brassy silver-plated material.

Penny corresponding to the Three-quarter Face Crown and Pellet
Groats.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Pennies.

A slightly three-quarters face to left, long bushy wig, low flat crown of five fleurs-de-lis; an annulet at each side of the head and above the crown, and between the pellets in the quarters of the cross on the reverse.

Fig. 650A.

27a. O. —OO—

R. Obliterated.

}

9 grs.

In the S.S.A. collection; an interesting and unique piece.

COPPER COINAGE.

Copper coinage.

Copper money was first struck in Scotland under James III. The Act of the 9th of October 1466, by which this money was authorised, has long been known, for it is quoted by Nicolson and subsequent writers on Scottish coins; but, strange to say, hitherto none of the copper pieces issued under James III. have been identified, although specimens of the two types of this money were published by Lindsay in his 1st Supplement, Pl. III. Nos. 9*, 12, and attributed respectively to James V. and VI.

Respecting the copper coinage, it is stated in the Act above mentioned: "Item, it is statute for the eise and sustentation of the kingis liegis and almous deide to be done to pure folk, that thare be cunyeit coppir money four to the penny, having in prent on the ta parte the crois of Saint Androu and the croune on the tother parte, with superscripcione of Edinburgh on the ta parte and ane R with James on the tother parte. And that thare be cunyet thre thousand pundis countande to the siluir, and that thai pas in payment for brede and ale and vthir merchiandice, and in grete merchiandice to be takin xij d in the punde."

An Act passed on the 12th of October of the following year ordered "the striking of the blak pennyis to be cessyt, that thar be nane strikyn in

James III.
(1460-1488).
Copper coinage.

tyme to cum wnder payne of dede, and at (that) strait inquisicione be takin be all schireffis and bailyeis of burowis gif ony sic striking be maide, and the strikaris to be brocht to the king and punyst as is before writyne, and the bringaris of sik personis to be weill rewardyt therfor as efferis."

Notwithstanding this prohibition, the black money continued to circulate as before; for in the Act of the 12th of January 1467-8, regulating the course of the currency, it is directed that black money be taken in payment in the proportion of twelve pence "in the pund, and sa discendant proporcionalis as the soume discendis." In the course of the year 1468 the "ferdingis" were ordered to be received in payment to the extent of "iij in the li."

The latest official mention, so far as preserved, of the black money of James III., appears in the Act of the 20th of November 1469, where "it is statut and ordanit that thair be na deneris of Frans, mailzis, cortis, mytis, nor nain vthir conterfetis of blac mone tane in payment in this realme bot Oure Souerane lordis awne blac mone, strikkin and prentit be his cunyeouris—And atoure that na man in tyme to cum tak in payment nor offir for payment ony blak mone bot Oure Soueraine lordis awne cunye."

These farthings, so-called from having been "cunyeit four to the penny," circulated originally for halfpennies. This appears from the account of the moneyers, Alexander Tod and William Goldsmyth, for the period ending 22d June 1468, charging themselves with a profit of £650 for the coinage of black money, but with an abatement of £45 for the loss sustained "per decidenciam dicte nigra monete ex eo quod in principis fabricacionis eiusdem habuerunt in parte cursum pro *obolis* et postea domini de concilio fecerunt eos habere cursum in toto ad *quadrantes*."

From the quantity of these coins ordered at the 9th of October 1466, it is evident that they were intended to have a very extensive currency. Even at one halfpenny each, £3000 worth, "covntande to the siluer," would represent 1,440,000 pieces. They appear to have been struck in the proportion of sixty-four to the Scottish ounce, giving a standard weight of 73·6 grs. Troy.

BLACK FARTHINGS,

FIRST VARIETY.

James III.
(1460-1488).
Black farthings.
First variety.


Types: Obverse, a crown; Reverse, a St. Andrew's cross, with a small saltire or quatrefoil at each side.

Fig. 560.

1. O. I × R(ÆX ×) SÐ × TOR(VM) R. VILLÆ (ÆDIR)BVR 7½ grs.

The reading here given of the commencement of the legend on the obverse of this coin will require to be verified in the event of a more perfect specimen being met with. Unfortunately the M.M. on both sides are quite obliterated.

Fig. 560A.

1a. O.  I RÆX × SÐOT × ORVM R.  VILLÆ ÆDIRB × VRG 7¾ grs.

This piece, as showing the crown M.M. on both sides, probably belongs to the earliest coinage of the black farthings, struck while the crown and pellet groats were still in course of issue. In the S.S.A. collection, found at the old castle of St. Andrews. The following coin, formerly in the Advocates', is now also in the S.S.A. collection.

Fig. 560B.

1b. O. I——RÆM ð R. VILLÆ ÆDIRBVR 9 grs.

This piece has the same small thick cross fourchée before the legend on the reverse as on the six-pointed mullet groats of the first series, and is probably of corresponding issue with these coins. Figured in Lindsay, 1st Sup., Pl. III. 9*, and erroneously attributed to James V.

SECOND VARIETY.

Second variety.

The farthings of this coinage are evidently of later issue than those of the preceding variety. The crown above the king's initials displays five

James III.
(1460-1488).
Black farthings.
Second variety.

large fleurs-de-lis, exactly as on the three-quarter face thistle head and mullet groats, and on the corresponding six-pointed mullet groats of the second series ; with which coins these pieces are further in accord in the style of the lettering and in the more slender shape of the crosses before the inscriptions, rendering it probable that they belong to the same period.

Types : Obverse, I • R, crowned ; Reverse, a St. Andrew's cross, with a crown on the upper portion, a small saltire at each side, and one below.

Fig. 574.

2. O. + IƆOOBVS × DGI × GRΛ × R. + VILLΛ × GD—— × 6¼ grs.

Fig. 575.

3. O. + IƆOOI•VS × REX × GIΛ R. + VILLΛ × GDIBVR × 5¾ grs.

Nos. 2, 3, two very fine coins, were formerly in the Simpson cabinet.

Fig. 576.

4. O. ——BVS × DGI—— R. —— × G × DIR—— 8 grs.

This piece has passed through the Ferguson, Sim, Miller, and Wingate sales, in each case as a half-hardhead of James VI., and it is figured as such in Lindsay, 1st Sup., Pl. III. 12. It is noticed in connection with another specimen in the S.S.A. collection, in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, First Series, vol. i. p. 232.

The black farthings of the first and second varieties, as above described, are the only specimens of these coins that have come under my notice. All are very rare.

James IV.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Silver coinage.

BORN 17TH MARCH 1472-3; ACCEDED 11TH JULY 1488;
SLAIN AT FLODDEN 9TH SEPTEMBER 1513.

SILVER COINAGE.**THREE-QUARTER FACE: CROWNS AND PELLETS.**

Recapitulation: By the Act of the 17th of October 1488 it was directed that a coinage of silver money should be struck, consisting of groats and half-groats, "to be equale in finace to the auld Inglis grote, and ten of thame to mak the vnce of siluir, to haue cours and gang for xiiij d." These pieces were "to haue sic prent and circumscripcioun as sal be avisit be the kingis hienes." On the 14th of January 1488-9 another silver coinage was ordered, which was to be identical in all respects with that of the 17th of October 1488, "except that the visage sall stand eywyn in the new groit;" showing that on the preceding coinage the visage did not stand "eywyn"—"eyvyn," even, or full faced. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the first coinage of James IV., thus superseded within three months after it had been appointed to take place, must have been simply a continuation of the three-quarter face crown and pellet silver money of James III. Possibly some change in the adjuncts may have been introduced on the new issues, to distinguish these from the previous mintages; but of any such change we now can have no knowledge, so that the whole of the three-quarter face crown and pellet silver money has necessarily been here placed under James III., under whom the great proportion of these issues must have been struck.

FRONT FACE: CROWNS AND PELLETS.

The first of the silver money proper to James IV. consists of the front face crown and pellet groats and half-groats with the same type of

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Silver coinage.

reverse as the three-quarter face groats and half-groats of the preceding issue. These were struck in the same proportion as the three-quarter-face pieces, that is, of ten groats to the ounce. All are very scarce. There are two varieties of the groats. 1. With the bust clothed in surcoat and armour, as on the three-quarter face crown and pellet pieces; no annulets between the pellets on the reverse. 2. With the bust nude; annulets between the pellets on the reverse. It is with these last that the only known variety of the half-groats accords.

Groats.

GROATS.

CROWNS AND PELLETS—FIRST VARIETY.

Front face bust, in surcoat and armour; open crown, ornamented with five fleurs-de-lis of equal height; plain tressure of eight arcs extending below the bust, but not above the crown.

Fig. 650B.

1a. O.	* IƆOVBVS * DƆI * GRΛ * RƆX * SƆOTOR				}	43½ grs.
R.	* DRSP	ROTƆ *	ƆTOR *	ƆΛVSƆ		
	* VI *	LLΛ	ƆDI	BVR		

In the S.S.A. collection. Four pellets in the first, and three in the third quarter, a crown in each of the second and the fourth quarters.

Fig. 650.

1b. O.	As No. 1a.				}	40 grs.
R.	* DRSP	TƆƆTO	R * ƆΛV	SƆTLI *		
	VILL	Λ ƆD	INB	VRG		

In the Richardson, formerly in the Wingate and Addington collections. A crown in each of the first and the third quarters; three pellets in each of the second and the fourth quarters.

These groats, according to Lindsay's arrangement, represent the fifth coinage of James III.

CROWNS AND PELLETS—SECOND VARIETY.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Groats.

Front face bust, nude; open crown, ornamented with five fleurs-de-lis of equal height; tressure of thirteen arcs, pointed with large trefoils, but not pointed below the bust.

Fig. 651.

1. O.	✱	ITAOBVS	8	DEI	8	GRADIA	8	RAX	8	AO		
R.	✱	DRSP		ROTAT		ORMAT		ERATO				
	✱	VIL		LX	8	DIN	o	BVRG				

} 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

A lis on the centre of the cross; the crowns occupy the first and the third quarters, three pellets, with an annulet between, in the second and the fourth quarters.

Front face bust, nude, of ruder execution than the preceding; open crown, ornamented with five fleurs-de-lis of equal height; tressure of twelve arcs, pointed with large trefoils, but not below the bust.

Figs. 652, 652A.

2, 2a. O.	✱	ITAOBVS	8	R	8	DI	8	GR	8	RAX	8	SAOTOR
R.	✱	DRSP		ROTAA	8	TORMA	o	VORVM				
	✱	VIL		LX	A	DIN		BRVG				

} 46, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Two coins from the same dies, the only known specimens. The first of these pieces is the coin figured in Lindsay, Pl. VII. 160, and in Wingate, Pl. XXII. 4, respecting which Lindsay remarks, *Des. Cat.*, page 98: "There is on this coin after the king's name a blank space defaced, which, it is highly probable, was filled by the letter Q, or some other numeral." This surmise is happily verified by the second piece, No. 2a, Fig. 652A, in the S.S.A. collection, on which the early form of the Arabic numeral 4 is distinctly visible. The reverse is in the same style as the groat No. 1, but is without the lis on the centre of the cross.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Half-groats.

HALF-GROATS.

CROWNS AND PELLETS—SECOND VARIETY.

Front face bust, nude; the crown ornamented with four fleurs-de-lis of equal height; tressure of ten arcs, ornamented with large trefoils, but not fleured below the bust.

Figs. 653, 653A.

1, 1a.	O.	+	IƆŲOBVS:DI:GRŲ:RŲX:SCŲTORVM:Q:				}	23, 23 grs.
		+	BŲS	PBŲT	ŲŲTB	MŲVM		
R.		+	VIL	LŲ Ų	BŲR	BVG		

The same type of reverse as on the groat No. 1, Fig. 651, but the crowns are in the second and fourth quarters. The second of these pieces, in the S.S.A. collection, is here figured as showing the Q at the end of the legend on the obverse better than on the Ferguslie specimen. A third example, formerly in the Martin, now in the B.M. collection, is figured by Lindsay, Pl. VII. No. 166. These three coins are apparently from the same dies. The head, crown, and bust, have evidently been put in from the same puncheons as were employed upon the five-pointed mullet half-groats of James III., Nos. 6, 7, 8, Figs. 607, 608; rendering it the more unlikely that the five-pointed mullet money of James III. could have been the coinage ordered in 1475.

The front-face crown and pellet groats and half-groats of the second variety probably represent the silver coinage ordered by the Act of Parliament of the 3d of February 1489-90. This coinage, while it was to be of the same weight and fineness as before, was to "haf a signe and takin maid in the prenting, hafand difference fra the first cunye."

Groats.

GROATS.

FIVE-POINTED MULLET VARIETIES.

No Acts relating to the five-pointed mullet silver issues of James IV. are extant. It is fortunate therefore, that, with one exception, the several

varieties of the groats of these coinages have the king's numeral on the obverse, thus unmistakeably identifying them with this reign. And as regards the one variety which is without the numeral, its connection with the numeral groats of James IV. is clearly established from the circumstance that certain of its reverses are associated with numeral obverses. Moreover, in common with the numeral groats, all the coins of this variety have the crown M.M. on the obverse, and the S π LVV \mathfrak{M} F π α inscription on the reverse: specialties that do not occur on the silver coinages proper to James III.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Groats.

All the five-pointed mullet groats are struck in the ratio of twelve groats to the Scottish ounce, giving a standard weight of 39·26 grs. Troy.

A curious link, connecting the five-pointed mullet silver coinages of James III. with those of James IV., is afforded by the following remarkable groat, apparently a contemporary forgery, the only silver coin in the small hoard of billon pieces discovered at Creggan, in Argyleshire, about the beginning of January 1876.

Same style of bust as on the five-pointed mullet groats of James III. A tressure of seven arcs, not extending below the bust, pointed with trefoils.

Fig. 656A.

26. O. *	I π α OBVS D α I GR π R α X S α OTORV \mathfrak{M} Q π R				}	17 grs.
R.	* DRSPT	α α TORM	S Z LIB α R	π TORMS		
	VILL	π α D α	R \mathfrak{B} α O	VRG α		

The Z for “&” on this piece is the same character as employed on the six-pointed mullet groats of James III. of the second series, being of the regular instead of the reversed form, the form always used on the five-pointed mullet groats of James III. The head is badly executed. The material of the coin is evidently of poor quality, and the weight is very defective. In the S.S.A. collection.

All the following have the bust nude.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Groats.

GROATS WITH THE EARLY FORM OF THE ARABIC NUMERAL 4.

Front face bust. Tall crown of three fleurs-de-lis, having the intermediate spaces surmounted with arrowhead ornaments. Tressure of eight arcs, all round the bust, pointed with small trefoils.

Fig. 657.

3.	O.	☐ IΠαOBVS * DæI * GRπ * REX * SαOTTORV̄ ♂	}	38 grs.
	R.	SπLVVⓂ Fπα * PO PVLV̄ * T VV̄ * DRα		
		VILL π * αDI RBVV RGII		

On this and on the following groat the mullets occupy the first and the third quarters of the cross on the reverse.

Crown as the preceding, but with trefoils on the intermediate spaces. Tressure of seven arcs all round the bust, pointed with small trefoils. A star of six points to the left of the neck.

Fig. 657A.

3a.	O.	☐ IΠαOBVS * DæI * GRπ * REX * SαOTTORV ♂	}	34 grs.
	R.	SπLVVⓂ Fπα * PO PVLV * TV V * DRα *		
		VILL π * αD IR * B VRGα *		

In the Pollexfen collection. The peculiar π in πVV on this piece, with the broad base and long pendant ends at the top, is specially to be noted, as being observed to occur only on certain of the coins of James IV.

NON-NUMERAL GROATS.

The words divided by √-shaped ornaments variously arranged. Large crown of three fleurs-de-lis, with smaller fleurs-de-lis of a trefoil-like character on the intermediate spaces. Tressure of nine arcs surrounding the bust, pointed with large trefoils. Peculiar lettering.

Fig. 658.


4.	O.	☐ IΠαOBVS √ DæI √ GRπ √ REX √ SαOTTORVⓂ √	}	37½ grs.
	R.	√ SπLVV √ Fπα √ P √ √ OPVLV √ TVV √ D √		
		VILL π √ αD IRB VRG √		

5. O. As No. 4.

SΛLVV ∨	∨ FΛQ ∨ P ∨	OPVLV ∨	∨ TVV ∨ D ∨
VILL	π QD ∨	IR ∨ B	V ∨ RG ∨

 James IV.
(1488-1513).
Groats.

39 grs.

5a. O.  IΛQOBVS ∫ DEI ∫ GRΛ ∫ REX ∫ SΛOTTORV ∫

SΛLV ∨ V ∫	FΛQPO	PVLVTV ∫	VMDRQ
VILL ∫	π QDI	RBV ∫	∫ RGQ

36½ grs.

The mullets on Nos. 4 and 5 occupy the first and the third quarters of the cross. On No. 5a the pellets occupy the first and the third quarters. No. 5a is in the Pollexfen collection.

As above, but with three pellets instead of trefoils on the points of the tressure; not above the crown.

Fig. 658A.

5b. O.  IΛQOBVS ∫ DEI ∫ GRΛQIΛ ∫ REX ∫ SΛOTTO ∨

SΛLVV ∫	∫ FΛQ ∨ PO	PVLVT	VVDRQ ∫
VILL	π ∫ QD	IRBV	RGQ ∨

33 grs.

In the Pollexfen collection. The pellets occupy the first and the third quarters of the cross. The peculiar \mathfrak{T} , with the broad base and the long pendant ends at the top, occurs throughout on this piece; so also on the following numeral groats.

GROATS WITH QRΛ (FOR QUARTUS).

Tressure of seven arcs, pointed with small trefoils, but not above the crown.

Fig. 664.

6. O.  IΛQOBVS ∫ DEI ∫ GRΛ ∫ REX ∫ SΛOTTORV ∫ QRΛ

SΛLVV	∨ FΛQ ∨ PO	PVLVT	VVDRQ
VILL	π ∫ QD	IRBV	RGQ ∨

37 grs.

6a. O. From the same die as No. 6.

SΛLVV ∨	LΛQ ∨ PO	PVLVT	VV ∫ DRQ
VILL	π ∫ QD	IRBV	RGQ ∨

35 grs.

No. 6a is in the Pollexfen collection. The reverses of these two

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Groats.

pieces are struck from dies of the preceding non-numeral groats. The pellets occupy the first and the third quarters of the cross.

Fig. 665.

7. O. From the same die as No. 6.

R.	$\frac{S\pi LVV\mathfrak{M}}{VILL}$	$\frac{F\pi\alpha * PP *}{\pi * \epsilon DI}$	$\frac{LVV\mathfrak{M}T}{R * BV *}$	$\frac{VVDR\epsilon}{RGI *}$	} 38 grs.
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8. O. $\text{I}\pi\alpha\text{OBVS} * D\epsilon I * GR\pi * R\epsilon X * S\alpha OTTORV * QR\pi$

R.	$\frac{S\pi LVV *}{VILL}$	$\frac{F\pi\alpha * PO}{\pi * \epsilon D}$	$\frac{PVLV * T}{IRBV}$	$\frac{VV * DR\epsilon}{RG\epsilon *}$	} 38 grs.
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The mullets occupy the first and the third quarters of the cross.

A star of five points at each side of the neck.—Fig. 666.

9. O. $\text{I}\pi\alpha\text{OBVS} * D\epsilon I * GR\pi * R\epsilon X * S\alpha OTTORV * QR\pi$

R.	$\frac{S\pi LVV *}{VILL}$	$\frac{F\pi\alpha * PO}{\pi \epsilon D}$	$\frac{PVLV * T}{IRBV}$	$\frac{VV * DR\epsilon *}{RG\epsilon *}$	} 37 grs.
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9a. O. From the same die as No. 9.

R.	$\frac{S\pi LVV *}{VILL}$	$\frac{F\pi\alpha PO}{\pi * \epsilon D}$	$\frac{PVLV * T}{IR * BV}$	$\frac{VV * DR\epsilon}{RG\epsilon *}$	} $31\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
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10. O. From the same die as No. 9.

R.	$\frac{S\pi LVV *}{VILL}$	$\frac{F\pi\alpha * PO}{\pi * \epsilon D}$	$\frac{PVLV * T}{IR * B}$	$\frac{VV * DR\epsilon}{VRGI *}$	} 24 grs.
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The mullets occupy the first and the third quarters of the cross on these three pieces. No. 9a is in the Pollexfen collection. No. 10 is clipped and with broken edge.

As above.

11. O. $\text{I}\pi\alpha\text{OBVS} * D\epsilon I * GR\pi * R\epsilon X * S\alpha OTTORV * QR\pi$

R.	$\frac{S\pi LVV}{VILL}$	$\frac{F\pi\alpha PO}{\pi * \epsilon D}$	$\frac{PVLV * T}{IRBV}$	$\frac{VV DR\epsilon}{RG\epsilon *}$	} 36 grs.
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The pellets are in the first and the third quarters.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Half-groats.

HALF-GROATS.

CORRESPONDING TO THE PRECEDING NUMERAL GROATS.

Tressure of seven arcs, pointed with small trefoils, except above the crown.

Fig. 671.

16. O.	✠	IAIOBVS	DÆI	GRÆ	RÆX	SCOTTORV'.	}	21½ grs.
R.		SÆLVV'.	FÆÆ · PO	PVLV' · T	VVDÆÆ'			
		VILL	Æ · ED	IB · B	VRGÆ			

In the S.S.A. collection. The mullets are in the first and the third quarters; so also on the following piece.

A star of five points at each side of the neck.—Fig. 669.

2. O.	✠	IAIOBVS · DÆI · GRÆ · RÆX · SCOTTORV'	}	18 grs.
R.		SÆLVV' · FÆÆ · PO PVLV' · T TVDÆÆ		
		VILL Æ EI IB VRGÆ		

A specimen in the B.M. collection has SCOTTOR.

Groats.

GROATS WITH THE ROMAN NUMERAL IIII.

Tressure of nine arcs, pointed with small trefoils; a small star of five points at each side of the neck.

Fig. 675.

14. O.	✠	IAIOBVS	DÆI	GRÆ	RÆX	SCOTTORVM IIII	}	36 grs.
R.		* SÆLVVM	* FÆÆPPL	VVM * TV	VVM * DÆÆ *			
		* VILL	Æ * EDÆ	IBÆO	VRGÆ *			
15. O.	From the same die as No. 14.							
R.		* SÆLVVM	* FÆÆ * PPL	VVM * TV	VMDÆÆ		}	37¼ grs.
		* VILL	Æ * EDÆ	IBÆO	VRGÆ *			
15a. O.	From the same die as No. 14.						}	39¾ grs.
R.		* SÆLVVM	FÆÆ * PPL	VVM * TV	VVM * DÆÆ			
		* VILL	Æ * EDÆ	IBÆO	VRGÆ *			

No. 15a is in the Pollexfen collection. The mullets on the preceding three pieces are in the first and the third quarters.

Fig. 675A.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Groats.

156.	O.	☞ ΙΠΑΟΒVS*ΔΕΙ*ΓΡΑ*ΡΑΧ*ΣΑΟΤΤΟΡVΜ*ΙΙΙΙ				}	35½ grs.			
R.		<table> <tr> <td>ΣΑΛVVM</td> <td>FAO*PPL</td> <td>VVM*TV</td> <td>VMDRΘ</td> </tr> <tr> <td>*VILL</td> <td>A*ADΘ</td> <td>RBEO</td> <td>VRGΘ</td> </tr> </table>	ΣΑΛVVM	FAO*PPL	VVM*TV			VMDRΘ	*VILL	A*ADΘ
ΣΑΛVVM	FAO*PPL	VVM*TV	VMDRΘ							
*VILL	A*ADΘ	RBEO	VRGΘ							

In the Pollexfen collection. The pellets are in the first and the third quarters.

HALF-GROATS WITH THE ROMAN NUMERAL IIII.

Half-groats.

Tressure of nine arcs, pointed with small trefoils.—Fig. 676.

3. O

R.

☞ ΙΠΑΟΒVS*ΔΕΙ*ΓΡΑ*ΡΑΧ*ΣΑΟΤΤΟΡV' ΙΙΙΙ

ΣΑΛVV*	FΠΑ*PP	LVV*TV*	V*DRα*
VILL	ΠΑΔΑ	RΒΘO	VRGα*

}

19½ grs.

The mullets are in the first and the third quarters.

Fig. 676A.

3a.	O.	☞ ΙΠΑΟΒVS ΔΕΙ ΓΡΑ ΡΑΧ ΣΑΟΤΤΟΡV ΙΙΙΙ				}	16 grs.
	R.	ΣΑΛVV'.	FAOP	OPVLVV'.	TVDRΘ		
		VILL	AD	IRB	VRGΘ		

In the S.S.A. collection. The pellets are in the first and the third quarters.

PENNIES.

Pennies.

Fig. 677.

1.	O.	☞	ΙΑΒVS ΔΕΙ ΓΡΑ ΡΑΧ ΣΑΟΤΤΟΡ'	}	11 grs.
	R.		ΣΑΛV' FΠΑ POP' TVV'		
1a.	O.	☞	ΙΑΟΒVS ΔΕΙ ΓΡΑ ΡΑΧ ΣΑΟΤΤΟ	}	
	R.		ΣΑΛVV FΠΑΡ PLVVT VVDRΘ		

In the B.M. collection. The pellets are in the first and the third quarters on the above two pieces.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Groats.

GROATS WITH THE MODERN FORM OF THE ARABIC NUMERAL 4.

Bearded bust in armour. Tressure of nine arcs, pointed with small trefoils, not extending below the bust. Roman lettering.

Fig. 698A.

15c.	O.	✠	IACOBVS	4	•	DEI	:	GRA	:	REX	SCOTORV	•	}	31½ grs.				
	R.	•	EXVRG		AT	:	DEV		S	z	DISI				PENI	:	I	:
			VILL		A	:	ED		INBV		RG	:			R	:		

The back of the **h** in EDINBVRG**h** is formed by a **z**, the same character as employed for “&” after DEV**S**. Formerly in the Martin, now in the B.M. collection; figured in Lindsay, Pl. XVIII., No. 14. The pellets are in the first and the third quarters. Another specimen, from the same dies, weighing 35⁷/₁₀ grs., is figured in Wingate, Pl. XXIII. 6, formerly in the Wingate and Addington collections, now in the Richardson cabinet.

Gold coinage.

GOLD COINAGE.

From what has been stated under James III., it will have been observed that there is no reason to suppose that any coinages of riders had taken place under James IV. As, however, the latest gold coinage preceding the unicorns, these pieces had an extensive currency during this reign.

The unicorn series of James IV. is a continuation of that of James III. There are two principal divisions or issues of the unicorns:—I. Those on which the crown round the neck of the unicorn is ornamented with three fleurs-de-lis, as commenced under James III. and continued for some time under James IV. II. Those on which the crown round the neck of the unicorn is ornamented with five fleurs-de-lis, as commenced under James IV. and continued under James V. Lions, or Scottish crowns, were also struck under James IV. These appear to have been an intermediate coinage, taking place between the two divisions or issues of the unicorns. Apparently another gold coinage was in contemplation at the end of the reign of James IV., after the pattern of the English angel nobles.

UNICORNS AND HALF-UNICORNS.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Unicorns and
half-unicorns.

Hitherto, only unicorns with Roman lettering have been assigned to James IV. This can no longer be maintained, regard being had to the correspondence of the gold with the silver and billon mintages, as observed throughout this and the other reigns.

Thus, under James III. it was found that the riders of both varieties corresponded severally, in the style of the lettering and the ornamentation, with recognised silver mintages of that reign. The first variety of the riders, it was seen, was the corresponding gold coinage to the six-pointed mullet groats of the second series, and the second variety of the riders was the corresponding gold coinage to the five-pointed mullet groats. Both of the silver mintages to which the two varieties of the riders were severally related belonged to the lighter issues, as struck in the proportion of twelve groats to the ounce. In succession to these followed silver issues struck in the ratio of ten groats to the ounce. It was with certain of these heavier silver mintages that the unicorns, as first fabricated under James III., corresponded.

With the groats having a crown and a lis respectively in two opposite quarters of the cross, and three pellets in each of the other two quarters, certain of the unicorns showed very decided affinities, as exhibited in the identity of the lettering and in the words on both being divided by stars of six points. These, therefore, naturally fell to be placed as the corresponding gold mintage, and, as commencing the unicorn series, were described by me under James III. Closely connected with these, again, were the unicorns having the words divided by stars of five points, as exhibiting the same lettering, and, in some instances, having their reverses from dies of the unicorns with the words divided by stars of six points, thus displaying obverses with the words divided by stars of five points and reverses with the words divided by stars of six points. These also, with the combinations thus presented, I have described under James III.

The unicorn mintages with the old English lettering struck under

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Unicorns and
half-unicorns.

James IV. appear to be as follows:—I. Those with the words divided by v-shaped ornaments; these are appropriated to James IV., as some of the groats with the words thus divided have their obverses from dies of the James IV. numeral groats with QRΛ. II. Those with the words divided by ornaments resembling broken stars of five points. Some of the James IV. numeral groats with QT have the words on the reverses similarly divided. III. Those with the words divided by points, of which some show the early form of the Arabic numeral 4 (⌘) at the end of the legend on the obverse. These have their corresponding issues in the placks with the old English lettering, on which the words are divided by points, and in the crown and fleur-de-lis pennies with the second style of head and crown, on which the words are divided by points. IV. Those with the words divided by fleurs-de-lis, of which some have interchanges of die with the unicorns with the Roman lettering. V. Those with the words on the obverse divided by points and on the reverse by fleurs-de-lis. VI. Those with the words on the obverse divided by fleurs-de-lis and on the reverse by points. VII. Those with the words on the obverse divided by fleurs-de-lis, and with Roman lettering on the reverse and the words divided by stars of five points. There may be other varieties, but I have not met with any.

The unicorns with Roman lettering on both sides that belong to James IV. have the numeral 4 after the king's name. The other unicorns with Roman lettering, without the numeral, seem rather to belong to James V.

The first two of the following varieties have three fleurs-de-lis only on the crown upon the neck of the unicorn, as on the unicorns described under James III. On all the rest the crown upon the neck of the unicorn is ornamented with five fleurs-de-lis.

First Division: the Crown on the neck of the Unicorn ornamented
with three Fleurs-de-lis.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Unicorns.
First division.

I. WITH THE WORDS DIVIDED BY √-SHAPED ORNAMENTS.

UNICORNS.

Fig. 659.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. √ I∞OBVS ∆ DEI ∆ GR∞I∞ ∆ REX ∆ SATORV | } | 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| R. √ > EXVRG∞T ∆ DES √ ET √ DISI∞ITVR √ INIM > | | |
| 2. O. √ I∞OBVS √ DEI √ GR∞I∞ < REX SATORV | } | 56 grs. |
| R. From the same die as No. 1. | | |

HALF-UNICORNS.

Half-unicorns.

Fig. 660.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. √ I∞OBVS √ DEI √ GR∞I∞ > REX ∆ SAT √ | } | 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. √ EXVRG∞T > D < S √ ET √ DISI∞ITVR IN | | |

Fig. 661.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 2. O. From the same die as No. 1. | } | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. √ EXVRG∞T ∆ DS ∆ ET > DISIPT ∆ INIMI | | |
| 3. O. From the same die as No. 1. | } | 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. √ EXVRG∞T ∆ DS ∆ ET √ DISIPT √ INIM | | |

All the unicorns and half-unicorns as above described of this variety have the peculiar ∞ with the broad base and long pendant ends at the top.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Unicorn.
First division.

II. WITH THE WORDS DIVIDED BY ORNAMENTS RESEMBLING
BROKEN STARS OF FIVE POINTS.

UNICORN.

Fig. 662.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 3. O. ✠ ΙΠΑΟΒΥΣ ✠ ΔΕΙ ✠ ΓΡΑΙΠ ✠ ΡΑΧ ✠ ΣΑΟ | } | 58½ grs. |
| R. ✠ ΑΧΥΡΓΑΤ ✠ ΔΣ ✠ ΕΤ ✠ ΔΙΣΙΡΑΤ ✠ ΙΝΙΜΙΑ | | |

Half-unicorn.

HALF-UNICORN.

Fig. 663.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
| 4. O. ✠ ΙΠΑΟΒΥΣ ΔΕΙ ΓΡΑΙΠ ΡΑΧ ΣΑΟ | } | 28½ grs. |
| R. ✠ ΑΧΥΡΓΑΤ ΔΣ ΕΤ ΔΙΣΙΡΑΤ ΙΝΙΜΙΑ | | |

A small plain-topped T occurs on both of these pieces; the P also is very small. On the unicorns of this and of the preceding variety the forked ends of the large cross on the reverse are smaller than on any of the other unicorns, and are barred with a single line. All the others have the limbs of the cross behind the forks barred by a double line.

No half-unicorns appear to have been struck in connection with any of the following varieties.

Second division.

Second Division: The Crown on the neck of the Unicorn ornamented with five fleurs-de-lis.

III. WITH THE WORDS DIVIDED BY POINTS.

Unicorns.

UNICORNS.

Fig. 679.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 4. O. ✠ ΙΠΑΟΒΥΣ : ΔΕΙ • ΓΡΑΙΠ : ΡΑΧ : ΣΑΟΤΟΡΥ | } | 57½ grs. |
| R. ✠ ΑΧΥΡΓΑΤ • ΔΕΥΣ • ΔΙΣΙΡΑΤ • ΙΝΙΜΙΑ • ΕΙ | | |

5. O. From the same die as No. 4.

R. ✠ EXVRGAT · DÆVS · DISIPÆTVR · IRIMICI · ÆIVS } 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. James IV.
(1488-1513).
Unicorns.
Second division.

Fig. 680.

6. O. ✠ IΠΑΟΒVS · DÆI · GRAT · REX · SÆOTORVM }
R. ✠ EXVRGAT · DÆVS · DISIPÆTVR · IRIMICI · ÆIV } 58 grs.

Fig. 680A.

6a. O. ✠ IΠΑΟΒVS · DÆI · GRAT · REX · SÆOTRVM REX }
R. ✠ EXVRGAT · DÆVS · DISSIPÆTVR · IRIMICI } 59 grs.

6b. O. From the same die as No. 6a.
R. ✠ EXVRGAT · DÆVS · DISSIPÆTVR · IRIMICI · ÆI } 57 grs.

Nos. 6a, 6b, are in the S.S.A. collection, from the Dunblane find.

IV. WITH THE WORDS DIVIDED BY FLEURS-DE-LIS.

UNICORNS.

Fig. 687.

7. O. ✠ IΠΑΟΒVS · DÆI · GRAT · REX · SÆOTORVM }
R. ✠ EXVRGAT · DÆVS · DISSIPÆT' · IRIMICI · } 57 grs.

7a. O. From the same die as No. 7.
R. ✠ EXVRGAT · DISSIPÆT · IRIMICI · ÆI } 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

7b. O. From the same die as No. 7.
R. ✠ EXVRGAT · DÆVS · DISSIPENT · IRIMICI · ÆIV } 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Nos. 7a, 7b, are in the S.S.A. collection. No chain to the ring below the unicorn.

James IV.
(1488-1513).

Unicorns.

Second division.

V. WITH THE WORDS ON THE OBVERSE DIVIDED BY POINTS, ON
THE REVERSE BY FLEURS-DE-LIS.

UNICORNS.

Fig. 688.

8. O. From the same die as No. 4. } 58 grs.
R. ✠ EXVRGAT + DÆVS + DISSIPÆT + INIMICI + EI

8a. O. From the same die as No. 4. } 59 grs.
R. ✠ EXVRGAT + DÆVS + DISSIPÆT + INIMICI + EI

No. 8a is in the Pollexfen collection. There is a point between the \mathfrak{A} and T in DISSIPÆT, and above the lis after T on this piece, but these do not seem to have been parts of the design.

VI. WITH THE WORDS ON THE OBVERSE DIVIDED BY FLEURS-DE-LIS,
ON THE REVERSE BY POINTS.

UNICORN.

Fig. 688A.

8b. O. ✠ IƆOBVS + DÆI + GRƆ + RÆX + SƆOTORVM } 58¼ grs.
R. ✠ EXVRGAT : DÆVS : DISSIPÆT : INIMICI : EI

In the S.S.A. collection.

VII. OLD ENGLISH LETTERING ON THE OBVERSE, WITH FLEURS-DE-LIS
BETWEEN THE WORDS; ROMAN LETTERING ON THE REVERSE, WITH
STARS OF FIVE POINTS BETWEEN THE WORDS.

UNICORNS.

Fig. 695.

9. O. ✠ IƆOBVS + DÆI + GRƆ + RÆX + SƆOTORVM } 47 grs.
R. —A—A * DEVS z * DIPENT * INIMICI * EIVS

Edge broken and clipped. Double struck.

Fig. 696.


10. O. * IƆOBVS + DƆI + GRƆ + RƆX + SCOTORVM
 R. * EXVRGAT + DES + ET + DISIPENT + INIMICI + E }

James IV.
 (1488-1513).
 Unicorns.
 Second division.
 59½ grs.

VIII. ROMAN LETTERING ON BOTH SIDES; THE WORDS ON THE OBERSE
 DIVIDED BY POINTS AND BY STARS OF FIVE POINTS, ON THE REVERSE
 BY STARS OF FIVE POINTS.

UNICORN.

Fig. 699.

11. O.  IACOBVS 4 : DEI + GRA + REX + SCOTORVM • }
 R. * EXVRGAT + DEVS 2 DISIPENT + INIMICI + EIV }

58½ grs.

No chain or ring below the unicorn.

LIONS OR ST. ANDREWS, OR SCOTTISH CROWNS
 AND HALVES.

Lions.

Certain of these pieces have the Roman numeral IIII at the end of the legend on the obverse, leaving no doubt that they belong to James IV. The style of the lettering, the slender stars of five points between the words, and the form of the crown before the inscriptions, render it further evident that they belong to the same issues as the silver coinages with the numeral IIII.

To James IV., moreover, must be assigned the lion with the Saint regarding the left and bearing his cross in his hands. The style of the lettering on this piece is identical with the lettering on the non-numeral groat of James IV., No. 5*b*, on which the words are divided by the √-shaped ornaments, and with the lettering on the reverses of the two groats, Nos. 6, 6*a*, having the words similarly divided, with their obverses from dies of the groats with the numeral QRA. In particular, the peculiar

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Lions.

℥, with the broad base and the long pendant ends at the top, is most observable on this piece.

This lion was first published by Nicolson, when it was in the Sutherland collection. With the other Scottish coins in the Sutherland cabinet it passed into the collection of the Faculty of Advocates, and subsequently came into the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. No other example, so far as I am aware, is known to exist. It was published, along with other rare Scottish gold coins, by Wise, in Plate XXII. of his *Nummorum Bodleianorum*, which has led Lindsay inadvertently to refer to the Bodleian cabinet as possessing a specimen. In correcting this mistake Mr. Cochran-Patrick remarks:—"It is to be observed that the rare gold coins figured in this plate (Wise, Pl. XXII.) are not, and never were, in the collection at Oxford, but are copied from Anderson's *Numismata Scotiæ*—a fact mentioned in the account of the plates (Wise, p. 242), though Lindsay, in his *View of the Coinage of Scotland*, several times refers to these coins as existing in the Bodleian Library."

To James IV. must also be assigned the SΛLVV℥ FΛQ half-lion without the numeral IIII, but with the same figure of the St. Andrew as appears on the SΛLVV℥ FΛQ half-lion with the numeral, and having the lettering identical with that on the QRπ groats. This piece is described under James II. by Lindsay, Pl. XII. No. 20, and under James III. by Cochran-Patrick, Pl. III. No. 18.

In the "Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland," as previously mentioned in connection with the gold rider coinages (p. 147), the lions or Scottish crowns and the Jacobus demies were never rated, down to 1508, at a higher price than fourteen shillings, and more usually at thirteen shillings and fourpence only.

In December 1511, however, various payments in "crounis of wecht" ¹

¹ The term "of wecht," as referring to any particular coin, simply signified that it maintained its standard weight. It is applied severally to the different gold pieces mentioned in the Act of James V. of the 20th of August 1524, regulating the prices at which these should pass in pay-

ments—"The Ros noble of Weiht for xliij s, the Hary noble of Weiht for xls, the Angell noble for xxx s, all Dukatis of weiht that gaif of before xix s to haue cours for xx s, the Scottis demy of wecht xvij s, and the Scottis croune of weiht xvij s."

are recorded in the Treasurer's accounts at eighteen shillings: a startling rise as compared with the advances made in the values respectively on the riders and the unicorns. Presumably, therefore, this fits in with the time when the Scottish crown under James IV. became again a coin of current issue. Owing to the break in the Treasurer's accounts from 1508 to 1511, we cannot be certain when the "crown of wecht" was first valued at eighteen shillings. In an entry under the 10th of September 1512, "xij lycht Franch crounis"¹ are valued at £8 : 8s., or fourteen shillings each; and in a following entry, under the 15th of November 1512, "fourty Franche crounis of wecht" are rated at £36, or eighteen shillings each. In the subsequent entries simply "crounis of wecht" at eighteen shillings each are specified. The editor of the Treasurer's accounts informs me that he regards these "crounis of wecht" as probably French, and no doubt the term included these; but it is evident that, with the unicorns and the riders rated respectively at twenty shillings and twenty-six shillings, the new issue of Scottish crowns under James IV. could not have been put forth at less than eighteen shillings each. It is further evident that it would have been invidious, and indeed impossible, where the old issues of the Scottish crowns were of full weight, to have rated these at less than the new issues. All difficulties, however, would be got over by receiving the Scottish crowns, both old and new, where of full weight, under the general term "crounis of wecht," at the same currency values.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Lions.

¹ Throughout the reign of James IV., according to Le Blanc, the several varieties of the French crowns—the *Ecus au Soleil*, the *Ecus à la Couronne*, the *Ecus au Porcépi*—were of the same standard weight and quality, all being struck in the proportion of 70 to the marc, and


of the fineness of $23\frac{1}{8}$ carats. The lightest coinage that had previously taken place was in the ratio of 72 to the marc. The difference in the weight of these pieces, as between 70 and 72 to the marc, was very slight—only $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Troy.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Lion.

LION OR ST. ANDREW, OR SCOTTISH CROWN
WITHOUT THE NUMERAL.

Obverse: St. Andrew to left, holding his cross in his hands. Reverse: The Scottish escutcheon, crowned, between two fleurs-de-lis.

Fig. 672.

1a. O. * IΠΑΟΒVS * D * GRΠΑΙΠ * REX * SΑΟ
R.  SΠLVVΜ * FΠΑ * POPVLVΜ * TVV * DΠΑ * } 47 grs.

The stars on this piece are so badly represented that it is difficult to determine whether they are stars of five or stars of six points. In the S.S.A. collection. Unique.

Half-lion.

HALF-LION, OR HALF ST. ANDREW, OR SCOTTISH
HALF-CROWN WITHOUT THE NUMERAL.

Obverse: The Scottish escutcheon, crowned, between two crowned fleurs-de-lis. Reverse: St. Andrew upon his cross, between two crowned fleurs-de-lis.

Fig. 672A.

1a. O.  IΠΑΟΒVS * DΑΙ * GRΠΑΙΠ * REX * SΑΟ *
R. SΠLVVIII | * FΠΑ * | PPLV * TV | DΠ } 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.



The same remark applies to the stars on this coin as to the stars on the preceding piece. In the S.S.A. collection. Extremely rare.

Lion.

LION OR ST. ANDREW, OR SCOTTISH CROWN
WITH THE NUMERAL.

Obverse: The Scottish escutcheon, crowned, between two fleurs-de-lis. Reverse: St. Andrew upon his cross, between two fleurs-de-lis.

Fig. 673.

1. O.  IΠΑΟΒVS * DΑΙ * GRΠ * REX * SΑΟΤΤΟRVM * IIII * }
R.  SΠ | LVVΜ * FΠΑ | * PPLV | V * TVVΜ DΠ | Α' * } 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.


Very rare.

HALF-LION OR HALF ST. ANDREW, OR SCOTTISH
HALF-CROWN WITH THE NUMERAL.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Half-lion.

Types as on the lion with the numeral.

Fig. 674.

I. O.  IΛQOBVS * DEI * GRΛ * REX * SCOTTORV * IIII }
R. * S | * ΛLVV * FΛQ | * PPLVV * | TVV * DRÆ' * | } 26 grs.

This important and extremely rare coin is from the Carfrae collection.

In the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, for the reign of James IV., the lions are invariably designated Scottish crowns. In one instance, where a sum had "been entered at first in the MS. as 'x syde coyt lyonis,' it is altered to 'x Scottis crownis.'"¹

The lions or Scottish crowns, under James IV., were probably fabricated in the proportion of seventy-two to the merk, or nine to the ounce, thus affording a standard weight of 52·35 grs. Troy. Their quality was presumably the same as under James II., or 22 carats fine.

Lindsay has unaccountably stated the weight of the specimen of the lion or St. Andrew of James IV. with the numeral in the S.S.A. collection at 76 grs.! The weight of this piece is only 48½ grs. Owing to this extraordinary mistake, in which Lindsay has been followed by all the subsequent writers on Scottish coins, what is properly the lion or St. Andrew of James IV. with the numeral has been represented as the two-thirds lion or two-thirds St. Andrew, and the half-lion or half St. Andrew with the numeral as the one-third lion or one-third St. Andrew.

PATTERN PIECE.

Pattern piece.

Towards the close of the reign of James IV., as appears from the Roman lettering, a pattern gold piece was fabricated, of the same type as

¹ *Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 93.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Pattern piece.

the English angel, but corresponding in size with the English rose noble. But for the untimely death of the king at Flodden, this design might have resulted in a coinage fulfilling the conditions specified in the first Act of James IV., 17th October 1488, and of the two Acts expressed in the same terms at the end of the reign of James III.

Obverse: the archangel Michael standing with both feet upon the dragon, and piercing him through the mouth with a spear, of which the upper end terminates in a cross fleurie. Reverse: A ship with three masts, the centre mast being a cross, to which is affixed a shield with the Scottish arms, 1—4 above.

Fig. 699A.

1a. O. *IACOBVS : 4 : DEI * GRA * REX * SCOTORVM ** }
B. *SALVATOR * IN * HOC * SIGNO * VICISTI ** } 491 grs.

In the B.M. collection. The weight and thickness of this unique piece satisfactorily prove that it is to be regarded as a pattern, not as struck for circulation. It weighs eleven grains more than the English double sovereign, a coin of much larger module; and to the same extent overweighs six English angels, so that it cannot properly be called a six-angel piece, as denominated by Lindsay. The English angels had great course in Scotland during the reign of James IV. They were of very fine gold, or $23\frac{7}{8}$ carats fine to $\frac{1}{8}$ carat of alloy; consequently the type could scarcely have been adopted for this piece had it not been intended to be of very fine quality. It is singular that the type of the noble should not rather have been employed, seeing that, while the module of this piece corresponded, the standard weight, as ultimately designed for currency, would presumably have been the same.

Billon coinages.

BILLON COINAGES.

These consist of placks of the same type as struck at the end of the reign of James III., also of the small pennies with three pellets in the several quarters of the cross on the reverse, and of a new variety of small

pennies, baser than before, having crowns and fleurs-de-lis alternately in the quarters of the cross.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Billon coinages.

PLACKS.

Placks.

There are three varieties of the placks.

The placks of the first variety, which have the crosses at the sides of the arms and the crowns in the four quarters of the reverse, have been described under James III. To that reign, as shown by their close correspondence with the six-pointed mullet silver coinages issued from about 1470, they unquestionably belong. These pieces are distinguished from the later placks by their superior quality.

The placks of the second variety, while presenting the same type of reverse as the placks of the first variety, have crowns instead of crosses at the sides of the arms. On the greater portion of these pieces the lettering, as on the earlier placks, is of the old English character. The placks of the second variety with the Roman lettering have the numeral 4 after the king's name, and are of concurrent issue with the rare groats and unicorns of James IV. with the Roman lettering and the numeral 4. Some of the placks of the second variety have old English lettering on the one side and Roman lettering on the other side, corresponding in this respect with certain of the unicorns of the same issues.

The placks of the third variety resemble those of the second variety in having crowns at the sides of the arms; but on the reverse they show crowns and crosses alternately in the quarters of the cross, with a mullet of five points instead of a saltire in the centre compartment. These pieces have invariably the Roman lettering, but are without the numeral after the king's name. Their quality appears to be the same as that of the placks of the second variety. The unicorns and half-unicorns with the Roman lettering without the numeral are the corresponding gold issues.

Certain of the placks of the third variety have their obverses or their reverses from dies of the placks of the second variety, both in connection

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Placks.

with the placks with the old English and with the Roman lettering. The same is observable with respect to the corresponding unicorn coinages.

The placks of the first variety do not seem to have any interchanges of dies with the placks of the second or the third varieties. Where placks of the first variety occur in finds in company with placks of the other two varieties, these, so far as I have had occasion to observe, are always in very small quantities and in a very much worn condition.

It would appear, therefore, that an interval of some duration had taken place between the latest issue of the placks of the first and the earliest of the second variety.

It was otherwise with the placks of the second and the third varieties. as shown by their interchanges of dies, and by the circumstance that in finds of placks the two varieties are usually met with in fairly proportionate quantities, rendering it highly probable that the issue of the one series was in close sequence to that of the other.

The following analysis of the contents of a small find of billon money that occurred about the beginning of January 1876, at Creggan, in Argyleshire, affords an idea of the proportions exhibited by the several issues of the plack coinages as these were in circulation at the time the hoard was deposited, apparently in the first half of the reign of James V.

PLACKS—FIRST VARIETY.

All in a very much worn condition	7
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PLACKS—SECOND VARIETY.

Old English Lettering.

The words divided by trefoils, QRΛ at the end of the obverse legend	1	
„ „ points	9	
„ „ fleurs-de-lis	28	
		—
Carry forward	38	7

THE COINAGE OF SCOTLAND.

197

	Brought forward	.	.	38	7 James IV. (1488-1513). Placks.
The words divided by fleurs-de-lis on the obverse, by points	on the reverse	.	.	3	
„	„	forked ornaments	.	1	
„	„	stars of five points	.	33	
				—	75

*Obverse: Old English Lettering. Reverse: Roman Lettering;
a Saltire on the centre of the Reverse.*

The words divided by stars of five points on the obverse, by trefoils	on the reverse	1
---	----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Roman Lettering with numeral 4.

The words divided by points and trefoils on the obverse, by trefoils	on the reverse	.	.	.	29	
„	„	points on the obverse, by fleurs-de-lis				
		and points on the reverse	.		1	
„	„	stars of five points	.	.	2	
„	„	stars of five points on the obverse, by				
		trefoils and points on the reverse	.		1	
					—	33

*Obverse: Old English Lettering. Reverse: Roman Lettering;
a Mullet of Five Points on the centre of the Reverse.*

The words divided by stars of five points, obverse and reverse	.				1
--	---	--	--	--	---

PLACKS—THIRD VARIETY.

Roman Lettering without numeral.

The words divided by stars of five points	4	
„	„	stars of five points on the obverse, by				
		trefoils on the reverse	.	.	2	
		Carry forward	.	.	6	117

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Placks.

	Brought forward	6	117
	The words divided by points on the obverse, by stars of five		
	points on the reverse	1	
"	" trefoils	21	
"	" points	8	
"	" points on the obverse, by trefoils on		
	the reverse	25	
"	" points on the obverse, by trefoils and		
	points on the reverse	4	
"	" points and trefoils on the obverse, by		
	trefoils on the reverse	4	
		—	69
	PENNIES, with crowns and fleurs-de-lis on the reverse		36
	GROAT, with QR, contemporary forgery		1
			<hr/>
			223
			<hr/>

Another small find of placks and crown and fleur-de-lis pennies, of which the greater portion came into the possession of the Rev. Mr. Pollexfen some time ago, afforded similar results, save that the placks of the first variety were represented by only one specimen, and that, besides a half-plack of the second variety, there were two numeral placks of the second variety which had their reverses from dies of placks of the third variety. These results accord also with those exhibited by a considerable portion of a find that came into my own possession many years ago. This hoard was of later deposit than the others mentioned, and was well represented in the placks of the second and third varieties, containing also many bawbees of James V. and of Mary, together with nonsunts of Francis and Mary, but no placks of the first variety, nor any crown and fleur-de-lis pennies, or other small billon money.

The placks with the old English lettering of the second variety, formerly ascribed by Cardonnel to James II., have by Lindsay been indiscriminately attributed to James III., but on the same too hasty generalisation as the unicorns with the old English lettering were formerly all assigned to that

king. By far the larger portion, if not the whole of the existing examples, must have been struck under James IV., as clearly shown by their correspondence with the other coinages of that reign. They were certainly in course of issue up to the introduction of the placks with the Roman lettering and the numeral 4, as sufficiently proved from their interchanges of dies with these pieces. The placks with the Roman lettering and the numeral 4 are the corresponding billon coinages to the rare groats and unicorns with the Roman lettering and the numeral, which have always been recognised as the latest mintages of James IV., struck in the closing years of his reign.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Placks.

The latest reference under James III. to the plack coinages is in the Act of Parliament the 26th of May 1485, forbidding the further acceptance in payment of "the new plakkis last cunyeit," ostensibly on the ground of the "greit quantities of fals countirfatit money plakkis strikin in cunye of lait be fals cunyeouris, nocht allanerlie within this realm bot als outwith the realme, sa subtellie and in sic forme of mettale that it is vnpossible to decerne and know the trew fra the fals." But as no restrictions were placed on the currency of the placks of the earlier issues it may fairly be assumed that it was the debased character of "the new plakkis last cunyeit" that brought them into disrepute and led to their being so extensively counterfeited. Had the intrinsic value of the authorised placks materially exceeded that of the counterfeits, it is remarkable that at the mint, where their respective qualities could have been properly tested, both should have been received at the same low price of twopence.

There are two circumstances specially to be noted in connection with this wholesale calling in of the recently issued placks. The first is, that there must have been some easily recognised distinction between these pieces and the placks of the earlier mintages, otherwise it would have been necessary to have called in the whole of the existing placks. Such a well-marked distinction would be afforded by the substitution of the crowns for the crosses at the sides of the arms. The second is, that no further coinage of placks could at that time have been contemplated, for it was ordered that the called-in placks should be put "to the fire, and of the substance that may be fynit of the samin to gar mak ane new penny *of fyne siluir* like the xiiij d

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Placks.

grote ordanit of befoir, quhilk is of fynace to the Inglis grote, and ten of thame to make ane vnce." Unquestionably, very extensive silver coinages of the character here stated took place at this period.

There thus appears to have been a break in the issue of the plack coinages, during which, no doubt, the great proportion of the proscribed money would have been withdrawn from circulation. If any examples of these called-in coinages still exist I have failed to identify them, or to connect any of the placks of the second variety with James III.

In an edict against false placks by the Lords of the Privy Council, dated the 8th of September 1517—when the infant king, James V., had been four years upon the throne—it is directed "that all plakkis that ar strykin be the kingis graice quhem God assolze King James the ferd (fourth) and als in the kingis tyme at now is be auiss of my lord gouvernour be taking out throwch this Realm without ony deference nochtwithstanding ony cullour or matell thai be of." As shown by the Creggan and the other finds of billon money of which mention has here been made, the placks with the old English lettering of the second variety were at this time in extensive circulation. Consequently, had these to any considerable extent been minted under James III., the fact in an official document such as this would necessarily have been stated.

The old English-letter placks of the second variety are here set forth in what seems to have been their order of issue, as indicated by their correspondence to the gold and silver coinages. I. Those having the words divided by small trefoils, with QRA at the end of the legend on the obverse, a variety first discovered by me in connection with the coins of the Creggan find. The trefoils between the words on these pieces are evidently from the same punches as the trefoils on the points of the tressure on the James IV. groats with QRA, and the lettering is the same on both. The small billon issues related to these placks are the crown and fleur-de-lis pennies, here described as with the "First style of Head and Crown." II. Those having the words divided by points. These placks have their corresponding gold issues in the unicorns on which the words are divided by points. The corresponding small billon issues are the crown and fleur-

de-lis pennies, here described as with the "Second style of Head and Crown." To some extent, probably, these placks are also connected with the crown and fleur-de-lis pennies with the "Third style of Head and Crown." III. Those having the words divided by fleurs-de-lis. These pieces have their corresponding gold issues in the unicorns with the words divided by fleurs-de-lis, and their corresponding small billon issues among the crown and fleur-de-lis pennies here described as with the "Third style of Head and Crown." IV. Those having the words on the obverse divided by fleurs-de-lis and on the reverse by points. V. Those having the words on the obverse divided by fleurs-de-lis, and on the reverse by stars of five points. VI. Those having the words divided by ornaments resembling reversed π 's of an antique type. VII. Those having the words divided by stars of five points. Where the obverse or the reverse of a plack with Roman lettering is associated with the reverse or the obverse of a plack with old English lettering, it occurs only—so far as my own observation extends—in connection with these placks with the words divided by stars of five points.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Placks.

The placks of the second variety, with the old English lettering on the one side and with the Roman lettering on the other side, so far as they have come under my notice, are—I. Those having the old English lettering on the obverse and the words divided by stars of five points, and with the Roman lettering on the reverse and the words divided by trefoils. II. Those having the Roman lettering and the numeral 4 on the obverse and the words divided by points, and with the old English lettering on the reverse and the words divided by stars of five points.

The placks of the second variety with the Roman lettering and the numeral 4, show considerable diversity in the manner of the ornamentation between the words. The several styles of ornamentation on these pieces, however, as occurring also on the placks of the third variety, can scarcely be regarded as indicating a series of independent issues, such as appears to have been the case with respect to the earlier mintages, where one style of ornamentation extends over and distinguishes a whole series. But, for whatever purpose introduced, it is to be remarked that the ornaments the most numerously represented on the placks of the second variety with the

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Placks.

Roman lettering and the numeral 4 occur also the most frequently on the placks of the third variety; these, while differing in the type of the reverse, have the same lettering and the same crown mint mark on the obverse as those later placks of the second variety.

It has generally been supposed that the placks of the third variety, probably because of their being without the numeral on the obverse, are of earlier issue than the placks of the second variety with the numeral 4 and with the same Roman lettering. Apart from other circumstances, however, the fact that a new type of reverse is introduced on these pieces, notably differing from what had been the uniform type on the plack money all through the first and the second varieties, strongly suggests that these must have been of later issue than the placks with the numeral 4.

To all appearance these are the placks—first struck by Queen Margaret, the widow of James IV., Regent of the kingdom A.D. 1513-1515—popularly known as the “Queen’s placks,” and referred to under that name in documents of the reign of James V.¹ The “Queen’s placks” must have been sufficiently different from the placks issued under James IV. to have passed current under that appellation. That the placks with the mullet on the reverse have not the king’s numeral is not to be wondered at; as, for some reason, the numeral was not placed on any of the coins of James V. till subsequent to what was called his “Erection,” when, in August 1524, the boy king publicly took his place as the head of the State. The placks coined by the Lord Governor, John Duke of Albany, who succeeded the queen mother in the regency, were presumably executed in continuation of the “Queen’s placks,” as there was nothing in the types or the inscriptions that required to be changed.

The placks of the third variety will thus be described under James V. The following are the placks of the second variety.

¹ Cochran-Patrick’s *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 67.

PLACKS.

SECOND VARIETY.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Placks.
Second variety.

Types. Obverse: The arms of Scotland, crowned, within a tressure of four arcs, the lower arc formed by the under portion of the tressure of the escutcheon; a crown at each side of the arms. Reverse: Same type as the placks of the first variety, but with plain saltire in the centre. Cross fleurie with small ends M.M. on both sides.

I. THE WORDS DIVIDED BY TREFOILS.

Crowns of three fleurs-de-lis above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 667.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1a. O. $\text{✠ I} \nabla \text{QOBVS} \cdot \text{D} \nabla \text{I} \cdot \text{GR} \nabla \cdot \text{R} \nabla \text{X} \cdot \text{S} \nabla \text{O} \text{TORVM} \cdot \text{Q} \text{R} \nabla$ | } 26½ grs. |
| R. $\text{✠ VIL} \mid \text{L} \nabla \cdot \text{D} \nabla \mid \text{E} \text{DIR} \cdot \mid \text{BVRGH}$ | |
| 1b. O. $\text{✠ (I} \nabla \text{Q)OBVS} \cdot \text{D} \nabla \text{I} (\cdot \text{GR} \nabla \cdot \text{R} \nabla \text{X} \cdot \text{S} \nabla \text{O}) \text{TTRVM} \cdot \text{Q} \text{R} \nabla$ | } 27 grs. |
| R. $\text{☞ (VILL)} \mid \nabla \text{E} \text{DI} \mid (\text{RBV}) \text{R} \mid \text{GGR}$ | |

Small trefoils in the upper angles of the tressure, the same as between the words. No. 1a is in the S.S.A. collection, from the Creggan find; No. 1b is in the Pollexfen collection. The placks with QR∇ are extremely rare and hitherto unpublished. I have not met with any other examples than the two coins above described.

II. THE WORDS DIVIDED BY POINTS.

Crowns of three fleurs-de-lis above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 681.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. O. $\text{☞ I} \nabla \text{QOBVS} : \text{D} \nabla \text{I} : \text{GR} \nabla \text{I} \nabla : \text{R} \nabla \text{X} : \text{S} \nabla \text{O} \text{TORV}$ | } 31 grs. |
| R. $\text{☞ VILL} \mid \nabla : \text{D} \nabla : \mid \text{E} \text{DIR} \mid \text{BVRGI}$ | |

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Placks.

Second variety.


2. O. As No. 1. } 22 grs.
R.  VIL | LΛ : DΘ | ΘDIN | BVRGI

2a. O. As No. 1. } 25½ grs.
R.  VIL | LΛ ✧ Θ | DINB | VRGh


No. 2a is in the S.S.A. collection, from the Creggan find.

Fig. 682.

3. O. ✧ IΛΘOBVS : DΘI : GRΛΔIΛ : RΘX : SΘOTO } 36½ grs.
R.  VIL | LΛ ✧ Θ | DINB | VRGh


4. O. ✧ IΛΘOBVS : DΘI : GRΛΔIΛ RΘX : SΘOTOR } 25¾ grs.
R.  VIL | LΛ DΘ | ΘDIN | BVRGI

4a. O. ✧ IΛΘOBVS ✧ DΘI GRΛΔIΛ ✧ RΘX ✧ SΘOTORV } 37½ grs.
R.  VIL | LΛ : DΘ | ΘDIN | BVRGh

4b. O. ———ΛΘOBVS : DΘI : GRΛΔIΛ : RΘX : SΘOT—— } 30 grs.
R.  VIL | LΛ : Θ | DINB | VRGT :

Nos. 4a, 4b are in the Pollexfen collection. On a broken plack from the Creggan find, the four last letters of the name of the mint appear as RGhT, showing that the letters GT in ΘDINBVRGT, on No. 4b, cannot be rendered as QT, as has been done by Lindsay in his 2d Sup., in his rendering of the two last letters of the name of the mint on two examples of the crown and fleur-de-lis pennies, figured by him, Pl. II. 6, 7, and described here Nos. 6f, 6i. A plack in the Pollexfen collection has ΘDINBVRGGh.

Fig. 682A.

4c. O. ⚔ IΛΘOBVS ✧ DΘI ✧ GRΛΔIΛ : RΘX : SΘTORVM } 25½ grs.
R.  VIL | LΛ : D | Θ : ΘDI | RBVRG

In the S.S.A. collection.

Crowns of five fleurs-de-lis above the shield and in the quarters of the cross. James IV.
(1488-1513).

Fig. 682B.

Placks.

Second variety.

4 <i>d</i> . O. ✠ ΙΠΟΟΒVS • DΘΙ • GRΛ • REX • ΣΟΤΤΟRVΜ	}	26 grs.
R. ✠ VIL LΛ • DΘ ΕΔΙR BVRG		
4 <i>e</i> . O. As No. 4 <i>d</i> .	}	29½ grs.
R. ✠ VI LLΛ • DΘ • Ε ΔΙR (BVRG)		
5. O. As No. 4 <i>d</i> .	}	23 grs.
R. ✠ VIL LΛ • D Ε • ΕΔ(ΙR) BVRGη		
5 <i>a</i> . O. ✠ ΙΠΟΟΒVS • DΘΙ • GRΛ • REX • ΣΟΤΤΟRV	}	32½ grs.
R. ✠ VILL Λ • DΘ ΕΔΙR BVRG		

Nos. 4*d*, 5*a*, are in the Pollexfen, No. 4*e* is in the S.S.A. collection.

The placks with the words divided by points on which the crowns with five fleurs-de-lis occur have a fleur-de-lis in each of the upper angles of the tressure that surrounds the shield, sometimes also in the lower angles; those with the crowns of three fleurs-de-lis have a point in each of the upper angles of the tressure, occasionally also in the lower angles, but frequently they have all the angles plain.

III. THE WORDS DIVIDED BY FLEURS-DE-LIS.

Crowns of three fleurs-de-lis above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 689.

6. O. ✠ ΙΠΟΟΒVS + DΘΙ + GRΛΔΙΛ + REX + ΣΟΤΟRV	}	37 grs.
R. ✠ VILL Λ + DΘ ΕΔΙR BVRG		
7. O. As No. 6.	}	28 grs
R. ✠ VILL Λ + DΘ + ΕΔΙR BVRG		
7 <i>a</i> . O. ✠ ΙΠΟΟΒVS + DΘΙ + GRΛΔΙΛ + REX + ΣΟΤΟR	}	26 grs.
R. ✠ VIL LΛ + D Ε + ΕΔΙ RBVRG		

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Placks.
Second variety.

7 <i>b</i> . O. ✠ IƆOBVS + DƆI + GRƆIƆ + RƆX + SƆOTORVƆ	}	26½ grs.
R. ✠ VIL LƆ + DƆ ƆDIR BVRG		
7 <i>c</i> . O. ✠ IƆOBVS + DƆI + GRƆ + RƆX + SƆOTORVƆ	}	31½ grs.
R. ✠ VIL LƆ + DƆ + ƆDIR BVRG		
7 <i>d</i> . O. As No. 7 <i>b</i> .	}	29 grs.
R. As No. 7 <i>c</i> .		

Nos. 7*a*, 7*b*, 7*c*, are in the Pollexfen collection ; No. 7*d* is in the S.S.A. collection.

Crowns of five fleurs-de-lis above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 690.

8. O. ✠ IƆOBVS + DƆI + GRƆ + RƆX + SƆOTORVƆ	}	28 grs.
R. ✠ VIL LƆ + DƆ + ƆDIR BVRG		
9. O. As No. 8.	}	30¼ grs.
R. ✠ VIL LƆ + D Ɔ + ƆDIR BVRG		
10. O. As No. 8.	}	32 grs.
R. ✠ VILL Ɔ + DƆ + Ɔ DIR BVRG		
11. O. As No. 8.	}	14¾ grs.
R. ✠ VILL Ɔ + DƆ ƆDIR BVRG		
11 <i>a</i> . O. As No. 8.	}	27½ grs.
R. ✠ VIL LƆ (+ D) Ɔ + ƆDI RBVR		
11 <i>b</i> . O. ✠ IƆOBVS + DƆI + GRƆ + RƆX + SƆOTORV	}	32 grs.
R. ✠ VIL LƆ + DƆ ƆDIR BVRG		
11 <i>c</i> . O. As No. 11 <i>b</i> .	}	35¾ grs.
R. ✠ VILL Ɔ + DƆ + ƆDIR BVRG		
11 <i>d</i> . O. ✠ IƆOBVS + DƆI + GRƆIƆ + RƆX + SƆOTOR	}	
R. ✠ VIL LƆ + D Ɔ + ƆDIR BVRG		

11e. O. ✠ IƆQOBVS + DƆI + GRƆQIƆ + RƆX + SƆOTORVM } R. ✠ VIL LƆ + D Ɔ + ƆDI RBVRG	26½ grs.	James IV. (1488-1513). Placks. Second variety.
11f. O. As No. 11e. } R. ✠ VIL LƆ + DƆ + ƆDIR BVRG + +	22½ grs.	
11g. O. As No. 11e. } R. ✠ VILL (Ɔ) DƆ + ƆDIR BVRG	29½ grs.	
11h. O. ✠ IƆQOBVS DƆI + GRƆQIƆ + RƆX + SƆOTORVM + } R. ✠ VILL Ɔ DƆ + + ƆDIR BVRG	32½ grs.	

Nos. 11a, 11b, 11c, 11g, 11h, are in the Pollexfen collection; Nos. 11d, 11e, 11f, in the S.S.A. collection. The placks with the words divided by fleurs-de lis usually have a fleur-de-lis in each of the upper angles of the tressure that surrounds the shield, and sometimes also in each of the lower angles. No. 7d has a star of five points in each of the upper angles of the tressure, and a fleur-de-lis in each of the lower angles.

IV. THE WORDS ON THE OBERSE DIVIDED BY FLEURS-DE-LIS, ON THE REVERSE BY POINTS.

Crowns of five fleurs-de-lis above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 690A.

11i. O. ✠ IƆQOBVS + DƆI + GRƆ + RƆX + SƆOTORVM } R. ✠ VIL LƆ + D Ɔ + ƆDI RBVR	25¼ grs.	
11j. O. As No. 11i. } R. ✠ VILL (Ɔ + D) Ɔ + Ɔ DIR BVRG	26½ grs.	
11k. O. As No. 11i. } R. ✠ VIL LƆ + DƆ ƆDIR BVRG	23 grs.	

The first two of these pieces are in the S.S.A. collection, the third is in the Pollexfen collection. A fleur-de-lis in each of the upper angles of the tressure.

James IV.

(1488-1513).

Placks.

Second variety.

V. THE WORDS ON THE OBERSE DIVIDED BY FLEURS-DE-LIS,
ON THE REVERSE BY STARS OF FIVE POINTS.

Crowns of five fleurs-de-lis above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 692.

12. O. * IΠΑΟΒVS + DΘI + GRΠΘIΠ + RΘX + ΣΘOTTO	}	29 grs.
R. * VILL Π * DΘ * ΘDIR BVRG		

Fleurs-de-lis in the upper and the lower angles of the tressure.

VI. THE WORDS DIVIDED BY FORKED ORNAMENTS.

Crowns of three fleurs-de-lis above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 692A.

12a. O. * IΠΑΟΒVS * DΘI * GRΠΘIΠ * RΘX * ΣΘOTTORV	}	34 grs.
R. * VIL LΠ * DΘ * ΘDIR BVRG		

The same ornaments are in the upper and lower angles of the tressure that surrounds the shield as appear between the words. In the S.S.A. collection, from the Creggan find.

Crown of three fleurs-de-lis above the shield; crowns of five fleurs-de-lis in the quarters of the cross.

13. O. * IΠΑΟΒVS * DΘI * GRΠΘIΠ * RΘX * ΣΘOTTORV	}	32 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. * VIL LΠ * DΘ ΘDIR BVRG		

The same ornaments are in the upper and lower angles of the tressure that surrounds the shield as appear between the words. The style of the crosses before the legends connects these pieces with the placks having the words divided by stars of five points.

VII. THE WORDS DIVIDED BY STARS OF FIVE POINTS.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Placks.
Second variety.

Crowns of three fleurs-de-lis above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 693.

14. O. * IƆOBVS * DEI * GRADIA * REX * SOT	}	30 grs.
R. * VILL Ɔ DE * E DIRB VRG		
14a. O. As No. 14.	}	23½ grs.
R. * VILL Ɔ * DE EDIR BVRG		
15. O. * IƆOBVS * DEI * GRADIA * REX * SOTT	}	25, 41¼ grs.
R. * VILL Ɔ * DE EDIR BVRG		
15a. O. As No. 15.	}	38 grs.
R. * VIL LƆ * DE EDIR BVRG		
16. O. * IƆOBVS * DEI * GRADIA * REX * SOTTO	}	29, 31 grs.
R. * VILL Ɔ * DE * EDIR BVRG		
17. O. As No. 16.	}	28 grs.
R. * VIL LƆ * DE EDIR BVRG		
18. O. As No. 16.	}	31 grs.
R. * VIL LƆ * D E EDI RBVR		
18a. O. As No. 16.	}	32 grs.
R. * VILL Ɔ * DE E DIR BVRG		
18b. O. * IƆOBVS * DEI GRADIA * REX SOTTO	}	31½ grs.
R. * VILL Ɔ * DE EDIR BVRG		
19. O. * IƆOBVS * DEI * GRADIA * REX * SOTTO	}	34 grs.
R. * VILL Ɔ * DE * EDIR BVRG		
20. O. * IƆOBVS * DEI * GRADIA * REX * SOTTOR	}	26 grs.
R. * VILL Ɔ * DE EDIR BVRG		

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Placks.
Second variety.

21. O. * IƆAOBVS * DAI * GRADIA * RAX * SƆOTTORV } 28 grs.
R. * VILL | Ɔ * DA | ADIR | BVRG

21a. O. As No. 21. } 33½ grs.
R. * VILL | Ɔ * DA * | ADIR | BVRG

No. 14a is in the S.S.A., Nos. 15a, 18a, 18b, 21a, are in the Pollexfen collection. These and the placks with crowns of five fleurs-de-lis usually have a lis in the upper angles of the tressure surrounding the shield, sometimes also in the lower angles.

Crowns of five fleurs-de-lis above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 694.

22. O. * IƆAOBVS * DAI * GRADIA * RAX * SƆOTTO } 18 grs.
R. * VILL | Ɔ * DA | ADIR | BVRG

22a. O. As No. 22. } 31 grs.
R. * VILL | Ɔ * DA * | ADIR | BVRG

22b. O. * IƆAOBVS * DAI * GRADIA * RAX * SƆOTTO * } 34 grs.
R. As No. 22a.

23. O. * IƆAOBVS * DAI * GRADIA * RAX * SƆOTTORVM } 31½ grs.
R. * VIL | LƆ * DA | ADIR | BVRG

Nos. 22a, 22b, are in the Pollexfen collection.

VIII. OLD ENGLISH LETTERING ON THE OBVERSE, THE WORDS DIVIDED BY STARS OF FIVE POINTS; ROMAN LETTERING ON THE REVERSE, THE WORDS DIVIDED BY TREFOILS.

Crown of three fleurs-de-lis above the shield; crowns of three crosses in the quarters of the cross.

Figs. 697, 697A.

24. O. * IƆAOBVS * DAI * GRADIA * RAX * SƆOTT } 29 grs.
R. * VILL | A ÷ DE * | * EDIR | BVRG ÷


- 24*a*. O. ✱ ΙΑΟΒΥΣ ✱ ΔΕΙ ✱ ΓΡΑΙΙ ✱ ΡΕΧ ✱ ΣΟΤΤΟ } 29, 29½ grs. James IV.
 R. As No. 24. } (1488-1513).
 Placks.
 Second variety.

The two coins as No. 24*a* are in the S.S.A. collection. A plack in the Ferguslie cabinet, with much rubbed inscriptions, seems to be of this variety.

IX. ROMAN LETTERING ON THE OBERSE, THE WORDS DIVIDED BY POINTS ;
 OLD ENGLISH LETTERING ON THE REVERSE, THE WORDS DIVIDED BY
 STARS OF FIVE POINTS.

Crown of three crosses above the shield ; crowns of three fleurs-de-lis
 in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 698.

25. O.  • ΙΑΟΒΥΣ : 4 Δ(ΕΙ • ΓΡΑ • Ρ)ΕΧ • ΣΟΤΟΡΥΜ } 28 grs.
 R. ✱ VI(LL) | (Α ✱ Δ)Ε Ε | ΔΙΡ | ΒΥΡΓ }

The reverse is much rubbed, but the peculiar lettering and the style of the M.M. before VILL, leave no doubt of the class to which this piece belongs.



NUMERAL PLACKS—ROMAN LETTERING.

Numeral placks.




I. THE WORDS ON THE OBERSE DIVIDED BY POINTS, OR BY POINTS
 AND TREFOILS ; ON THE REVERSE BY TREFOILS.

Crowns of three crosses above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 700.

26. O.  ✱ ΙΑΟΒΥΣ : 4 ΔΕΙ : ΓΡΑ : ΡΕΧ : ΣΟΤΟΡΥΜ } 36 grs.
 R. ✱ VILL | Α ÷ ΔΕ ✱ | ✱ EDIN | ΒΥΡΓ ÷ }
27. O.  • ΙΑΟΒΥΣ 4 : ΔΕΙ : ΓΡΑ : ΡΕΧ : ΣΟΤΟΡΥΜ : } 26½ grs.
 R. As No. 26. }




James IV.
(1488-1513).
Numeral placks.

27 <i>a</i> . O.  · IACOBVS : 4 DEI : GRA · REX · SCOTORVM ‡	} 26½ grs.
R. As No. 26.	
28. O.  · IACOBVS : 4 DEI : GRA · REX · SCOTORV :	} 24½ grs.
R. As No. 26.	
28 <i>a</i> . O.  · IACOBVS : 4 DEI : GRA · REX · SCOTORV ‡ :	} 25 grs.
R. As No. 26.	
28 <i>b</i> . O. As No. 28.	} 34 grs.
R. * VILL A ‡ DE * (* E) DIN (B) VRS ‡	

Nos. 27*a*, 28*a*, 28*b*, are in the S.S.A. collection, from the Creggan find.

Crown with one fleur-de-lis between two crosses above the shield ;
crowns of three crosses in the quarters of the cross.



Fig. 700A.


28 <i>c</i> . O.  · IACOBVS 4 : DEI : GRA · REX · SCOTORVM :	} 25, 36 grs.
R. As No. 26.	
28 <i>d</i> . O.  · IACOBVS : 4 DEI : GRA · REX · SCOTORVM · ‡	} 35 grs.
R. As No. 26.	
28 <i>e</i> . O.  · IACOBVS : 4 DEI : GRA · REX · SCOTORVM ‡	} 38 grs.
R. As No. 26.	

Nos. 28*c*, 28*d*, are in the Pollexfen, No. 28*e* in the S.S.A. collection.

Crown having one fleur-de-lis between two crosses above the shield and
in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 700B.

28 <i>f</i> . O.  · IACOBVS : 4 : D(EI:) GRA · REX · SCOTORVM :	} 32 grs.
R. As No. 26.	
28 <i>g</i> . O.  · IACOBVS : 4 DEI : GR(A · REX · SCO)TORVM	} 35½ grs.
R. As No. 2.	


- 28*h*. O.  • IACOBVS 4 : (DEI • GRA) • REX • SCOTORV : • }
 R. • VILL | A • DE • | EDIN | BVRG • } 22 grs. James IV.
 (1488-1513).
 Numeral placks.
29. O. —ACOBVS : 4 : DEI : GRA REX—OTORV— }
 R. • VILL | A • DE • | • EDIN | B— } 30 grs.

Nos. 28*f*, 28*h*, are in the Pollexfen, No. 28*g* in the S.S.A. collection. Among the coins in the Creggan hoard were some pieces with a crown of three crosses above the shield, and crowns of one fleur-de-lis between two crosses in the quarters of the cross on the reverse. None of these presented sufficiently entire inscriptions to permit of their being described.

II. THE WORDS ON THE OBERSE DIVIDED BY POINTS AND TREFOILS ;
 ON THE REVERSE BY FLEURS-DE-LIS.

Crowns of three crosses above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 700c.


- 29*a*. O.  • IACOBVS 4 DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM • }
 R. • VILL | A • DE • | • EDIN | BVRG • } 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

In the Pollexfen collection.

III. THE WORDS ON THE OBERSE DIVIDED BY POINTS ; ON THE
 REVERSE BY FLEURS-DE-LIS AND POINTS.

Crown with one fleur-de-lis between two crosses above the shield ;
 crowns of three crosses in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 701.

30. O.  • IACOBVS 4 : DEI : GR(A : REX) : SCOTORVM }
 R. —ILL | A DE • | • EDIN | BVRG } 29 grs.

The small thick fleurs-de-lis between the words on the reverses of the placks Nos. 29*a*, 30, may easily be mistaken for quatrefoils, but they are identical in character with the fleurs-de-lis in the tressure of the shield.

James IV.

(1488-1513).

Numeral placks.

IV. THE WORDS ON BOTH SIDES DIVIDED BY TREFOILS.

Crowns with one fleur-de-lis between two crosses above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 702.

30a.	O.	☞ IACOBVS 4 DEI * GRA * REX * SCOTORVM *	}	26 grs.
	R.	—ILL A ‡ DE * * EDIN BVRG ‡		

In the Pollexfen collection.

V. THE WORDS DIVIDED BY STARS OF FIVE POINTS.

Crowns with one fleur-de-lis between two crosses above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 703.

30b.	O.	☞ * IACOBVS 4 : DEI * GRA * REX * SCOTORVM	}	24½, 37 grs.
	R.	* VILL A * DE * * EDIN BVRG ‡		

30c.	O.	☞ * IACOBVS 4 : DEI * GRA * REX * SCOTORV *	}	26, 29½ grs.
	R.	As No. 30b.		

The two coins No. 30b are in the Pollexfen, the two No. 30c are in the S.S.A. collection, from the Creggan find.

VI. THE WORDS ON THE OBVERSE DIVIDED BY POINTS AND TREFOILS ;
ON THE REVERSE BY STARS OF FIVE POINTS.

Crowns with one fleur-de-lis between two crosses above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 704.

30d.	O.	☞ . IACO(BVS 4 : DEI :) GRA . REX . SCOTORVM . ‡	}	27 grs.
	R.	* VILL A * DE EDIN BVRG :		



30e.	O.	☞ * IACOBVS : 4 : DEI : GRA . REX . SCOTORVM	}	33 grs.
	R.	—VILL A * DE * EDIN BVRG ‡		

Nos. 30d, 30e, are in the Pollexfen collection. There is a similar piece in the Ferguslie collection, but having the inscriptions very much rubbed.

VII. THE WORDS ON THE OBERSE DIVIDED BY STARS OF FIVE POINTS; James IV.
ON THE REVERSE BY TREFOILS AND POINTS. (1488-1513).
Numeral placks.

Crowns with one fleur-de-lis between two crosses above the shield and in the quarters of the cross.

Fig. 705.

30f. O.  *IACOBVS (4:DEI)*GRA(*REX)*SCOTORVM*	}	34½ grs.
R. * VILL A * DE * * EDIN BVRG (:)		
30g. O.  • IACOBVS 4 : DEI * GRA*REX * SCOTORV *	}	24 grs.
R. As No. 30f.		

No. 30f is in the S.S.A., No. 30g in the Pollexfen collection. A broken specimen, as No. 30f, in the S.S.A. collection, is without the star after SCOTORVM.

The placks of James IV. with the Roman lettering and the numeral 4 usually have a fleur-de-lis in each of the upper angles of the tressure that surrounds the shield, and frequently also in the lower angles. In some cases these fleurs-de-lis have the appearance of small trefoils, in other cases of saltires, but their true character is readily ascertained by comparing them with the fleurs-de-lis in the tressure of the shield. The placks with the numeral 4 were formerly considered very rare. Lindsay rates them of the 7th, Wingate of the 4th, degree of rarity.

HALF-PLACKS.

Half-placks.

SECOND VARIETY.

Second variety.

The types on the half-placks of the second variety are the same as on the placks, save that in some instances these seem to be without the crowns at the sides of the arms. No half-placks with Roman lettering are known. The following are the only examples with the old English lettering that I have seen: I. With the words divided by points. II. With the words divided by fleurs-de-lis. A third variety is figured in Cardonnel's billon and

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Half-placks.
Second variety.

copper series, Pl. I. 4, having the words represented as divided by four points disposed as crosses, evidently by mistake for stars of five points, as shown by the peculiar mint mark on the obverse—a slender cross fleurie (*), the same as occurs on the placks with the words divided by stars of five points. The half-plack figured in Lindsay, Pl. XVI. 23, is borrowed from Cardonnel's illustration. The half-placks of the second, like those of the first variety, are all extremely rare.

I. THE WORDS DIVIDED BY POINTS.

Fig. 682c.

1a. O. ✧ IACOBVS (DEI) GRA REX SCOTO
R. ✧ VIL | LA • EI | DIR | BVRG } 19 grs.

In the Pollexfen collection. The inscription on the obverse is very imperfectly rendered, owing to the defective manner in which this piece is struck, otherwise it is probable that points would have been shown between the words on the obverse, as on the reverse. The M.M. on both sides show that it is of the same coinage with the placks having the words divided by points. A half-plack with points between the words, Snelling, No. 4, is represented with a crown as M.M. on the obverse.

II. THE WORDS DIVIDED BY FLEURS-DE-LIS.

Fig. 691.

1. O. ✠ IACOBVS + DEI + GRA + REX SCOTO
R. ✠ VILL | LA + DEI | + EDI | RBVR } 13 grs.

There are no crowns shown at the sides of the arms on this piece, nor, apparently, on a similar specimen, very much rubbed, in the Pollexfen collection, which seems to read on the reverse—VIL | LA + ED | IRB | VRG + ; weight, 15½ grs.

PENNIES.

James IV.
(1488-1513)
Pennies.

From the analysis here given of the Creggan find, it has been seen that the small billon pieces that circulated in common with the placks of the second and third varieties were the base pennies having the crowns and fleurs-de-lis on the reverse. A number of these pieces, it was stated, occurred also in a small find of placks, of which the greater part came into the possession of the Rev. Mr. Pollexfen.

The earlier small billon pennies, those with the three pellets in each of the quarters of the reverse, had probably fallen out of circulation by the time that the Creggan hoard and this other hoard of billon money had been deposited, which, as observed, appears to have taken place about the middle of the reign of James V.

The latest coinage of these earlier billon pennies was apparently concurrent with the crown and pellet front face fourteenpenny groat mintages of James IV.

Certain of the crown and fleur-de-lis small billon coins, from their style of bust, lettering, and ornamentation, are shown to be the corresponding small billon issues with the numeral groats and the placks of James IV. having QRA at the end of the legend on the obverse. These pennies there is reason to regard as the earliest coinage of the crown and fleur-de-lis small billon pieces.

Of similar appearance to these, but with a rather larger style of head, others exhibit a close correspondence with the placks and the unicorns on which the words are divided by points.

A third class, with a large moon-like style of head, and having long heavy side curls, appear to have been of concurrent coinage with the later placks and unicorns with the old English lettering. The pennies of this variety may possibly have been continued in issue for some time after the placks and unicorns with the Roman lettering were introduced.

In the document published by Mr. Cochran-Patrick¹ from the Hoptoun MSS., described as a "reversione granted by Gilbert Wachope of

¹ *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 67.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Pennies.

Niddrie Marshall and Jonet Kerr his spouse, To W^m Borthwicke of Crookestoune, of the lands of Coubriehill, dated 12 Dec^r 1521, for three hundreth merkes" (£200), a sum appears of "Thriescore fyve pounds 3 s̄ in placks and pennies." As the only, or certainly by far the most largely represented small billon money then circulating with the placks, these crown and fleur-de-lis pieces are undoubtedly the coins, or the chief portion of the coins, described as pennies in this reversion. Although of baser material than the pennies with the three pellets in the quarters of the cross they give a better average weight.

Owing to their base appearance, the small billon pieces with the crowns and fleurs-de-lis on the reverse have frequently been described as farthings, and, indeed, have been confounded with the black farthings of 1468.

FIRST TYPE: THREE PELLETS IN EACH OF THE QUARTERS.

Corresponding to the Front Face Crown and Pellet Croats.

Fig. 654.

1. O. (+ IΛ)COBS × DIΘ × GR(Λ RΘX)	}	8 grs.
R. + VI LΛ — — — — VR		
1a. O. As No. 1.	}	10½ grs.
R. + VI × LΛ Θ × DIR BΘR		
1b. O. + IΛCOBVS DIΘ × GRΛ × RΘR	}	6 grs.
R. + VIL LΛ Θ × DIR × BVR		

No. 1a is in the Pollexfen, No. 1b in the Guthrie Lornie collection. The legend on the obverse of No. 1 is supplemented from that of No. 1a.

An annulet at each side of the neck.—Fig. 655.

2. O. + IΛCOBVS ° DΘI ° GRΛ ° RΘX	}	9¼, 9½ grs.
R. + VI ° LΛ Θ ° DIR ° BVR		

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 3. O. As No. 2. | } | 13 grs. | James IV.
(1488-1513).
Pennies. |
| R. ✚ VIL ——— ◦ ——— BVR | | | |
| 3a. O. As No. 2. | } | 8½ grs. | |
| R. ✚ VI ◦ ◦ Lꝛ ꝰ ◦ ——— ——— R | | | |
- No. 3a is in the Pollexfen collection.

Fig. 656.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--------|
| 4. O. As No. 2. | } | 7 grs. |
| R. ——— ——— ◦ DIR BVR | | |

Owing to the curious manner in which this piece is struck, the type of the obverse is repeated on the reverse, thus showing a head on both sides.

The crowns on all the pennies above described have five fleurs-de-lis of equal height.

SECOND TYPE: CROWNS AND FLEURS-DE-LIS.


Obverse: Front face bust, crowned. Reverse: Crowns and fleurs-de-lis alternately in the quarters of the cross.

Three styles of head and crown. I. Exactly as on the silver pennies of James IV. II. Similar, but fuller, having the curls more detached. III. A round, moon-like face, large curls; the fleurs-de-lis of the crown curving upwards.

FIRST STYLE OF HEAD AND CROWN.

Pennies corresponding with the QRA and the QT Croats and the QRA Blacks.

Fig. 677B.




- | | | |
|--|---|--------|
| 4a. O.  IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTTO' | } | 9 grs. |
| R. SALVV FACP PLVVT VVDRÆ | | |

The crowns are in the first and the third quarters. In the Pollexfen collection; formerly in the Lindsay and Neligan cabinets. This remark-

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Pennies.









able coin was first published by Lindsay in his 2d Sup., Pl. I. 14. It is unique, so far as known, and is probably a pattern, being struck in silver, although apparently not of the finest quality. The lettering and the inscriptions are identical with those on the fine silver penny of James IV., No. 1a. At the Neligan sale this piece brought £10 : 15s.

Fig. 678.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 5. O.  IƆOBVS DƆI GRƆ RƆX SƆOTTO | } | 8½ grs. |
| R.  VIL LƆ * Ɔ DIRB VRGh | | |
| 6. O. From the same die. | } | 11 grs. |
| R.  VILL Ɔ * ƆD IRBV RGh * | | |

The fleurs-de-lis are in the first and the third quarters on both pieces.

Fig. 678A.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 6a. O.  IƆOBVS * DƆI * GRƆIƆ RƆX * S | } | 9¾ grs. |
| R.  VIL LƆ ƆD IIRB VRG . | | |
| 6b. O.  (IƆOBVS * DƆI *) GRƆIƆ * RƆX * | } | 11½ grs. |
| R.  VIL LƆ Ɔ DIRB VRG | | |
| 6c. O.  IƆOBVS * DƆI * GRƆIƆ * RƆX * S | } | 12 grs. |
| R.  VI LLƆ ƆDIR BRV | | |
| 6d. O.  IƆOBVS * DƆI * GRƆIƆ RƆX * S | } | 15 grs. |
| R.  VIL LƆ Ɔ DIR RVG * | | |

Nos. 6a, 6b, are in the S.S.A., Nos. 6c, 6d, are in the Pollexfen collection. On all of these, except the last, the crowns are in the first and the third quarters.

Fig. 678B.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 6e. O. * IƆOBVS * DIR * GRƆIƆ * RƆX * | } | 11 grs. |
| R. * VIL LƆ ƆD IRBV RGh * | | |

In the S.S.A. collection. The crowns on this and on the following piece are in the first and the third quarters.

Fig. 678c.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Pennies.

6f. O. From the same die as No. 6e.

R.  VIL | π EDIR | BVRG | IÆ \mathfrak{h} I *

}


11 grs.

No. 6f is in the Pollexfen collection. It is the coin figured in Lindsay's 2d Sup., Pl. II. 7, and represented at page 46, in the Description of the Plates, as reading QT at the end of the legend on the reverse. The letter that I have here rendered as an I, at the end of the inscription on the reverse, may possibly be a T, as, owing to the edge being defective at this part, only the lower half of the letter can be seen; but the second last letter is undoubtedly an \mathfrak{h} , formed exactly as the \mathfrak{h} in EDIRBVRG \mathfrak{h} , on the penny No. 6e. For the other penny described by Lindsay as having QT at the end of the legend on the reverse see No. 6i.

SECOND STYLE OF HEAD AND CROWN.

**Pennies corresponding with the Placks and the Unicorns having
the Words divided by Points.**


Fig. 682D.

6g. O. \mathfrak{F} I π COBVS DEI GR π REX SCOTR.  VIL | L π \mathfrak{E} | DIRB | VRGT

}

8½ grs

6h. O. As No. 6g.

R.  VIL | L π \mathfrak{E} | DIRB | VRG

}

14 grs.

Both of these pieces are in the Pollexfen cabinet. The crowns are in the first and the third quarters.

6i. O. I π COBVS DEI GR π : REX : SCOR. : VIL | L π : ED | IRBV | RGGT

}

12 grs.

In the Pollexfen collection. The fleurs-de-lis are in the first and the third quarters.

James IV.
(1488-1513)
Pennies.

No. 6*z* is the coin figured in Lindsay's 2d Sup., Pl. II. 6, and referred to here in connection with the plack No. 4*b* and the penny No. 6*f*. The last two letters on the reverse are correctly rendered in Lindsay's plate as GT, but in the descriptive notice, p. 46, they appear as QT! Had these letters stood for QT, and had they been intended to represent the king's numeral, it is to be presumed that they would have been placed before, not after, the name of the mint, so as to be in continuation with RÆX SÆO—as in the case of the RÆX ANGLIÆ TÆRÆI pennies of Henry III., on which the inscription on the obverse is continued on the reverse.

The two coins, Nos. 6*f*, 6*z*—forming respectively Figs. 6, 7, Pl. II. of Lindsay's 2d Supplement—are the only crown and fleur-de-lis pennies adduced by Lindsay as having the alleged reading QT after the name of the mint. Among the following pieces several instances occur with the name of the mint reading ÆDIRBVRGT, but the penny No. 6*z* affords the only example, so far as has come under my notice, where the G in ÆDIRBVRG is doubled.

The singular circumstance in relation to Lindsay's misrendering of the inscription on the reverses of these two pieces is that, in connection with the opportune discovery of the penny No. 4*a*, it should have been the occasion of the transferring of the crown and fleur-de-lis pennies from James II., to whom formerly they had been incorrectly attributed, to their proper place under James IV. "The fine silver penny of this king," (No. 4*a* of the above list) wrote Lindsay, "affords ample evidence that the billon pennies of similar type hitherto assigned to James II. must now be transferred to James IV., and the question has been since completely decided by the discovery by the Rev. Mr. Pollexfen of two of the billon pennies of this type, bearing after the name of the mint Edinburgh, the letters QT, the well known numeral of this king."!

Fig. 682E.

7. O. (✠) IΛCLOBVS DEI GRÆ RÆX SÆOT
R. (✠) VIL | LÆ • C | DIRB | VRGT

}

9½ grs.

7a. O. ✠ IƆOBVS : DƆI (: GRƆ : R)ƆX : SƆ	}	10 grs.	James IV. (1488-1513). Pennies.
R. : VILL Ɔ : ƆD IRB VRGT			
7b. O. ✠ IƆOBVS DƆI GRƆ RƆX SƆT	}	10 grs	
R. ✠ VIL LƆ Ɔ DIR BVR			

The crowns are in the first and the third quarters. No. 7a is in the S.S.A., No. 7b in the Guthrie Lornie collection. Another specimen as No. 7, also in the Ferguslie collection, has the fleurs-de-lis in the first and the third quarters.

Fig. 683.

8. O. ✠ IƆOBVS DƆI GRƆ RƆX SƆOT	}	12 grs.	
R. ✠ VIL LƆ Ɔ DIR : BVRG			
9. O. ✠ IƆOBVS DƆI GRƆ RƆX SƆOTO	}	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.	
R. ✠ VIL LƆ Ɔ DIRB VRG			
9a. O. ✠ IƆ(ƆOBVS DƆ)I GRƆ . RƆX SƆ	}	12 grs.	
R. ✠ VIL LƆ : Ɔ DIR BVRG			
9b. O. (✠ I)ƆOBVS : D(ƆI G)RƆ : RƆX (S)	}	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	
R. (✠ VIL) LƆ ƆD IRB VRG :			

No. 9a is in the Pollexfen, No. 9b in the S.S.A. collection. A penny as No. 9 in the S.S.A. collection has GƆ for GRƆ. The crowns on the preceding four pieces are in the first and the third quarters.

Fig. 683D

9c. O. ✠ IƆOBVS DƆI GRƆ RƆX SƆOT	}	11 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.	
R. VIL LƆ Ɔ DIRB VRGT			

In the S.S.A. collection. The fleurs-de-lis are in the first and the third quarters.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Pennies.

Fig. 683E.

9d. O. ✠ I $\overline{\text{A}}$ COBVS DEI GR $\overline{\text{A}}$ REX S $\overline{\text{C}}$ O	}	12 grs.
R. ✠ VIL L $\overline{\text{A}}$ E DIR BVRG		

In the Pollexfen collection. The fleurs-de-lis are in the first and the third quarters.

The crown and fleur-de-lis pennies with the second style of head and crown are the only billon pennies that show the three varieties of M.M. exhibited on the placks with the words divided by points, viz., the crown, the cross potent, and the cross of points.

The quality of none of these pieces, nor of any of the ordinary pennies with the first style of head, seems to be of higher quality than one denier fine. The pennies with the third style of head and crown are still baser, being probably not more than twelve grains fine, that is, one part silver to twenty-three parts copper or other base metal, showing that these are the latest issues of all. These last are of coarser execution, and are also much more numerously represented than either of the preceding two varieties.

THIRD STYLE OF HEAD AND CROWN.

Points between the words.—Fig. 683A.

9e. O. ✠ I $\overline{\text{A}}$ COBVS • DEI • GR $\overline{\text{A}}$ • REX • S $\overline{\text{C}}$ OT	}	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. ✠ VILL $\overline{\text{A}}$ • DE E DIR BVRG		
10. As No. 9e,		11 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
11. O. As No. 9e.	}	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R. ✠ VILL ($\overline{\text{A}}$ DE E) DIR BVRG		
11a. O. As No. 9e.	}	11 grs.
R. ✠ VILL $\overline{\text{A}}$ • DE • E DIR BVRG		
11b. O. ✠ I $\overline{\text{A}}$ COBVS • DEI • GR $\overline{\text{A}}$ • REX • S $\overline{\text{C}}$ OTO	}	8 grs.
R. ✠ VILL $\overline{\text{A}}$ DE E DIR BVRG		

All with the fleurs-de-lis in the first and the third quarters. Nos. 9e and 11b are in the Pollexfen, No. 11a is in the S.S.A. collection.

Fig. 683B.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Pennies.

11c. O. ✠ IƿαOBVS • DƎI • GRΛ • RƎX • SαOTO	}	12½ grs.
R. ✠ VILL Λ • DƎ • ƎDIR BVRG		
11d. O. ✠ IƿαOBVS • DƎI • GRΛ • RƎX • SαOT	}	10 grs.
R. As No. 11c.		

The crowns are in the first and the third quarters. No. 11c is in the S.S.A., No. 11d is in the Pollexfen collection.

A fleur-de-lis after VILLΛ.—Fig. 683c.

11e. O. ✠ IƿαOB(VS DƎI) GRΛ RƎX SαOT	}	11 grs.
R. ✠ VIL LΛ + Ǝ DIRB VRGT		

The fleurs-de-lis are in the first and the third quarters. No. 11e is in the S.S.A. collection.

Saltires between the words.—Fig. 684.

12. O. ✠ IƿαOBVS × DƎI × GRΛ × RƎX × SαOT	}	12½ grs.
R. ✠ VIL LΛ × DƎ ƎD × IR BVRG		
12a. O. As No. 12.	}	12¾ grs.
R. ✠ VILL Λ DƎ × Ǝ DIRB VRGT		
12b. O. ✠ IƿαOBV(S × DƎ)I × GRΛ × RƎX × SαOTO	}	13½ grs.
R. ✠ VIL LΛ DƎ ƎDIR BVRG		

All with the fleurs-de-lis in the first and the third quarters. Nos. 12a, 12b, are in the S.S.A. collection.

Fig. 684A.

12c. O. ✠ IƿαOBVS × DƎI × GRΛ × RƎX × SαOT	}	8 grs.
R. ✠ VILL Λ DƎ ƎDIR BVRG		

No. 12c is in the Pollexfen collection. The crowns are in the first and the third quarters. The objects between the words on Nos. 12, 12a, 12b, VOL. II.

James IV.
(1488-1513).
Pennies

and on the obverse of No. 12*c*, which are here represented as saltires, seem to correspond with the forked ornaments between the words on certain of the placks.

Trefoils between the words.

12 <i>d</i> . O. ✠ IƿƿOBVS ⁂ DƿI (GRƿ RƿX S)ƿOTO	}	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. ✠ VILL ƿ ⁂ Dƿ ƿDIR BVRG		
13. O. ✠ IƿƿOBVS DƿI GRƿ RƿX SƿOT	}	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R. ✠ VIL Lƿ ⁂ ƿ DIRB VRG		
13 <i>a</i> . O. As No. 13.	}	11 grs.
R. ✠ VIL Lƿ ⁂ ƿ DIR BVRG		

Nos. 12*d*, 13*a*, are in the Pollexfen collection. A penny in the Pollexfen collection, with imperfect legends, apparently corresponding to No. 12*d*, has a trefoil after DƿI as well as after IƿƿOBVS. On all the preceding coins the fleurs-de-lis are in the first and the third quarters.

No objects between the words.—Fig. 685.

14. O. ✠ IƿƿOBVS DƿI GRƿ RƿX SƿOT	}	11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R. ✠ VIL Lƿ ƿ DIR BVRG		
15. O. As No. 14.	}	9 $\frac{1}{2}$, 16, 18 grs.
R. ✠ VIL Lƿ ƿ DIRB VRG		
16. O. ✠ IƿƿOBVS DƿI GRƿ RX SƿOT	}	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R. As No. 14.		
17. O. As No. 14.	}	10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R. ✠ VIL Lƿ Dƿ ƿDIR BVRG		
18. O. As No. 14.	}	12 grs.
R. ✠ VIL Lƿ D ƿ ƿDIR BVRG		
19. O. As No. 14.	}	10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 11 grs.
R. ✠ VILL ƿ Dƿ ƿDIR BVRG		

20. O. As No. 14.	}	10, 13 grs.	James IV. (1488-1513). Pennies.
R. ✠ VILL ʀ DƆ Ɔ DIR BVRG			
20a. O. As No. 14.	}	12 grs.	
R. ✠ VILL ʀ DƆ Ɔ DIRB VRG			
21. O. ✠ IʀƆOBVS DƆI GRʀ RƆX SƆOTT	}	9 grs.	
R. ✠ VILL ʀ DƆ Ɔ DIRB VRG			
22. O. ✠ IʀƆOBVS DƆI GRʀ RƆX SƆOT	}	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.	
R. ✠ VIL Lʀ DƆ ƆD(IR BVRG)			


All the preceding, with the exception of No. 22, have the fleurs-de-lis in the first and the third quarters. No. 20a is in the Pollexfen collection. No. 21 is double struck, which is probably the occasion of the double T in SƆOTT. A penny in the Pollexfen collection, double struck in the first two quarters on the reverse, has ƆDI | ʀBVR in the second two quarters. A curious piece in the Guthrie Lornie collection, with the legends much clipped, has a lis in the first and the second, and a crown in the third and the fourth quarters. It is figured in Lindsay's 2d Sup., Pl. II: 5, but incorrectly represented as having a crown M.M. on the obverse, and the crowns in the first and the second quarters on the reverse.

Forgeries of the crown and fleur-de-lis pennies exist. These, for the greater part, are of very rude execution. The following are examples.

Fig. 686.

23. O. ✠ IʀƆOBVS • DƆI • GRʀ • RƆX • SƆOTT	}	10 grs.
R. ✠ VIL Lʀ Ɔ DIR BVRG		

Fig. 686A.

23a. O.  IʀƆOBVS • DƆI • GRʀ • RƆX SO	}	12 grs.
R. —VIL Lʀ Ɔ DƆM BVRƆ		

The crowns on both pieces are in the first and the third quarters. No. 23a is in the Pollexfen collection. The inscriptions on the forgeries are usually of a more or less blundered character.

James V.
(1513-1542).

James V.

BORN APRIL 1512; ACCEDED 9TH SEPTEMBER 1513;

DIED 14TH DECEMBER 1542.

Only gold and billon coins appear to have been struck under James V. until about the time that he had completed his fourteenth year. This money consisted of unicorns and placks.

The groats and half-groats having the three-quarter face to the right, with the thistle heads and mullets of six points on the reverse, formerly attributed to James V. as his first silver coinage, have here been shown to belong to James III.

It may seem remarkable that no issue of silver money should have been made during the earlier portion of the reign of James V.; but this is just what occurred under Mary, under whom no silver money was struck until about the end of her minority, although both gold and billon mintages took place, the latter being of a very copious character. Probably, also, very little silver money was struck under James IV. during the more extensive billon issues of that reign. Billon, or debased silver money, it is to be kept in view, was simply a substitute for the finer silver coinages, and, when largely resorted to, naturally indicated that the country was not in a condition at the time to support a fine silver currency.

At the Parliament of the 14th of November 1524, the Archbishop of St. Andrews, the Bishop of Aberdeen, and the Earls of Arran and Argyll, were appointed Lords of the Privy Council "to devise and conclude" respecting the striking of "ane penny of gold and ane vther of siluir," and to consider "how the stuff sall be inbrocht." At this time the kingdom appears to have been completely divested of fine silver currency, as shown by the entire absence of silver coins from among the various species of money stated in the "reversione" of the 12th of December 1521, to which document reference has here been made in connection with the crown and fleur-de-lis pennies of James IV. Of different kinds of gold money, native

and foreign, nine entries there occur, and two of billon money, respectively described as "Three pound 15s 6d in Queen's placks," and "Thriescore fyve pounds 3s in placks and pennies," but not one single silver coin, Scottish or English, is mentioned. James V.
(1513-1542).

On the 1st of March 1525-6 it was ordered by the Lords of the Privy Council "that ane crowne of gold and ane grote of siluer be prentit, strikin, and cunyeit, and the saidis crowne and grote to have passage throu all the realme; and the samin to kepe the fynes and wecht as followis, that is to say, the said crowne sall keip the fynes of xxj caratis fyne and ane half and twa grains, and nyne of thame to be in the unce of cunyeit gold, and the samin to pas cursablie for xxs. Item, the said groit to keip the fynes of xd fyne and twa grains, and xj of thame to pass to the unce, and to haue passage commonlie for xvijd the pece."

The execution of this coinage was entrusted to James Achesoun, goldsmith and burgess in the Canongate, who had been appointed master moneyer. This James Achesoun is the first of a family so long associated with the Scottish mint.

At this time one "Maister John Campbell" was Lord High Treasurer, to which office he was appointed probably through the Argyll influence. The Douglasses had not as yet achieved the mastery in the State.

From the 25th of June 1526 to the 15th of October of the same year, the Treasurership was held by William, Master of Glencairn, afterwards the fourth Earl of Glencairn. This person was closely connected with the Douglas family, his mother being Lady Marjory Douglas, eldest daughter of the fifth Earl of Angus. The appointment of the Master of Glencairn to the Treasurership appears to have followed almost immediately after the young king had selected Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, as one of his guardians, and placed himself in his charge,¹ a trust that the earl wrested into the means of making himself Dictator of Scotland.

On the 12th of November 1526 a contract between James Achesoun and Sir Archibald Douglas—who had succeeded the Master of Glencairn as

¹ See notices of this event:—Pinkerton's *History of Scotland under the House of Stuart*, vol. ii. p. 276; Hill Burton's *History of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 138.

James V.
(1513-1542).

Lord High Treasurer—for a further coinage of gold and silver money, was approved of by Parliament. It was “appunctit and aggreit” that “the said James sall haue fredome and preuilege to prent gold and siluir with the kingis irnis as he did of befor”; hereby showing that the new coinages were to be executed in continuation of the previous issues.

On the 6th of October 1527 a contract for the coinage of silver money was entered into between the king, with his guardian, Archibald Earl of Angus, and others, on the one part, and Joachim Hochstetter and his brothers on the other part.

This contract was to endure for ten years, during which time no other persons were to have the power of coining silver money for Scotland. The agreement was made while the Douglasses were at the height of their power, and seems to have broken down, probably about the time of the downfall of that great family; for, in the account rendered from the 2d of October 1530 to the 6th of September 1531, by William Stewart, Provost of Lincluden (subsequently Bishop of Aberdeen), Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, the name of James Achesoun again appears as chief moneyer, and it occurs as such in the Treasurer's accounts throughout the reign of James V., while nothing further is stated respecting the Hochstetters.

Permission was given to Hochstetter and his associates to coin, if they so desired, besides groats of eighteen pennies, two other silver coins, of the values respectively of twelve and of six pennies.

No two-thirds of groats, or twelvepenny pieces, are known of James V.; but one-thirds of groats, or sixpenny pieces, were struck. These, and certain of the groats of the same coinage, are the only silver coins of this reign that have the words divided by two points, and which show fleurs-de-lis as the ornaments of the crown. The groats of this issue, as further discriminated by their peculiar style of portrait, must have been easily distinguishable from the other groats of James V. It is probably to them that the name of Douglas groats was first applied. Robert Lindsay of Pitscottie, in his *Chronicle*, states that Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, “caused stryk cunye of his awin, to witt ane grot of the valour of xvijð, quhilk afterwards was callit the Douglas groatt.” It is usual to call all the groats

of James V. (now confined to the side-face series) Douglas groats; but this shows that the name was associated with one particular variety, struck while the Earl of Angus held his usurped power. In the contract with Hochstetter the earl's signature is found immediately below that of the king. When that contract was ratified the young king was entirely in the hands of Angus. Pitscottie writes: "The Earl of Angus guided all the whole king and court as he pleased, and made his eame (uncle) Archibald Douglas Treasurer of Scotland, and George Douglas his brother Mr Household to the king, and himself Lieutenant to the king through all Scotland." In these circumstances it was scarcely necessary that Angus should have overridden the ordinary course of procedure so far as to have "struck cunyie of his awin," that is, at his own instance; but it is not surprising that, in the popular estimation, he should have been credited with this, and that a coin struck while he exercised the supreme power in Scotland should afterwards, if otherwise remarkable, have been known as the Douglas groat.

It may possibly have happened, however, that the name Douglas groat was applied to the particular piece with which it was first associated from the circumstance that it was coined while Sir Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie was Lord High Treasurer of Scotland. A more striking interest attaches to this person than is generally supposed. He was the fourth and youngest son of the fifth Earl of Angus, and was a great favourite with the king in his childhood, who called him his "Gray-steel." Attainted in Parliament with the other Douglasses in 1528, he retired to England, but, weary of exile, he flung himself in the way of James V., on the return of the king from hunting, in the park at Stirling. James would have received him into favour, but for his oath that no Douglas should ever again serve him. Kilspindie was ordered to depart for France, where he shortly after died. Scott has commemorated this incident in the *Lady of the Lake*, but with considerable poetical license, having converted the name of Sir Archibald into Lord James, and restored the exile to the royal favour. The exclamation of the king,

"'Tis James of Douglas, by Saint Serle!
The uncle of the banished Earl,"

James V.
(1513-1542).

remarkably identifies the Douglas of the poem with Sir Archibald Douglas of Kilspindie, the ex-Lord High Treasurer of Scotland and ex-Provost of Edinburgh, son of Archibald surnamed Bell-the-Cat, fifth Earl of Angus, and the only surviving paternal uncle of Archibald sixth Earl of Angus, the stepfather of James V. The only other paternal uncles of "the banished earl" were Sir William Douglas of Glenbervie, slain at Flodden along with George, Master of Angus (the father of the earl); and Gavin Douglas, Bishop of Dunkeld, the celebrated Scottish poet, who died in 1522. The mother of "the banished earl" was a Drummond.

Extracts from the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, given in Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, show that coinages took place during every year from 1529 to 1542. The particular mintages for the period from the 1st of August 1529 to the 18th of August 1539 are not specified; but this is of the less consequence, as we know that the only coinages that could have been executed during these years were the side-face groats and the gold crowns.

In the descriptive notices that follow, it will be seen how closely the several mintages of gold and silver money of this reign correspond the one to the other in the style of the lettering, in the ornamentation between the words, and in the form of the escutcheon, showing that the respective gold and silver issues during the above period must have been closely simultaneous.

In the accounts from the 18th of August 1539 to the 16th of August 1542 several coinages of ducats or bonnet pieces are mentioned. With these the bawbee coinages are intimately associated.

Silver coinage.

SILVER COINAGE.

The silver money of James V., as issued at ten deniers fine, was of a lower standard than had hitherto been adopted for the larger silver pieces, with the exception of the alloyed groats of James III., formerly attributed to James V. As struck in the proportion of eleven to the ounce, the standard

weight of the groats was 52·36 Scottish grains, or 42·83 grs. Troy. This agrees with the weights afforded by the coins themselves. It is stated in the contract with Hochstetter that out of the pound of *pure* silver there were to be coined one hundred and seventy-six pieces of the fineness of ten deniers and two grains—the two grains being allowed for remedy. As the number of ounces in the Scottish pound was sixteen, this gives the same number of groats as contracted for by the agreement with James Achesoun of the 1st of March 1525-6. But, if by the term “*puri argenti*,” utterly pure silver is to be understood, then, adding thereto the two deniers of alloy in each ounce, the weight of the groat would have been 49·2 grs. Troy. Certainly no groats of this weight were struck.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Silver coinage.

In the contract with Achesoun of the 1st of March 1525-6 it was provided that “of ilk poynd wecht of cunyeit money the King sall haue free xviiijs, the brynt (or utterly pure) siluer beand bocht for xvijjs the unce.” In the next contract, of the 12th of November 1526, the arrangement was that the said James should give “to the kingis grace fre of ilk pund wecht of cunyeit money xx schillingis except the wardanis fe, the sayaris fe, and the sykaris of the irnis fee, to be pait of the kingis purse as vse and wont was of before.” The agreement with the Hochstetters was that for every pound of pure silver coined by them they should give to the king twenty shillings Scottish. Further, they were taken bound to import and fabricate as much silver money as would allow to the king, during each of the ten years of their contract, a royalty of at least £3000 Scottish, and this sum was to be secured to his majesty and his successors, whether the amount of money that was requisite to yield it should have been coined or not.

GROATS.

Groats.

FIRST TYPE.

First type.

Obverse: Crowned bust to right; the crown ornamented with three crosses fleurie, having strawberry leaves between, and surmounted by a single arch; the king's dress rich and well displayed; a mantle or upper

James V.
(1513-1542).
Groats.
First type.

robe slightly shown upon each shoulder ; a large chain usually hanging down from the neck upon the breast. Reverse : The arms of Scotland upon a long cross fourchée, that divides the legend ; the shield with rounded base.

LETTERING : LARGE D, ROUND **G**, PEAKED **O**.

The words divided by three points disposed trefoil-wise.—Fig. 706.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1. O. + IACOBVS * 5 * DEI * GRÆ * REX * SCOTOR | } | 41 grs. |
| R. * OPPI DV * E DINB VRGI | | |
| 2. O. + IACOBVS * 5 * DEI * GRÆ * REX * SCOTOR | } | 40 grs. |
| R. As No. 1. | | |
| 3. O. + IACOBVS * 5 * DEI * GRÆ * REX * SCOTORV | } | 42, 42½ grs. |
| R. As No. 1. | | |

All the preceding have seven pellets on the band of the crown. Slight varieties of portrait.

Fig. 707.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 4. O. + IACOBVS * 5 * DEI * GRÆ * REX * SCOTORV | } | 38 grs. |
| R. As No. 1. | | |
| 5. O. + IACOBVS * 5 * DEI * GRÆ * REX * SCOTOR | } | 39 grs. |
| R. As No. 1. | | |

These two coins show five pellets only on the band of the crown.

The groats above described, Nos. 1-5, correspond with the gold crowns, Nos. 1-3.

HOCHSTETTER'S COINAGE.

Fig. 708.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 6. O. + IACOBVS * 5 * DEI * GRÆ * REX * SCOTORV | } | 42¾ grs. |
| R. As No. 1. | | |

The words divided by two points.—Fig. 709.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Groats.
First type.

7. O. ✚ IACOBVS : 5 : DEI : GRA : REX : SCOTORV	}	39½ grs.
R. OPPI DV̇ : E DINB VRGI		

Instead of the usual conventionalised strawberry leaves between the crosses fleurie, the crowns on the groats Nos. 6, 7, have fleurs-de-lis. The style of the portrait is in marked contrast to that on the other groats of James V. To the same coinage belong the thirds of groats. The gold crowns, Nos. 4, 4a, appear to be of corresponding issue with these pieces.

THIRDS OF GROATS.

Thirds of groats.

HOCHSTETTER'S COINAGE.

The same types as on the groats. The crown ornamented with five fleurs-de-lis; No pellets on the band. The words divided by two points.

Fig. 710.

1. O. ✚ IACOBVS : 5 : DEI : GRA : R : SCOTO	}	13¾ grs.
R. : OPPI DV̇ : E DINB VRGI		

Fig. 711.

2. O. ✚ IACORVS : 5 : DEI : GRA : R : SCOTOR	}	14½ grs.
R. : OPPI DV̇ : E DINB VRGI		
3. O. As No. 2.	}	13 grs.
R. As No. 1.		
4. O. ✚ IACOBVS : 5 : DEI : GRA : R : SCOTORV	}	12¼ grs.
R. As No. 1.		

None of these pieces show the chain except No. 1.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Groats.
First type.

GROATS.

LETTERING: SMALL **D**, ROUND **G**, PEAKED **O**.

The words divided by three points disposed trefoil-wise.—Fig. 712.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 8. O. + IACOBVS * 5 * DEI * GRÆ * REX * SCOTORV | } | 43 grs. |
| R. * OPPI DV * E DINB VRGI | | |
| 9. O. + IACOBVS * 5 * DEI * GRÆ * REX * SCOTORV | } | 41½ grs. |
| R. As No. 8. | | |

Nos. 8 and 9 have seven pellets on the band of the crown. A groat with eight pellets, in the Guthrie Lornie collection, has the small **D** on the obverse and the large **D** on the reverse.

Fig. 713.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 10. O. + IACOBVS * DEI * GRÆ * REX * SCOTORV | } | 40½ grs. |
| R. As No. 8. | | |

Without the numeral after the king's name. Extremely rare. The band of the crown represented by corded lines; eight pellets.

Fig. 714.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 11. O. + IACOBVS * 5 * DEI * GRÆ * REX * SCOTORVM | } | 40½ grs. |
| R. As No. 8. | | |
| 12. O. + IACOBVS * 5 * DEI * GRÆ * REX * SCOTOR | } | 41 grs. |
| R. As No. 8. | | |

Neither of these pieces shows the chain upon the breast. No. 11 has seven pellets on the band of the crown, No. 12 has eight pellets. The lines of the band of the crown corded.

Annulet behind the head.—Fig. 715.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 13. O. + IACOBVS * 5 * DEI * GRÆ * REX * SCOTORV | } | 41 grs. |
| R. As No. 8. | | |

This is a hitherto unpublished variety. The band of the crown represented by corded lines; seven pellets.

Three pellets behind the head.—716. (Not figured.)

- | | | | |
|---|---|---------|--|
| 14. O. ✚ IΛCOBVS ✚ 5 ✚ DEI ✚ GRΛ ✚ REX ✚ SCOTORVM | } | 41 grs. | James V.
(1513-1542).
Groats.
First type. |
| R. As No. 8. | | | |

The band of the crown represented by plain lines; seven pellets.

Fig. 717.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 15. O. ✚ IΛCOBVS ✚ 5 ✚ DEI ✚ GRΛ ✚ REX ✚ SCOTORV | } | 41 grs. |
| R. As No. 8. | | |

The band of the crown represented by corded lines and ornamented with nine pellets.

Fig. 718.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 16. O. ✚ IΛCOBVS ✚ 5 ✚ DEI ✚ GRΛ ✚ REX ✚ SCOTORVM | } | 41 grs. |
| R. As No. 8. | | |
| 16a. O. ✚ IΛCOBVS ✚ 5 ✚ DEI ✚ GRΛ ✚ REX ✚ SCOTORV | } | 41½ grs. |
| R. As No. 8. | | |
| 17. O. ✚ IΛCOBVS ✚ 5 ✚ DEI ✚ GRΛ ✚ REX ✚ SCOTOR | } | 39¾ grs. |
| R. As No. 8. | | |

None of these three pieces shows the chain. Nos. 16, 16a, have seven pellets upon the band of the crown, No. 17 has eight pellets; the bands of the crown have corded lines. No. 16a is in the Guthrie Lornie collection.

The words on the obverse divided by trefoils, on the reverse by three pellets disposed trefoil-wise.

Trefoil behind the head.—Fig. 719.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 18. O. ✚ IΛCBVS ✚ 5 ✚ DEI ✚ GRΛ ✚ REX ✚ SCOTORVM | } | 41 grs. |
| R. As No. 8. | | |

This is a fine and very rare variety; seven pellets on the band of the crown, which is represented by plain lines.

The groats Nos. 8-18, correspond with the gold crowns Nos. 5-8.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Groats.
Second type.

SECOND TYPE.

Obverse: Crowned bust to right as before; trefoils instead of strawberry leaves between the crosses fleurie of the crown; the royal mantle brought well over the shoulders; no chain. Reverse: As before, but the shield has the base pointed.

LETTERING: SMALL D, SQUARE-FRONTED G, PLAIN O.

The words divided by two annulets.—Fig. 720.

19. O. + IACOBVS 8 5 8 DEI 8 GRÆ 8 REX 8 SCOTOR	}	42 grs.
R. 8 OPPI DVM 8 E DINB VRGI		

Twelve pellets on the band of the crown; the lines corded.

Three pellets behind the head.—Fig. 721.

20. O. + IACOBVS 8 5 8 DEI 8 GRÆ 8 REX 8 SCOTOR	}	42½ grs.
R. As No. 19.		

Twelve pellets on the band of the crown; corded lines. An annulet above the letters OR, which are in monogram. The groats Nos. 19, 20, are extremely rare; they correspond with the very rare gold crown No. 9.

SECOND TYPE, OBVERSE; FIRST TYPE, REVERSE.

The words on the obverse divided by two annulets, on the reverse by three pellets disposed trefoil-wise. Square G and plain O on the obverse, round G and peaked O on the reverse; small D on both sides.

Three pellets behind the head.—Fig. 722.

21. O. + IACOBVS 8 5 8 DEI 8 GRÆ 8 REX 8 SCOTOR	}	41½ grs.
R. • OPPI DV•E DINB VRGI		

The obverse is from the same die as No. 20; the shield is with rounded

base. This extremely rare groat is of corresponding issue with the very rare gold crown No. 10.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Groats.
Third type.

THIRD TYPE.

As Type II., but with double-arched crown.

LETTERING: SMALL **D**, SQUARE-FRONTED **G**, PLAIN **O**.

The words divided by two annulets.—Fig. 723.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 22. O. ✚ IΛCOBVS 8 DEI 8 GRΛ 8 REX 8 SCOTOR Ṽ | } | 42 grs. |
| R. 8 VILL Λ 8 ED INBR VGh x | | |

Nine pellets on the band of the crown; corded lines. Without the numeral; a very rare variety.

Figs. 724, 725.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 23. O. ✚ IΛCOBVS 8 5 8 DEI 8 GRΛ 8 REX 8 SCOTOR | } | 39 grs. |
| R. 8 VILL Λ 8 ED IIIBR VGh x | | |
| 24. O. ✚ IΛCOBVS 8 5 8 DEI 8 GRΛ 8 REX 8 SCOTOR | } | 41½ grs. |
| R. 8 VILL Λ 8 ED INBR VGh x | | |

No pellets on the band of the crown. There is a small circumflex sign, not well expressed, above the R in SCOTOR on No. 23, the same as above the V in SCOTORV on No. 22. The supposed pattern ryal, Lindsay, Pl. XIII. 38, formerly in the Advocates', now in the S.S.A. collection, is simply an impression in gold of the groat No. 24. The letters G K behind the head—not C K as represented by Lindsay—have been punched in subsequently. The groats Nos. 22-24 correspond with the gold crowns Nos. 11, 12, with the PER LINGNV inscriptions.

GOLD COINAGES.

Gold coinages.

UNICORNS.

Unicorns.

The only information possessed by us respecting the earlier gold issues, as of the earlier billon mintages of James V., is contained in the Acts of

James V.
(1513-1542).
Unicorns.

the Privy Council. The first of these Acts relating to "the cunyie" is that of the 8th of September 1517, already referred to in connection with the placks of James IV., showing that coinages of placks had taken place under James V. previously to that date, evidently of the type currently known as "the Queen's Placks." These pieces have here been recognised as the placks with the Roman lettering without the numeral, having a mullet of five points on the centre of the reverse, with crosses alternating with crowns in the quarters.

The earliest reference extant to the gold coinages of James V. is in the Act of Privy Council of the 4th of March 1517-18, giving "license to Robert Bertoune, Comptroller, to cunye lxxx vncis of gold in vnicornis for the furnishing of this army to pas in the Mers ;¹ viij vnicorns weyand the vnce, and of the fynes of xxj caretis ; and in likewis licencis the Erle of Arane to cunye xxx vncis of the fynes of the gold of the mynd,² without ony vther commixtion or laying." In the next Act relating to the unicorns, dated the 11th of March 1518-9, it is stated that "the Lordis regentis and of Counsale has ordanit the Irnis of the vnicorne to be deliuerit to the Thesaurare for the cunyeing of fifty vncis of gold to James Erle of Arane, etc., and that the said unicornis to be cunyeit be him be of the wecht of the auld unicorn, and of the fynes of the gold of the mynd, and that the Thesaurer or his Clerk be Maister of the send cunye to see that it hold the wecht and fynes, and keip the Irnis." Two other Acts, respectively of the 16th of March 1518-9 and of the 30th of March 1519, make further reference to this transaction.

Lindsay was under the impression that the coinages of unicorns mentioned in these Acts were executed from old dies of James III. Seeing that there was an interval of a quarter of a century between the death of James III. and the accession of James V., it will be apparent that this was a very unlikely supposition. It must be remembered, however, that a considerable portion of the unicorns attributed by Lindsay to James III. belong to James IV. But previous to the passing of the first of these Acts

¹ The district lying next to England.

² Gold of the mine ; presumably of the fineness of 21 carats.

James V. had been upon the throne for four and a half years. There was ample time, therefore, for the preparation of new dies for the unicorns, just as for the placks executed under James V. new dies had evidently been prepared.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Unicorns.

If the placks here assigned to James V. are correctly attributed, there can be no doubt that the unicorns with the Roman lettering, without the numeral after the king's name, having a mullet of five points on the centre of the large star on the reverse, are the corresponding gold coinages of James V. Certain other unicorns, also without the numeral, having Roman letters on the obverse at least, and usually also on the reverse, have the pellet as before on the centre of the large star, but with a heraldic cinquefoil stamped in countermark in one of the quarters of the cross. This countermark presumably served the same purpose as the mullet of five points on the centre of the reverse of those other pieces; for, while it occurs only on such unicorns as have common obverses with these, it is never employed in those cases where the mullet of five points has been already adopted. The reverses of the unicorns with which this mark is associated were presumably from dies of the preceding reign. This is the earliest instance of a countermark occurring upon Scottish coins.

Countermarks were used on certain of the coins of the following two reigns, sometimes in evidence of their authenticity, sometimes on account of an alteration in the currency values. For neither of these purposes could the countermark have been employed in the present instance, as it never occurs on the unicorns having the old English lettering on the obverses, nor on those with the Roman lettering and the numeral 4 after the king's name.


The unicorns corresponding to the placks with the mullet of five points on the centre of the reverse usually have the words divided by points and trefoils, sometimes singly, sometimes in connection. The types, quality, and weight are the same as on the unicorns of the previous coinages.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Unicorns.

The words on the obverse divided by trefoils, on the reverse by points.

Fig. 726.

1. O.  IACOBVS • DEI • GRA • REX • SCOTORVM •  • }
R.  EXVRGAT • DES • DISIPNT • INIMICI • EI  } 59 grs.

A saltire (X) and a small α -shaped ornament, like a diminutive dolphin, below the unicorn, an annulet at the end of the chain. A pellet on the centre of the large star on the reverse, and a heraldic cinquefoil () stamped in countermark in the third quarter of the cross. Extremely rare.

Except on the reverse of this piece, and on the obverse and the reverse of No. 2*b*, I have not observed the square-fronted G on any of the non-numeral unicorns with Roman letters.

The words on the obverse divided by trefoils, on the reverse by trefoils and points.

Fig. 727.

2. O. From the same die as No. 1.
R.  EXVRGAT • DEVS • ET • DISIPENT • NIMICI • E } 59 grs.

A mullet of five points on the centre of the large star on the reverse; slender straight lines between the waved rays. Formerly in the Carfrae collection. Extremely rare.

The words on the obverse divided by trefoils, on the reverse by fleurs-de-lis.

Fig. 728.

- 2*a*. O. From the same die as No. 1.
R.  EXVRGAT • DEVS • DISSIPENT • INIMICI • EIVS } 58½ grs.

A pellet on the centre of the large star on the reverse, and a heraldic cinquefoil in countermark in the third quarter. In the S.S.A. collection. Extremely rare.

The words divided by points.—Fig. 729.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Unicorns.

26. O.  · IACOBVS · DEI : GRA · REX · SCOTORVM : }
R.  EXVRGAT · DEVS : ET · DISIPENT · NIMICI · EI } 59¼ grs.

A saltire and grass below the unicorn, but no chain. A mullet of five points on the centre of the large star on the reverse; slender straight lines between the waved rays. Square-fronted G on the obverse and on the reverse. In the S.S.A. collection.

The words on the obverse divided by trefoils and points, on the reverse by trefoils.

Fig. 730.

3. O.  IACOBVS · DEI : GRA · REX · SCOTORVM : ♣ : }
R.  EXVRGAT · DEVS · ET · DISIPENT · NIMICI ♣ } 59½ grs.

A saltire and grass below the feet of the unicorn; a trefoil at the end of the chain. A pellet on the centre of the large star on the reverse; slender straight lines between the waved rays; a heraldic cinquefoil (✻) stamped in countermark in the first quarter of the cross.

The words on both sides divided as above.—Fig. 731.

- 3a. O. From the same die as No. 3.
R.  EXVRGAT · DEVS · ET ♣ DISIPENT · NIMICI · E } 59¼ grs.

A mullet of five points on the centre of the large star on the reverse; slender straight lines between the waved rays. In the S.S.A. collection.

The words on both sides divided as above.—Fig. 732.

4. O.  IACOBVS · DEI · GRA · REX · SCOTORVM · }
R.  EXVRGAT · DEVS · ET · DISIPENT · NIMICI · E } 59 grs.

A saltire below the feet of the unicorn, a large pellet at the end of the chain. A mullet of five points on the centre of the large star on the reverse; slender straight lines between the waved rays.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Unicorns.

The words on the obverse divided by trefoils, on the reverse by points.

733. (Not figured.)

5. O.  IACOBVS • DEI • GRA • REX • SCOTORVM • }
R.  EXVRGAT : DEVS ET • DISIPENT • NIMICI : E : } 58½ grs.

The same style of obverse and reverse as on No. 4.

The words on both sides divided by trefoils.—Fig. 734.

6. O.  IACOBVS • DEI • GRA • REX • SCOTORVM • }
R.  • EXVRGAT • DEVS • ET • DISIPENT • NIMICI • E • } 59½ grs.

The same style of obverse and reverse as on No. 4.

Half-unicorns.

HALF-UNICORNS.

The same types as the unicorns.

The words divided by points.—Fig. 735.

1. O.  • IACOBVS DEI : GRACIA • REX • SCOTORVM : • : }
R.  • FXVGAT : DEVS • ET • DISIPENT • INIMICI • FIVS • } 28½ grs.

An annulet at the end of the chain below the unicorn. A small star of five points on the centre of the large waved star on the reverse. Extremely rare.

The words on the obverse divided by trefoils, on the reverse by points.

Fig. 736.

- 1a. O.  • IACOBVS • DEI • GRA • REX • SCOTORVM : • : }
[• / • • • • :] }
R.  EXVRGAT : DEVS : ET • DISIPENT • NIMICI • EIVS } 29⅔ grs.

Grass below the unicorn, a saltire at the end of the chain. A mullet of five points on the centre of the large star on the reverse. In the Richardson collection. Extremely rare.

CROWNS.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Crowns.

In the works on Scottish coins the crowns of James V. and Mary are usually called écus. This French term does not seem to have been applied to them in Scottish contemporary records, in which even the corresponding French coins are styled crowns, or more usually French crowns. Owing to their having been made at Holyrood, where a mint had been established, probably not long previous, the crowns of James V. and Mary were currently known as abbey crowns. The name of abbey crowns is never given to the lions of the St. Andrew, the older Scottish crowns.

As directed by the Act of Privy Council of the 1st of March 1525-6, the crowns of James V. were to "keip the fynes of xxj caratis fyne and ane half and twa granis, and nyne of thame to be in the unce of cunyeit gold and the samin to pas cursalilie for xxš." Apparently this quality was not maintained, for in the Contract anent the Cunye of August 1596, stating the qualities and prices at which all "kynd of pieces of gold and siluer sall be brocht in to the cunyeihouse," the "Abbey Crownis" are classed with the "auld four pund peces," or bare-head nobles of 1580, and the "Scottis vnicornis," and rated at "the fynes of twentie ane carrattis" only.

As struck in the proportion of nine coins to the ounce, the standard weight of the abbey crowns was 46 Scottish grains, or 52.35 grs. Troy.

FIRST TYPE.

First type.

Obverse: The arms of Scotland, crowned, between two saltires; the crown open, and ornamented with three crosses fleurie, having conventionalised strawberry leaves between; the shield with rounded base. Reverse: Filleted cross fleurie, with an open quatrefoil on the centre, and a thistle head in each angle. Usually, hair line circles within the beaded inner circles.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Crowns.
First type.

LETTERING: LARGE D, ROUND **G**, PEAKED **O**.

The words divided by three points disposed trefoil-wise.

Pattern crown.—Fig. 737.

1a. O. **✱ IACOBVS : 5 : DEI : GRA : REX : SCOTORVM** } 878 grs.
R. **☞ : CRVCIS : ARM : SEQVAMVR**

In the S.S.A. collection, from the Advocates' and Sutherland cabinets. Unique. The letter **A**, on the obverses of this and the following piece, is the same **A** as on the unicorns of James V. Seven pellets on the band of the crown.

Fig. 738.

1. O. **✱ IACOBVS : 5 : DEI : GRA : REX : SCOTORVM** } 52½ grs.
R. **☞ : CRVCIS : ARM : SEQVAMVR**

Nine pellets on the band of the crown.

Fig. 739.

2. O. **✱ IACOBVS : 5 : DEI : GRA : REX : SCOTORVM** } 52¼ grs.
R. As No. 1.

The interior of the crown diamonded; seven pellets on the band. Hair-line inner circle on the reverse only.

Fig. 740.

3. O. **✱ IACOBVS : 5 : DEI : GRA : REX : SCOTORV** } 52¾ grs.
R. As No. 1.

The interior of the crown frosted; seven pellets on the band.

The gold crowns Nos. 1-3 correspond with the groats Nos. 1-5.


The words on the obverse divided by two points, on the reverse by three points.

Fig. 741.

4. O. **✱ IACOBVS : 5 : DEI : GRA : REX : SCOTORVM** } 53½ grs.
R. As No. 1.

Seven pellets on the band of the crown.

The words on both sides divided by two points.—Fig. 742.

- | | | | |
|---|---|----------|--|
| 4a. O. ✱ IΛCOBVS : 5 : DEI : GRΛ : REX : SCOTORVM | } | 52½ grs. | James V.
(1513-1542).
Crowns.
First type. |
| R.  : CRVCIS : ARMΛ : SEQVAMVR | | | |

No. 4a is in the Guthrie Lornie collection. Seven pellets on the band of the crown. This crown and No. 4 correspond with the groats Nos. 6, 7.

LETTERING : SMALL **D**, ROUND **G**, PEAKED **O**.

The words divided by three points disposed trefoil-wise.—Fig. 743.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 5. O. ✱ IΛCOBVS ✱ 5 ✱ DEI ✱ GRΛ ✱ REX ✱ SCOTORVM : | } | 53 grs. |
| R.  ✱ CRVCIS ✱ ARMΛ ✱ SEQVAMVR | | |

Seven pellets on the band of the crown.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 6. O. ✱ IΛCOBVS ✱ 5 ✱ DEI ✱ GRΛ ✱ REX ✱ SCOTORVM | } | 53 grs. |
| R. As No. 5. | | |

The interior of the crown diamonded ; seven pellets on the band.

Fig. 744.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 7. O. ✱ IΛCOBVS ✱ 5 ✱ DEI ✱ GRΛ ✱ REX ✱ SCOTORVM | } | 52½ grs. |
| R. As No. 5. | | |

The band of the crown formed by corded lines, and ornamented with five pellets.

745. (Not figured.)

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 8. O. ✱ IΛCOBVS ✱ 5 ✱ DEI ✱ GRΛ ✱ REX ✱ SCOTORVM | } | 52¾ grs. |
| R. As No. 5. | | |

The band of the crown formed by corded lines and ornamented with nine pellets. A row of five pellets instead of a plain bar at each end of the cross fleurie on the reverse between the body of the cross and the fleurs-de-lis.

The gold crowns No. 5-8 correspond with the groats Nos. 8-17.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Crowns.
Second type.

SECOND TYPE.

The shield with pointed base; trefoils instead of strawberry leaves between the crosses fleurie of the crown. Otherwise as Type I.

LETTERING: SMALL **D**, SQUARE-FRONTED **G**, PLAIN **O**.

The words divided by two annulets.—Fig. 746.

9. O. **★** IACOBVS **∞** **∞** DEI **∞** GR^Λ **∞** REX **∞** SCOTORV
R. **☞** **∞** CRVCIS **∞** ARM^Λ **∞** SEQV^ΛMVR } 52 grs.

No hair-line inner circle on the obverse. Twelve pellets on the band of the crown; the band on this and on all the following pieces is formed by corded lines.

The gold crown No. 9 corresponds with the groats Nos. 19, 20. This extremely rare piece is from the Kermack Ford cabinet.

SECOND TYPE, OBERSE; FIRST TYPE, REVERSE.

The words on the obverse divided by two annulets, on the reverse by three trefoils.

Fig. 747.

10. O. **★** IACOBVS **∞** **∞** DEI **∞** GR^Λ **∞** REX **∞** SCOTORV
R. **☞** **∞** CRVCIS **∞** ARM^Λ **∞** SEQV^ΛMVR } 53 grs.

No hair-line inner circle on the obverse. Twelve pellets on the band of the crown. A small bar below the saltire to the right of the shield. The ends of the cross fleurie on the reverse ornamented with five pellets, as on the crown No. 8. This very rare piece corresponds with the groat No. 21.

Third type.

THIRD TYPE.





As Type II., but with a large crown, extending along the whole width of the shield, ornamented with four crosses fleurie and three trefoils, and

surmounted with a double arch, of which the outer portion is represented by the hair-line inner circle, and is beaded like the inner arch.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Crowns.
Third type.

LETTERING: SMALL **D**, SQUARE-FRONTED **G**, PLAIN **O**.

The words divided by two annulets.—Figs. 748, 749.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 11. O. ✱ 8 IACOBVS 8 5 8 DEI 8 GRÆ 8 REX 8 SCOTOR | } | 5 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| R.  PER 8 LINGN  8 CRVCIS 8 SÆLVI 8 SVMVS | | |
| 12. O. From the same die as No. 11. | } | 5 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| R.  PER 8 LINGN  8 CRVCES 8 SÆLVI 8 SVMVS | | |

No hair-line inner circle on the reverse of No. 12. These pieces have fifteen pellets on the band of the crown. They are the corresponding gold coinages with the groats of the third type reading VILLÆ, Nos. 22-24. Extremely rare.

PATTERN DUCAT, 1539.


Pattern ducat.

The only known specimen of this piece is in the S.S.A. collection, formerly in the Sutherland and the Advocates' cabinets. It is mentioned in connection with the bonnet pieces by Nicolson, in his *Scottish Historical Library*. The inscriptions are the same, letter for letter, as on the bonnet pieces of 1539. With these coins it also closely agrees in the style of the workmanship, in the module and the weight, and is presumably by the same hand; executed apparently as a competing design. One reason, probably, why it was not adopted for circulation may have been the too great resemblance of the style of the reverse to that on the bawbees; unless, indeed, the similarity may have resulted from the reverse of the rejected design for the ducat having been utilised for that of the billon pieces.

Types. Obverse: The Scottish arms in a crowned shield, within a collar formed of thistle heads alternating with interlaced scroll ornaments resembling the figure 8. Reverse: A Saint Andrew's cross or saltire through a crown between I and R, with a thistle head above and a fleur-de-lis below.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Pattern ducat.

Fig. 750.

1A. O. ✚ IACOBVS • 5 • DEI • G • R • SCOTORV • 1539	}	88 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R.  HONOR • REGIS • IVDICIVM • DILIGIT		

The collar of thistle heads round the shield appears upon the royal bust on the bonnet piece of 1539. Such a collar was worn by James V. and by his predecessor, and it is represented upon the great seals of Mary and of James VI. The Order of the Thistle, as an actual order of knighthood, however, did not exist until it was instituted by James VII. in 1687.

Ducats or bonnet
pieces.

DUCATS OR BONNET PIECES, 1539, 1540.

These are the earliest Scottish coins that bear a date, and they are of a more compact form than any gold money that hitherto had been minted in Scotland. In England dates were not placed upon coins till 1547, under Edward VI. The earliest date that occurs on the French coinage is on a gold piece of Anne Duchess of Brittany, widow of Charles VIII., struck in 1498, before her marriage with Louis XII.; but the placing of dates upon coins does not seem to have become general in France until 1549, under Henry II.

Respecting the weight, quality, and value at the time of issue of the bonnet pieces no official records remain. For what information we possess we are indebted to the Hopetoun MS. It is there stated—"At that tyme thair was also cunyeit certane thre merkis, tua merkis, and merk peicis of gold callit braid bonnettis, the fynnes of 23 carrettis fyne, and of wecht iiij dr. xij grs., the greittest having course for xlš ilk pece, and the rest of wecht pryce and fynnes *pro rata*." This gives the standard weights of the bonnet pieces and their parts respectively at 88·34 grs., 58·89 grs., and 29·44 grs. Troy. Possibly the quality here mentioned was not maintained; at least the ducats or bonnet pieces do not appear among the pieces of gold received at the fineness of 23 carats at the mint in August 1596, but seem rather to be included among the gold money accepted at 22 carats fine. It is interesting

to note that these coins were made of native gold, obtained from Crawford James V.
Muir and the lands of Corehead, a fact mentioned in the account of James (1513-1542).
Kirkcaldy of Grange, for the coinages from the 2d of September 1540 to Ducats or bonnet
the 7th of September 1541. The reference in the Hopetoun MS. to the pieces.
bonnet pieces and their parts as being respectively three merks, two merks,
and one merk pieces, is extremely interesting, as hitherto the merk in
Scotland had merely been a term of account, unless that denomination is to
be regarded as having been represented by the demy and the lion of the St.
Andrew, when these coins individually were of the currency value of
thirteen shillings and fourpence.

Types. Obverse: Bust of the king to right, wearing a broad bonnet
ornamented with fleurs-de-lis and pellets in the manner of a crown. Reverse:
The arms of Scotland, crowned, upon a cross with broad foliated ends.

Figs. 751, 752.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. O. X IACOBVS • 5 • DEI • G • R • SCOTOR • 1 • 5 • 3 • 9 | } | 87½ grs. |
| R. ✚ HONOR • REGIS • IVDICIVM • DILIGIT | | |
| 2. As No. 1, with a pellet behind the head, | | 88 grs. |

The bust on the ducats of 1539 has the collar of the thistle over the
robes. The crown above the arms is closed. The coins of this date are
difficult to procure in good condition. They are much rarer than the bonnet
pieces of the following year.

Fig. 753.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 3. O. X IACOBVS • 5 • DEI • GR • R • SCOTOR • 1 • 5 • 40 | } | 87½ grs. |
| R. ✚ HONOR • REGIS • IVDICIVM • DILIGIT | | |

Fig. 754.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 4. O. As No. 3. | } | 88 grs. |
| R. ✚ HONOR • REGIS • IVDICIVM • DILIGIT | | |

The bonnet pieces of 1540 have an annulet behind the head; they are
without the collar, but show a chain over the robe. No. 3 has a closed
crown above the arms; No. 4 presents an open crown.

James V.

(1513-1542).

Two-thirds of
ducat or bonnet
piece.

TWO-THIRDS OF DUCAT OR BONNET PIECE.

Types as the bonnet pieces of 1540, but with 1-5 at the sides of the shield, and without the foliated cross.

Fig. 755.

I. O. † IACOBVS • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • 1 • 5 • 4 • 0	}	59 grs.
R. † HONOR • REGIS • IVDICIVM • DILIGIT		

An annulet behind the head. Closed crown above the arms, the arch expressed by a double line. The two-thirds of bonnet piece is very rare.

One-third of
ducat or bonnet
piece.

ONE-THIRD OF DUCAT OR BONNET PIECE.

Types as on the two-thirds of bonnet piece.

Fig. 756.

I. O. † IACOBVS • D • G • R • SCOTOR • 1540	}	29½ grs.
R. † HON ^o REGIS • IVDICI ^v • DILICIT		

A pellet behind the head. Open crown above the arms. Extremely rare.

Coinages of bonnet pieces took place during 1541 and 1542, as shown by the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, but neither of these dates appear upon the coins.

Billon coinages.

BILLON COINAGES.

The billon coinages of this reign consisted of placks and bawbees. The pennies hitherto attributed to James V. have here been shown to belong to James III. The coins described by Lindsay as the placks of James V.

are really the bawbees. These are of very late issue, being the corresponding base silver coinages to the gold ducats or bonnet pieces, with which they closely agree in the style of the crown and of the lettering. If any fine silver money was struck in connection with the bonnet pieces it must have been from dies of the preceding groat issues.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Billon coinages.

A clear view will be obtained of the coinages of James V. if it be kept in mind that the unicorns, in the style of the lettering and of the ornamentation, correspond with the placks, the crowns with the groats, and the bonnet pieces with the bawbees. For the period, from the beginning of the reign of James V. down to the passing of the Act of Privy Council of the 1st of March 1525-6, there is no reason to suppose that any other mintages took place than those of unicorns and placks. For the period from the 1st of March 1525-6 down to August 1539 the only coinages to be ascribed to James V. are the crowns and the groats. For the period subsequent to this, down to the end of the reign of James V., the only mintages appear to have been those of the bonnet pieces and the bawbees.

PLACKS.

Placks.

The placks that are here attributed to James V. are the non-numeral placks with the Roman lettering, having on the centre of the reverse a mullet of five points instead of a saltire, with crowns and crosses alternately in the quarters, instead of crowns in all the quarters. These pieces have here been described as representing the third and presumably the latest variety of the placks. From the following descriptive list it will be seen that a great number of dies were employed upon them, showing that their coinage had extended over a considerable period.

Types. Obverse : As the placks of James IV. Reverse : Crowns in each of two opposite quarters, and crosses in each of the other two quarters ; a mullet of five points in the centre. On both the obverse and the reverse the crowns present a lis between two crosses.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Placks.
Mules.

MULES : OBVERSES AS THE SECOND VARIETY (JAMES IV.);
REVERSES AS THE THIRD VARIETY (JAMES V.)

I. OLD ENGLISH LETTERING ON THE OBVERSE.

Represented by a fragment in the Creggan find, which, with old English lettering on the obverse, had Roman lettering on the reverse, and a mullet in the centre of the orle.

II. ROMAN LETTERING : NUMERAL 4 ON THE OBVERSE.

The words divided by stars of five points.—757. (Not figured.)

1. O.  * IACOBVS 4 DEI * GRA (*) REX (*) SCOTORVM } 26½ grs.
R. ‡ VILL | A ‡ DE * | ‡ EDIN | BVRG

1a. O. As No. 1. } 20½ grs.
R. VILL | A ‡ DE ‡ | ‡ EDIN | BVRG

Fleurs-de-lis in the angles of the tressure on the obverse. The crowns on No. 1 are in the first and the third quarters; on No. 1a the crosses are first and third. No. 1a is in the Pollexfen collection.


The words on the obverse divided by stars of five points, on the reverse by trefoils.

Fig. 758.

1b. O.  * IACOBVS 4 : DEI * GRA * REX * SCOTORVM } 24 grs.
R. ‡ VILL | A * DE ‡ | * EDIN | BVRG ‡

The crowns are in the first and the third quarters. In the Pollexfen collection.

The words divided by points.—Fig. 759.

2. O.  • IACOBVS 4 : DEI • GRA • REX • SCOTORVM • } 28½ grs.
R. VIL | A : DE | EDIN | BVRG

Fleurs-de-lis in the angles of the tressure on the obverse. The crowns are in the first and the third quarters.

The words on the obverse divided by points, on the reverse by stars James V.
of five points. (1513-1542).
Placks.
Mules.



2a. O. As No. 2.	}	28 grs.
R. As No. 1.		

In the S.S.A. collection, from the Creggan find.

THIRD VARIETY.

Third variety.


The words divided by stars of five points.—Fig. 760.

3. O.  * IACOBVS * DEI * GRA * REX * SCOTORVM	}	25½ grs.
R. * VILL A * DE * * EDIN BVRG *		
3a. O. As No. 3.	}	22 grs.
R. * VILL A * DE * * EDIN BVRG		
4. O.  IACOBVS * DEI * GRA * REX * SCOTORVM	}	34 grs.
R. * VILL A * DE * * EDIN BVRG *		

Stars of five points in the angles of the tressure on the obverse. The crowns on Nos. 3, 3a, are in the first and the third quarters of the cross; on No. 4 the crosses are first and third. No. 3a is in the S.S.A. collection.

The words on the obverse divided by stars of five points, on the reverse by trefoils.

Fig. 761.

5. O.  * IACOBVS * DEI * GRA * REX * SCOTORVM	}	37¾ grs.
R. * VILL A * DE * * EDIN BVRG		
5a. O. As No. 5.	}	25¾ grs.
R. * VILL A * DE * * EDIN BVRG *		

Stars of five points in the angles of the tressure on the obverse. On No. 5 the crosses are in the first and the third quarters; on No. 5a the crowns are first and third. No. 5a is in the S.S.A. collection.





James V.

(1513-1542).

Placks.

Third variety.

The words divided by points.—Fig. 762.

6. O.  IACOBVS : DEI : GRA . REX . SCOTORVM	}	31 grs.
R. : VILL A DE : EDIN BVRG		
6a. O. As No. 6.	}	29 grs.
R. (V)ILL A . DE : : EDIN BVRG :		
7. O.  IACOBVS . DEI : GRA . REX . SCOTORVM :	}	33 grs.
R. : VILL A : DE : : EDIN BVRG		
8. O.  IACOBVS . DEI : GRA . REX . SCOTORVM	}	31 grs.
R. : VILL A : DE : : EDIN BVRG :		
8a. O.  IACOBVS : DEI : GRA . REX : SCOTORVM	}	28, 33 grs.
R. VILL A . DE : : EDIN BVRG :		

Fleurs-de-lis in the upper angles of the tressure on the obverse. On Nos. 6, 6a, the crowns are in the first and the third quarters; on Nos. 7, 8, 8a, the crosses are first and third. No. 6a is in the S.S.A., No. 8a in the Pollexfen collection.

The words on the obverse not divided, on the reverse divided by points.

Fig. 763.

9. O.  IACOBVS DEI GRA REX SCOTORVM	}	23½ grs.
R. : VILL A . DE : ñ EDIN BVRG :		

Fleurs-de-lis in the upper angles of the tressure on the obverse. The crosses in the first and the third quarters.

The words on the obverse divided by trefoils and points, on the reverse by points.

Fig. 764.







9a. O.  : IACOBVS . DEI : GRA . REX (✠) SCOTORV ✠	}	27 grs.
R. VILL A : DE : : EDIN BVRG :		

Fleurs-de-lis in the upper angles of the tressure on the obverse. The crosses in the first and the third quarters. In the Pollexfen collection.

The words on the obverse divided by trefoils and points, on the reverse by trefoils.

Fig. 765.


James V.
(1513-1542).
Placks.
Third variety.

9b. O.  IACOBVS † DEI : GRA : REX SCOTORV † R. † VILL A † DE † † EDIN BVRG	}	27½ grs.
9c. O.  : IACOBVS : DEI : GRA : REX SCOTORV † R. † VILL A † DE † (†) EDIN BVRG †	}	25 grs.
10. O.  IA(COB)VS † DEI : GRA (: REX) † SCOTORV † R. † (VILL) (A †) DE † (EDIN) BVRG	}	37¼ grs.
11. O.  : IACOBVS • DEI : GRA • RE(X SCOTORV †) R. † VILL (A † DE †) († EDIN) BVRG †	}	37¼ grs.
11a. O.  : IACOBVS • DEI : GRA (REX SCO)TORV † R. † VILL (A †) DE † † E(DIN) BVRG	}	41 grs.
11b. O.  IACOBVS () DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM † R. (†) VILL A † DE † † EDIN BVRG	}	28 grs.


All the preceding have fleurs-de-lis in the upper angles of the tressure on the obverse. The crowns on Nos. 9b, 9c, are in the first and the third quarters; on Nos. 10, 11, 11a, 11b, the crosses are first and third. Nos. 9b, 9c, 11b, are in the S.S.A., No. 11a is in the Pollexfen collection. The inscriptions as given on No. 11 have been completed from a similar piece in the S.S.A. collection.

The words on the obverse divided by points, on the reverse by trefoils and points.

Fig. 766.

11c. O.  : IACOBVS • DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM R. † VILL A † DE † † EDIN BVRG •	}	29 grs.
11d. O. As No. 11c. R. † VILL A DE † : EDIN BVRG	}	31½ grs.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Placks.
Third variety.


11*e*. O.  • IACOBVS • DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM • }
R. : VILL | A • DE † | : EDIN | BVRG : } 24 grs.

No. 11*c* has trefoils in the upper angles of the tressure, with the crowns on the reverse in the first and the third quarters. Fleurs-de-lis are in the upper angles of the tressure on Nos. 11*d*, 11*e*, with the crosses on the reverse in the first and the third quarters. All the above are in the S.S.A. collection, from the Creggan find.


The words on the obverse divided by points, on the reverse by trefoils.


Fig. 767.


12. O.  IACOBVS • DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM }
R. † VILL | A † DE † | • EDIN | BVRG } 32 grs.

12*a*. O.  IACOBVS : DEI : GRA • RE(X • SCO)TORVM }
R. † VILL | A • (DE †) | † EDIN | BVRG } 23 grs.

12*b*. O.  IACOBVS • DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM : }
R. As No. 12*a*. } 27, 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

12*c*. O.  : IACOBVS : DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM }
R. † VILL | A • DE † | † EDIN | BVRG † } 31 grs.

12*d*. O.  : IACOBVS • DEI : GRA • REX : SCOTORVM : }
R. As No. 12*c*. } 21 grs.


























12*e*. O.  : IACOBVS • DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM • }
R. As No. 12*c*. } 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

On all the preceding the crowns are in the first and the third quarters. Fleurs-de-lis in the upper angles of the tressure on Nos. 12, 12*a*, 12*b*; trefoils on Nos. 12*c*, 12*d*; single points on No. 12*e*. Nos. 12*a*, 12*b*, 12*c*, are in the Pollexfen, Nos. 12*d*, 12*e*, are in the S.S.A. collection.

All the following pieces have the crosses in the first and the third quarters on the reverse.

Fig. 768.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Placks.
Third variety.

13. O.  IACOBVS : DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM R.  VILL A • DE   EDIN BVRG 	}	25 grs.
13a. O.  IACOBVS • DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM R.  VILL A • DE   EDIN BVRG	}	29½ grs.
14. O.  IACOBVS • DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM : R.  VILL A • DE   EDIN BVRG 	}	23½ grs.
14a. O. As No. 14. R. As No. 13.	}	26½ grs.
14b. O.  IACOBVS : DEI : GRA • REX (•) SCOTORVM : R.  VILL A • DE   EDEN BVRG	}	25 grs.
14c. O.  IACOBVS DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM : R.  VILL A • DE   EDIN BVRG	}	24½ grs.
15. O.  • IACOBVS : DEI : GRA • REX (•) SCOTORVM R. As No. 13.	}	30 grs.
16. O.  • IACOBVS • DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM : R. As No. 13.	}	25 grs.
16a. O.  : IACOBVS • DEI : GRA • REX • SCOTORVM R. As No. 13a.	}	30½ grs.
16b. O. As No. 16a. R. As No. 13.	}	26 grs.

Trefoils are in the upper angles of the tressure on No. 16, single points on No. 16b; all the rest have fleurs-de-lis. Nos. 13a, 14b, 14c, 16a, 16b, are in the S.S.A., No. 14a is in the Pollexfen collection.

James V.


(1513-1542).

Placks.

Third variety.







The words on the obverse divided by trefoils, on the reverse by points.

Fig. 769.

17. O.  IACOBVS • DEI (• G)RA • REX • SCOTORVM	}	28½ grs.
R. : VILL A • (DE :) : EDIN BVRG		









Fleurs-de-lis are in the upper angles of the tressure; the crosses occupy the first and the third quarters on the reverse.

The words divided by trefoils.—Figs. 770, 771.

18. O.  IACOBVS • DEI • GRA • REX • SCOTORVM	}	33 grs.
R. • VILL A • DE • • EDIN BVRG		
19. O.  • IACOBVS • DEI • GRA • REX SCOTORVM	}	33 grs.
R. • VILL A • DE • EDIN BVRG		
19a. O. As No. 19.	}	33 grs.
R. • VILL A • DE • • EDIN BVRG •		
20. O.  • IACOBVS • DEI • GRA • REX SCOTORVM	}	23½ grs.
R. As No. 19.		
21. O.  • IACOBVS • DEI • GRA • REX • SCOTORVM	}	25 grs.
R. • VILL A • DE • • EDIN BVRG		
21a. O.  • IACOBVS • DEI • GRA • REX • SCOTORVM	}	35¼ grs.
R. As No. 21.		
21b. O.  • IACOBVS • DEI • GRA • REX • SCOTORVM	}	29 grs.
R. As No. 18.		

On all the preceding the crowns are in the first and the third quarters. Fleurs-de-lis are in all the angles of the tressure on Nos. 18, 19, 19a, 20. Trefoils are in the upper angles of the tressure on Nos. 21, 21a, 21b. Nos. 19a, 21a, are in the Pollexfen, No. 21b is in the S.S.A. collection.

On the following pieces the crosses are in the first and the third quarters.

22. O.  * IACOBVS * DEI * GRA * REX * SCOTORVM *	}	31 grs.	James V. (1513-1542). Placks. Third variety.
R. * VILL A * DE * * EDIN BVRG *			
22a. O.  * IACOBVS * DEI * GRA * REX SCOTORVM *	}	36 grs.	
R. * VILL A * DE * * EDIN BVRG			
22b. O.  IACOBVS * DEI * GRA * REX * SCOTORVM	}	25½ grs.	
R. As No. 22a.			
22c. O.  IACOBVS * DEI * GRA * REX * SCOTORV *	}	28 grs.	
R. * VILL A * DE * (* ED)IN BVRG			
23. O.  * IACOBVS * DE(I * GR)A * REX * SCOTORVM *	}	27 grs.	
R. As No. 22.			
24. O.  * IACOBVS * DEI * GRA * REX * SCOTORV *	}	25½ grs.	
R. * VILL A * DE * * EDIN BVRG			
25. O.  * IACOBVS * DEI * GR(A * REX * SCOTO)RV *	}	26½ grs.	
R. As No. 22.			
26. O.  * IACOBVS * DEI * GRA * REX * SCOTORV (*)	}	24¼ grs.	
R. As No. 22a.			

Fleurs-de-lis are in the upper angles of the tressure on Nos. 22, 22b, 22c; on No. 22a they occupy all the angles. Trefoils are in the upper angles of the tressure on Nos. 23, 24, 26; and in all the angles on No. 25. Nos. 22a, 22b, are in the S.S.A., No. 22c is in the Pollexfen collection.

The square-fronted G, which is of rare occurrence on the unicorns of James V., is the usual style of that letter on the placks. The only exceptions, as regards the coins here described, occur on Nos. 12c, 16, and 16b, which have the round G on both sides; on No. 12e, which has the round G on the obverse; on Nos. 21b and 25, which have the round G on the reverse.

A very heavy mis-struck plack of James V., in the Pollexfen collection, with the words on both sides divided by trefoils, weighs 51½ grs.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Bawbees.

BAWBEES.

The bawbees of James V. are the coins that have been described by Lindsay and other numismatic writers under the name of placks; under which name also have been classed the corresponding pieces of Mary. In thus confounding the bawbees with the placks it has happened that, although Lindsay, in his Appendix No. 12, has published an Act of Parliament in which the bawbees are specially mentioned, he has entirely failed to identify them. Nor was he aware that the bawbees had been first introduced into the Scottish coinage under James V., although the fact is stated in Ruddiman on the authority of Sir James Balfour, who was born about 1600, and in whose earlier years the bawbees of James V. and Mary must have been still current in Scotland. At least, Fynnes Morrison, whose *Itinerary* was published in 1617, in referring to "coynes," which the Scots "say *of late* are taken away," mentions "*Babees*, esteemed by them of old for 6 pence, whereof 2 make an English Penny, also *Placks*, which they received for 4 pence, but 3 of them make an English Penny, also *Hardheads*, esteemed by them at one penny halfpenny, whereof eight make an English Penny." These are the very coins respecting which—with the nonsunts of Francis and Mary and the pennies of Mary—proclamation was made in the Act published by Lindsay in his Appendix No. 12, page 239. In this Act, which is one of the earliest of James VI., dated the 26th of December 1567, it is declared to be "thocht neidfull that all nonsunts be proclomit to vjđ, babeis to iijđ, plakis to ijđ, hardheidis to half pennyis, and the penneis to stand as thai ar." Lindsay, in commenting upon this passage, remarks: "but to what pieces the term bawbees at that time applied appears to me not very certain, but it may possibly have been applied to the large pieces of Francis and Mary which have the arms of France and Scotland and the legend '*Sit Nomen Dni Benedictum*.'" The reference for these pieces given by Lindsay, p. 199, is to Cardonnel, Pl. I, 19; which, again, is borrowed from Snelling's plate of Scottish copper and billon coins, No. 19. They are made of copper, and, as properly belonging to the class of jettons, are

referred to by Cochran-Patrick, in his work on Scottish medals, with the remark, "I have never seen a specimen."

James V.
(1513-1542).
Bawbees.

The bawbees of James V.—that is, the billon coins, having on the one side the crowned thistle between 1 and 5, and on the other side the saltire through a crown between two fleurs-de-lis—and the corresponding pieces of Mary are never called placks in contemporary records, but always bawbees.

Had Lindsay given his serious attention to the passage in the Act cited by him at page 239 of his work, as above quoted, and particularly in its connection with a subsequent Act relating to the crying down of the "new plakkis and hardheidis," quoted by him in the same page, he could scarcely have failed to recognise what were the coins called the bawbees. In that Act it is directed that the "new plakkis last cunyeit" should have course for twopence, and that, with the hardheads or lions, they should be countermarked with a heart and a star; from which we can have no difficulty in identifying the "new plakkis last cunyeit" with the very base billon pieces of Mary bearing the date 1557. Along with these are to be classed the old placks, previously proclaimed at twopence in the Act of the 26th of December 1567. The nonsunts that were proclaimed at sixpence are sufficiently distinguished by their inscriptions. Taking away the old and the new placks and the nonsunts, what other coins remain to represent the bawbees proclaimed at threepence? Only those well-known pieces of James V. and of Mary, as above described, with the crowned thistle on the one side and the saltire through a crown on the other side—coins which, while of inferior quality to the nonsunts, are decidedly finer than the new and the old placks then circulating. Such was the conclusion forced upon myself many years ago by a consideration of the very passages quoted in Lindsay's own work, and since fully confirmed by the publication of the Hopetoun MS. by Mr. Cochran-Patrick in his *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*.

The Hopetoun MS. is founded mainly on contemporary mint records, many of which do not now exist. It appears to have been the composition of Sir James Hope of Hopetoun—who was appointed General of the Mint in 1641—and continued by his only surviving son, John Hope of Hopetoun.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Bawbees.

The MS. may be described as a series of jottings on Scottish mint matters, rather than a connected narrative. The statements are sometimes loosely put, and not always in their proper order.

In connection with the mintage of the bawbees the writer, after observing that the groats of James V. "were cunyeit be James Achesoun than maister," remarks that "Thairefter the said James being commandit to worke bawbeis he altogidder refusit, for the quhilk cause was placit in his rowme Richart Wardlaw and Richart Younge, goldsmyths, quilkis begouth the warke and war nocht able to performe it, swa that the said James was compellit be the kingis chairges in straittest forme to accept the burdein of working thair of as efter followis"—

But here there would seem to have been a break in the MS., or some of the earlier accounts relating to the coinage of the bawbees may have been lost, for the account that "after followis" refers wholly to the reign of Mary.

—"First, thair wes cunyeit of bawbeis of iij ð fyne, xvj in the ounce, the vnce of wtter fyne siluer coift (bought) at xvij š as is befoir specifyt, fra the x of August 1543 to the last of Junij 1544, liij stane vi punde, the proffeit of ilk stane cunyeit xxxv li, extending in the haill to—j^mix^clii ð ij š vj ð—The compte hei of maid and randerit to the Laird of Grange than thesaurer."

This could scarcely refer to the first coinage of bawbees under James V., for it is difficult to suppose that the bawbees of James V. did not commence to be minted till about eight months after his death. Nor, indeed, if the dates are correctly given, could the account here mentioned have been rendered to the Laird of Grange; for it is well known that, through the intrigues of Cardinal Beaton, Kirkcaldy of Grange was forced to vacate the office of Lord High Treasurer in 1543.

In the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer under James V., down to the 18th of April 1538, James Achesoun is several times mentioned as master moneyer. For some reason, however, possibly for that stated in the Hopetoun MS., Achesoun seems to have withdrawn from the management of the mint for a time; for, in the account relating to the coinages from the 20th of May 1538 to the 18th of August 1539, the name of

Alexander Orrok "de Syllebabe," appears as that of master moneyer, and in the same account mention is also made of *Richard Wardlaw*.

James V.
(1513-1542).
Bawbees.

In the following account, from the 18th of August 1539 to the 2d of September 1540, Alexander Orrok "de Sillebawbye" is again described as master moneyer; and it is stated that from *Richard Young* and the said Alexander Orrok the sum of £825 : 1 : 6 was received, as the profits of the coinage of seventeen pounds fourteen ounces of gold in ducats or bonnet pieces, besides £1421 : 6 : 4 from other coinages.

In view of the fact that during the above period Richard Young was engaged in the important coinage of the ducats or bonnet pieces, the statement in the Hopetoun MS. that he and Richard Wardlaw "begouth the warke" of making the bawbees, but "war nocht able to performe it," must be received with considerable reservation. Possibly a large portion, if not the whole, of the profits resulting from the other coinages, as above mentioned, were from the bawbees.

In the account from the 2d of September 1540 to the 6th of September 1541, both James Achesoun and Alexander Orrok "de Sillebawby" appear as master moneyers. For the period from the 6th of September 1541 to the 16th of August 1542, and subsequently under Mary, while the name of Achesoun is frequently mentioned, there is no further reference to Orrok of Sillebawby.

A comparison of the ducats or bonnet pieces with the bawbees of James V. satisfactorily shows that the dies for both coinages must have been executed about the same time, and apparently by the same hand. It is natural, moreover, to suppose that the mintage of the billon coins would proceed simultaneously, to a considerable extent, with that of the gold pieces, the one money being as much required as the other.

It is important to keep in view that Achesoun seems to have retired from the mint about a year before the coinage of the bonnet pieces, and presumably, also, that of the bawbees, appears to have commenced. If this occurred on account of his having "altogidder refusit to worke bawbeis," considerable probability is given to an account, referred to by Mr. Cochran-Patrick, that these pieces received their name from having been first minted

James V.
(1513-1542).
Bawbees.

under the Laird of Sillebawby, that is, on his responsibility. It is certainly less singular that they should have been called after the Laird of Sillebawby, or more shortly Bawby, than that their name, in the event of its having otherwise originated, should so remarkably have coincided with the territorial appellation of the mint master under whom they were first struck. And in this connection it is to be noted that the billon coins of the same quality as the bawbees, viz., three pennies fine, undertaken by Thomas Achesoun in 1583, were frequently called Achesouns or Atkinsons, a designation still applied to them, and which, as associated with the name of the mint master, could scarcely have originated except at the time that these pieces were current.

Cardonnel and Jamieson derive the name bawbee from *bas piece*, Cochran-Patrick from *bas billon*. *Bas piece* could scarcely have been converted into bawbee, unless the pronunciation of the Scots of the period had been of a remarkably nasal character. *Bas billon* is more in accord with the pronunciation of the word. It does not appear, however, that the term *billon* was ever in popular or even official use in Scotland. The debased silver coinages were usually mentioned under the name of "layit," or alloyed money. In any case, the term *billon* is a general rather than a specific designation; and the expression *bas billon* might certainly with more propriety have been applied to the old placks that were then still circulating than to the bawbees. Such a name as *bas billon* can scarcely be supposed to have originated as a particular designation for any of their coins with the Scottish people. Nor is it likely to have been introduced by the French auxiliary forces, to whom with greater probability it might have been attributed, as these were not brought into Scotland until 1548.

As struck in the proportion of sixteen coins to the ounce, the standard weight of the bawbees was 36 Scottish grains, or 29·44 grs. Troy. One stone weight of utter fine silver, "cunyeit in bawbeis," as stated in the Hopetoun MS., "made foure stane wecht of cunyeit money, extending to iiij^cix ñ xij š," giving 16,384 coins at six pennies each, this being the currency value of the bawbees as originally issued.

Types. Obverse: Crowned thistle between I and 5, the crown orna-

mented with three crosses fleurie, having pointed spaces between, and sur-
mounted with a single arch expressed by two lines. Reverse: a St. James V.
(1513-1542).
Bawbees.
Andrew's cross, or saltire, through a crown, between two fleurs-de-lis.

There are two slight varieties of the bawbees of James V. Of these one has an annulet over the king's initial, with only one pellet after OPPIDVM; the other is without the annulet over the initial, and has usually three pellets after OPPIDVM. The half-bawbees are without the fleurs-de-lis at the sides of the saltire. In some rare instances the half-bawbees have the annulet over the numeral instead of above the initial.

An annulet over the initial.—Fig. 772.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| 1. O. ✚ IACOBVS • D • G • REX • SCOTORVM | } | 24½, 28 grs. |
| R. ✚ OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI | | |

Two coins; one with a small annulet, the other with a large annulet over the initial. A pellet on each of the pointed spaces of the crown.

The annulet at the side of the crown.—Fig. 773.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 2. O. ✚ IACOBVS • D • G • REX • SCOTORVM | } | 27½ grs. |
| R. ✚ OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI | | |

Open crown, with pellets on the pointed spaces.

The annulet at the side of the crown.—Fig. 774.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 3. O. ✚ IACOBVS • D • G • REX • SCOTORVM | } | 25¾ grs. |
| R. ✚ OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI | | |

Closed crown, no pellets on the pointed spaces.

Without the annulet.—Fig. 775.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 4. O. ✚ IACOBVS • D • G • REX • SCOTORVM | } | 29½ grs. |
| R. ✚ OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI | | |

The same crown as on No. 1. The saltire cross on the reverse has a striated appearance. A bawbee of James V. in the S.S.A. collection, with

James V.
(1513-1542).
Bawbees.

this obverse, has a single pellet only after OPPIDVM, probably from a die of the pieces with the annulet on the obverse.

Without the annulet.—Fig. 776.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 5. O. + IACOBVS • D • G • REX • SCOTORVM | } | 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. ✠ OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI | | |

Closed crown without the pellets on the spaces.

Half-bawbees.

HALF-BAWBEES.

Annulet over the initial.—Fig. 777.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. + IACOBVS • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. ✠ OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI | | |

Without the annulet.—Fig. 778.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 2. O. + IACOBVS • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. ✠ OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI | | |

Annulet over the numeral.—Fig. 779.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 2a. O. + IACOBVS • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| R. ✠ OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI | | |

In the S.S.A. collection, represented also in the Cochran-Patrick cabinet. The only two known examples. The half-bawbees are all of considerable rarity.

Mary.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Silver coinages.
Testoons.

BORN 7TH DECEMBER 1542; ACCEDED 14TH DECEMBER; MARRIED FRANCIS 24TH APRIL 1558; WIDOWED 5TH DECEMBER 1560; MARRIED DARNLEY 29TH JULY 1565; WIDOWED 10TH FEBRUARY 1566-7; ABDICATED 24TH JULY 1567; BEHEADED 8TH FEBRUARY 1586-7.

COINS OF MARY BEFORE HER MARRIAGE TO FRANCIS.

SILVER COINAGES—TESTOONS.

These are the earliest silver coins of Mary, and they are the weightiest silver coins that had hitherto been fabricated for Scotland. Testoons, it is supposed, were first coined in Italy. In 1513 they were introduced by Louis XII. into France, where they first received the name of *Testons*, from the head of the king having been placed upon them, which hitherto had not been the practice on the French silver coinage. Testoons were first struck in England by Henry VII. at the close of his reign; but it was not until their re-introduction by Henry VIII., in 1543, that their coinage became general there.

TESTOONS WITH CROWNED BUST—1553.

The dies for these pieces, the first testoons of Mary, were executed by John Achesoun, and exhibited by him to the French court, as shown by a register still preserved in the French archives; in which, under the date of 21st October 1553, the following entry occurs:—"Ce jourdhuy xxi jour d'Octobre mil v^eliij a este permis a Jehan Acheson, tailleur de la monnaie d'Escosse, de graver pilles et trousseaulx aux portraictes de la royne d'Escosse, par lui exhibez a la dite court, a la charge de fere les espreuves en la Monnaie de Paris, parentre lun des gardes pour icelles faictes estre apportees en la dite court."¹

¹ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. ix. p. 506.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Testoons.

A special interest is attached to the testoons of 1553, and to the jettons of Mary bearing the same date, as being among the very earliest pieces made by the new process of the mill and screw; for the working of this process a new mint had been established by Henry II., in July 1553, at the "Jardin des Estuves," where these pieces were made.¹ In England no coins were made by the mill and screw until 1561. Never, remarks Le Blanc, had the money in France been so beautiful or so well minted as under Henry II. by this invention.

The testoons of Mary of 1553, as we learn from the Hopetoun MSS., were "of xi d fyne, Ilk pece weyand foure d hawand course for four s." ² This gives their standard weight at 96 Scottish grs., or 78.52 grs. Troy. Six of these coins made an ounce, and each piece was of the value of four shillings, so that the value of the ounce of silver at this period, in coined money of eleven deniers fine, was twenty-four shillings.

Fig. 780.

Obverse: bust of the queen to right, crowned and richly dressed; M.M. cinquefoil. Reverse: a crowned escutcheon between two cinquefoils; M.M. cross, the ends slightly potent.

I. O. * MARIA • DEI • GRA • R • SCOTORVM	}	75 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. + DA • PACEM • DOMINE • 1553 •		

These coins, owing their low relief, are difficult to procure in good state, especially as regards the head. This piece gives a very pleasing portrait of the queen, but represents her of somewhat more womanly appearance than might have been expected for a girl in her eleventh year. The legend on the reverse, "*O Lord, give peace,*" was extremely appropriate for the period. The Ferguslie specimen is a very fair example.

The following coin, also dated 1553, but with the queen's bust to left, not crowned, figured by Lindsay, Pl. VIII. No. 180, as a half-testoon, was

¹ *Traité Historique des Monnoyes de France* (Amsterdam edition), p. 268.

² Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 97.

probably—as suggested by Mr. Augustus W. Franks—a pattern submitted by Acheson to the French court along with the preferred piece, which may account for its very great rarity. Reverse: the Scottish shield, crowned, between M • R •

Mary
(1542-1558).
Testoons.

Fig. 781.

1a. O. MARIA • DEI • GRA • SCOTOR • REGINA •
R. IN • IVSTICIA • TVA • LIBERA • NOS • DNE • 1553¹ }

In the B.M. collection; the only known specimen.

TESTOONS—1555.

These are without the head, but, like the similar coins of Mary struck both before and during her marriage with Francis, they still bear the name of testoons. They were only nine deniers fine, and of weight 6 deniers, equivalent to 117·78 grs. Troy, having course for five shillings.² From the 26th of January 1554-5 to the 14th of February 1555-6, there were coined of these pieces and their halves 130 stones 12 pounds 7½ ounces. They were fabricated by “John Missaruy Inglischmane,”³ apparently at Edinburgh. An entry in the treasurer’s account, October 1555—“for the expens of Misserwy Inglishman being keipit afoir he wes put in the tolbuthe of Edinburgh the space of xx dais 1 s”⁴—seems to indicate that this person was dismissed from the Scottish mint previous to the completion of this coinage.

The type of obverse is a large M, crowned, between two crowned thistle-heads. Type of reverse: the Scottish escutcheon, uncrowned, supported on a large cross potent; M.M., obverse only, a cross potent. Two varieties of obverse: one showing a small trefoil below the fork of the M,

¹ *In thy justice deliver us, O Lord.*

² Cochran-Patrick’s *Records of the Coinage of Scotland* (Hopetoun MS.), vol. i. p. 98; but in the MS. catalogue of Mr. Cochran-Patrick’s Scottish coins I find the following note:—“Of the silver coinage of 1555 no historical account has been preserved, except an extract from a

missing Act of Privy Council in the Haddington MS. (Advocates’ Library), stating that the silver piece of this year was to be eleven penny fine, and to have the usual remedies of weight and fineness.”

³ *Ibid.* p. 98.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 83.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Testoons.

and an annulet over the first crowned thistle-head ; the other without trefoil or annulet, and with a larger crown above the M than on the first variety.

First variety—A trefoil below the fork of the M ; an annulet over the first of the crowned thistle-heads.

Fig. 782.

2. O. ✠ MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1555 • }
R. DILICI | E • DNI • | ✠ COR HV | MILE¹ } 116 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

An annulet over the upper limb of the cross on the reverse ; a trefoil beside COR.

3. O. Do. : but without the contraction on the R in SCOTOR, 106 grs.

Besides its light weight, the material of this last piece seems more debased than usual, and the execution faulty. It has a somewhat cast appearance. There is a similar piece in the S.S.A. collection.

4. As No. 2, with HVMILIE ; no points between the words on the obverse ; a trefoil after DNI, 117 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

Second variety—Without the trefoil below the fork of the M, or the annulet over the first crowned thistle-head.

Fig. 783.

5. O. ✠ MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1555 }
R. DILIC | IE DNI | ✠ COR HV | MILE } 113 grs.

An annulet over the upper limb of the cross on the reverse ; a trefoil beside COR.

6. O. Do. : countermarked, }
R. DILIC | IE • DNI | COR • HV | MILE • } 112 grs.

The band of the crown above the M on the last two pieces is ornamented with pellets. No. 6 does not show the annulet above the upper

¹ *An humble heart is the delight of the Lord.*

limb of the cross. The triangular wedge ornament after the date on Nos. 5, 6, and after HVMILE on No. 6, does not occur on the three coins, Nos. 2, 3, 4, with a trefoil below the M. Both the trefoil and the wedge were probably introduced as private marks. A variety of the testoon of 1555 has crosses above the crowns over the thistle-head, as on some of the following half-testoons. Mr. Cochran-Patrick describes a testoon of 1555 in his collection as reading DILICI; also noticed by Lindsay and Wingate.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Testoons.

HALF-TESTOONS—1555.

Half-testoons.

There are two varieties of these pieces, corresponding to the two varieties of the testoons, except that the half-testoon with the trefoil below the fork of the M is without the annulet over the first crowned thistle-head. The crown above the M is the same on both varieties, but the small crowns above the thistle-heads differ; those on the half-testoons with the trefoil below the M having the tops plain, while those on the half-testoons without the trefoil below the fork of the M are surmounted by a cross. Some of the half-testoons show a well-defined hair-line inner circle on the reverse.

First variety—Trefoil below the fork of the M.—Fig. 784.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. ✠ MARIA DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA 1555 | } | 58 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. DILICI E • DNI • COR • HV MILE • | | |

A trefoil beside DNI; an annulet over the upper limb of the cross.

Second variety—Without the trefoil below the fork of the M.—Fig. 785.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 2. O. ✠ MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA 1555 | } | 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. DILICI E • DNI • COR • HV MILE • | | |

A trefoil beside DNI; an annulet over the upper limb of the cross. This and the two following pieces want the contraction on the R in SCOTOR.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Half-testoons.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 3. O. ✠ MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA 1555 | } | 49 grs. |
| R. DILICI E • DNI • ✠ COR • HV MILE • | | |

A small triangular wedge after the date; a trefoil beside DNI; an annulet over the upper limb of the cross.

4. As the last, but with a small wedge at both sides of the cross potent M.M. on the obverse, 48 grs.

The testoons Nos. 2 and 4, and the half-testoon No. 1, with the trefoil below the fork of the M, were part of a small find of Scottish and English silver and billon coins at Hawick, comprising placks of James III. IV. and V., bawbees of James V. and Mary, base groats of Henry VIII., and a base side-face testoon of Edward VI. No other Scottish silver coins, I was informed, were contained in this small find. It is very probable, therefore, that these testoons and half-testoons with the trefoil below the fork of the M were the earliest issues of Mary's silver coinage of 1555. They constitute, as we have seen, a distinct variety from the testoons and half-testoons without the trefoil below the M.

All the money of Mary fabricated at her own mints was coined by the old process of the hammer, the milled process not having been introduced into Scotland until the reign of Charles I.

Testoons.

TESTOONS—1556-1558.

The IN VIRTUTE testoons 1556-58, as stated in the Hopetoun MS., were of the fineness of eleven deniers, and of weight 4 deniers 19 grs., or rather 4 deniers $19\frac{1}{5}$ grs., thus allowing five testoons to the Scottish ounce of 576 grs., and giving a standard weight to each of 94.23 grs. Troy.

From the 12th of March 1555-56 to the 27th of November 1558, there were coined in testoons and half-testoons, by David Levison, 557 stones 4 pounds $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

At this time utter fine silver was bought for twenty-two shillings the ounce: giving the value per ounce of uncoined silver of eleven deniers

fine at twenty shillings and twopence.¹ As coined into testoons at five shillings each the currency value was twenty-five shillings the ounce; thus allowing on the stone weight, after deduction of £8 for working expenses, a clear profit of £53:17:4.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Testoons.

The IN VIRTUTE testoons, for the type of obverse have the Scottish escutcheon, crowned, between M and R; and for the type of reverse a large cross potent, with a smaller cross in each quarter.

Some of the testoons have crosses potent in the quarters of the large cross potent on the reverse. These, as confined entirely to the year 1556, were probably the earliest issues of the IN VIRTUTE series. They have for M.M. on the obverse a small cross potent, and on the reverse a larger cross potent, from the same punch apparently as the crosses potent in the quarters of the cross.

Some testoons of 1556, with plain crosses in the quarters of the large cross potent—but smaller and more slender than usual—have for M.M. on the reverse a cross potent, exactly as on the testoons with the crosses potent in the quarters of the larger cross; these may be regarded as the immediately following issue.

The more usual M.M. on the reverse is a small closed crown, of which there are three varieties: (1) neatly executed, but with the arches very faintly defined, so as to assume frequently the appearance of an open crown; (2) larger, but not so well executed, with a boldly-defined arch; (3) as the last, but smaller, and with the arch surmounted by a cross.

Crown No. 1 occurs as M.M. on the reverses of the testoons and half-testoons of 1556, and on the greater proportion of those of 1557. Crown No. 2 occurs as M.M. on the reverses of some testoons of 1557, possibly also on some half-testoons of the same date, and on the testoons and half-testoons of 1558. Crown No. 3, so far as I have had occasion to observe, occurs as M.M. only on some of the testoons of 1558.

There are two styles of the plain crosses in the quarters of the large cross potent on the IN VIRTUTE testoons: (1) small and slender plain crosses; (2) large plain crosses slightly patée. The first occurs, as previously men-

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland* (Hopetoun MS.), vol. i. p. 99.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Testoons.

tioned, on what appear to be the earlier issues of the testoons of 1556, immediately following the testoons of 1556 with the crosses potent in the quarters of the large cross potent, and on some of the half-testoons. The second and more usual style of the plain crosses in the quarters occurs also on the testoons of 1556, and is general on the testoons of 1557, 1558 as also on the half-testoons of the several years.

There are two styles of crown above the arms on the IN VIRTUTE testoons: (1) small and highly arched, as on all the testoons of 1556, and on some of those of 1557, and on all the half-testoons of the several years; (2) large, with low flat arches, as on some of the testoons of 1557, and on all the testoons of 1558. These two styles of crown above the arms represent the two principal divisions of the IN VIRTUTE testoons.

Some of the IN VIRTUTE testoons and half-testoons have annulets under the M and the R at the sides of the escutcheon. It will be found that on the testoons with the small high-arched crown above the arms, annulets under the M and the R are the rule, and their absence the exception; and that on the testoons with the large low-arched crown annulets under the M and the R are the exception, and their absence the rule. The same may be said to hold good with the half-testoons; the absence of annulets under the M and the R is exceptional on the earlier, and common on the later pieces.

One variety of the testoon of 1558 has the letter A under the R at the side of the escutcheon; on a half-testoon of 1558, in the Ferguslie collection, the letter A occurs under the M at the side of the escutcheon.

TESTOONS—1556-1558.

FIRST VARIETY—SMALL, HIGH-ARCHED CROWN ABOVE THE ARMS.
(Usually with annulets under the M and the R.)

Small crosses potent in the quarters of the large cross potent.

M.M. cross potent on both sides.—Fig. 786.

7. O. ✠ MARIA DEI G SCOTOR REGINA 1556	}	94 grs.
R. ✠ IN • VIRTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME • 1556 •		

Small, slender, plain crosses in the quarters of the large cross potent.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Testoons.

M.M. cross potent on both sides.—Fig. 787.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 8. O. ✠ MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1556 • | } | 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| R. ✠ IN • VIRTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME ¹ • 1556 • | | |
| 9. O. From the same die as No. 7, | | 95 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs. |

M. M. cross potent on the obverse, a small closed crown (No. 1) on the reverse.

Fig. 788.

- | | | |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| 10. O. From the same die as No. 8. | } | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. IN • VERTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME • 1556 • | | |
| 11. O. As No. 8: well-defined inner circle. | } | 96 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs. |
| R. As the last, with VIRTUTE. | | |
| 12. O. As No. 11: with D • G, no inner circle. | R. As No. 11, | 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

M. M. as above.—Fig. 789.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 13. O. ✠ MARIA DEI G SCOTOR REGINA 1557 | } | 94 grs. |
| R. As No. 12: 1556; countermarked with a crowned thistle. | | |

Large plain crosses in the quarters of the large cross potent.

M. M. as above.—Fig. 790.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 14. O. ✠ MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1556 | } | 92 grs. |
| R. IN • VIRTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME • 1556 | | |

M. M. as above, no annulets under the M and R.—Fig. 791.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 15. O. ✠ MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1556 | } | 87 grs. |
| R. IN • VERTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME • 1556 | | |

This is the only instance in the Ferguslie collection of a testoon with the small high-arched crown above the arms, on which no annulets are under the M and R.

¹ *In thy strength deliver me.*

Mary
(1542-1558).
Testoons.

16. As No. 14, but with 1557; two specimens from different dies, 95, 96 grs.

M.M. cross potent on the obverse, a small closed crown (No. 2) on the reverse.

Fig. 792.

17. O. ✠ MARIA DEI G SCOTOR REGINA 157
R. IN VIRTUTE TVA LIBERA ME 1557 } 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

Slightly double struck on the obverse, giving the date 157, instead of 1557.

SECOND VARIETY—LARGE, LOW-ARCHED CROWN ABOVE THE ARMS.

(Usually without annulets under the M and R.)

Large plain crosses in the quarters of the large cross potent.

M.M. cross potent on the obverse, small closed crown (No. 1.) on the reverse.

Fig. 793.

18. O. ✠ MARIA DEI G SCOTOR REGINA 1557
R. IN VIRTUTE TVA LIBERA ME 1557 } 95 grs.

M.M. cross potent on the obverse, a small closed crown (No. 2) on the reverse.

Fig. 794.

19. O. ✠ MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1557
R. IN • VERTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME • 1558 } 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

M.M. as above; the letter A to the right of the escutcheon under the R.

Fig. 795.

20. O. As No. 19, but with 1558. R. As No. 19, with VIRTUTE, 94 grs.

M. M. as above; annulets under the M and R.—Fig. 796.

21. O. As No. 20. R. As No. 20, but VIRTVE, 94 grs.

M.M. cross potent on the obverse, a small closed crown (No. 3) on the reverse; annulets under the M and R.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Testoons.

Fig. 797.

22. O. As No. 21. R. As No. 21, 94 grs.

These two pieces (Nos. 21, 22) are the only examples with the large low-arched crown, in the Ferguslie collection, on which annulets occur under the M and R. None of the following testoons with this crown above the arms have any M.M. on the obverse.

M.M. small closed crown (No. 2) on the reverse only.—Fig. 798.

23. O. MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1558
R. IN VIRTUTE TVA LIBERA ME 1557 } 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

Owing to its being placed so close to the beaded outer circle the arch of the crown M.M. on the reverse of this piece does not show; there are frequent instances of this on the coins of Mary. Until better authenticated examples appear we cannot regard this as an open crown.

24. O. MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1558 •
R. IN • VIRTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME • 1558 • } 91 grs.

25. O. As above. R. As above: with VERTUTE, 94 grs.

26. As No. 25, but countermarked on the reverse with a crowned thistle, 85 grs.

The interior of the crown above the arms shaded; M.M. small closed crown (No. 3) on the reverse only.

Fig. 799.

27. O. MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1558 •
R. IN • VIRTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME • 1558 • } 94 grs.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Half-testoons.

HALF-TESTOONS—1556-1558.

Only one style of crown above the arms on the half-testoons, as the first variety of crown on the testoons, and from the same punches. No M.M. on the obverse. Some of the half-testoons of 1556 have crosses potent in the quarters of the large cross potent; these reverses are occasionally united to obverses of 1557. Considerable interchanges of obverses and reverses of different dates occur upon the half-testoons, probably on account of the limited number of dies for these pieces in proportion to the testoons.

SMALL, HIGH-ARCHED CROWN ABOVE THE ARMS.

Small crosses potent in the quarters of the large cross potent.

No annulets under the M and R; a small closed crown (No. 1) M.M. on the reverse only.

Fig. 800.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 5. O. MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1556 • | } | 48 grs. |
| R. IN • VIRTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME • 1556 | | |

Annulets under the M and R; M.M. as above.—Fig. 801.

- | | | |
|--|--------------|---------|
| 6. O. As No. 5. | R. As No. 5, | 45 grs. |
| 7. O. MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1557 • | R. As No. 5, | 48 grs. |
| 8. From the same dies; countermarked on the reverse with a crowned thistle, 43½ grs. | | |

Small plain crosses in the quarters of the large cross potent.

No annulets under the M and R; M.M. as above.—Fig. 801A.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 8a. O. MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1556 | } | 49½ grs. |
| R. IN VIRTUTE TVA LIBERA ME 1556 | | |

In the Kermack Ford collection.

The letter A to the left of the escutcheon under the M; a small closed crown (No. 2) M.M. on the reverse only.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Half-testoons.

Fig. 802.

9. O. MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA •
R. IN • VIRTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME • 1558 } 46 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

No date on the obverse. The small crosses on the reverse of this piece have been put in from an old failed punch. The crown M.M. on the reverse does not show the arch, being very close to the outer circle at the edge of the coin.

Large plain crosses in the quarters of the large cross potent.

Annulets under the M and R; M.M. as on No. 5.—Fig. 803.

10. O. MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1557
R. IN • VIRTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME • 1557 } 45 grs.

No annulets under the M and R; M.M. as above.—Fig. 804.

11. O. MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1557 •
R. IN • VIRTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME • 1557 • } 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

None of the following have annulets under the M and R.

M.M. as above.—Fig. 805.

12. O. MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1558
R. IN • VIRTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME • 1557 • } 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

Small closed crown (No. 2) M.M. on the reverse only.—Fig. 806.

13. O. MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1557 •
R. IN • VIRTUTE • TVE • LIBERA • ME • 1558 } 47 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.

This piece is from the same obverse die as No. 10.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Half-testoons.

14. O. MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 158 •

R. As No. 12 : a point after the date.

}

47 $\frac{5}{8}$ grs.

The obverse double struck.

15. O. MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA

R. IN • VIRTUTE • TVA • LIBERA • ME • 1558

}

46 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

No date on the obverse.

On two testoons of 1556, in the Cochran-Patrick collection, an annulet occurs both above and below the R. A testoon of 1558 in the same collection has a small cinquefoil in the countermark on the reverse. The testoons and half-testoons with the letter A in the field on the obverse are of exceptional rarity; the testoon with the letter A is represented in the S.S.A. and Cochran-Patrick collections, in both cases of date 1558; the only specimen of the half-testoon with the letter A, of which I have knowledge, is that in the Ferguslie collection. I am unable to say to what this letter refers. It can scarcely be regarded as the initial letter of the name of any person of note, as, from its unimportant position in the field, it is easily overlooked; possibly it may represent the initial letter of the patronymic of John Achesoun, who appears to have been master of the mint when these pieces were being struck. The annulets under the M and R, besides being ornamental, may have served some mint purposes.

Gold coinages.
Abbey crowns.

GOLD COINAGES—ABBEY CROWNS.

No doubt need be entertained that the abbey crowns of Mary, now usually called ecus, were the earliest of the gold issues of Mary. Struck in continuation of, and corresponding generally in their types and style of execution with, the similar coins of the preceding reign, they agree closely also with the bonnet pieces of 1539-40 in respect of lettering, and in the form of the crown above the escutcheon.

Although originally issued at twenty shillings, as under the Act 1st March 1525, the abbey crowns must have increased in value by the time

the twenty-shilling pieces of 1543 were issued. When these last were current at twenty shillings, as struck in the proportion of eleven to the ounce, of the standard fineness of twenty-three carats, the abbey crowns, as struck in the ratio of nine to the ounce, of the professed standard fineness of twenty-one and a half carats, ought to have been worth about twenty-two shillings and tenpence; or, taking them at twenty-one carats fine, at which they were received at the mint in 1596, they should have been worth at least twenty-two shillings and threepence-halfpenny.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Abbey crowns.

Indeed, but for the increased proportionate value of the abbey crowns when the twenty-shilling pieces of 1543 were issued, there would have been no occasion for the introduction of a new coinage of the denominational value of twenty shillings.

Types: the same as the abbey crowns of James V., but with cinquefoils instead of saltires at the sides of the escutcheon. Mint marks: obverse, a star of six points; reverse, an open crown. Standard weight, 52·35 grs. Troy.

The first of the following pieces is a peculiar and very rare variety, having the letter A barred and lob-topped, as on the abbey crown No. 1 of James V., and as represented on the unicorns with Roman letters; the letter R on the obverse is formed like that on the twenty-shilling pieces of 1543; the crown above the arms is larger than usual, and shows no arch, probably owing to its close proximity to the inner circle.

Fig. 807.

1. O. * MARIA • DEI • GRA • REGINA • SCOTORVM	}	53 grs.
R. CRVCIS • ARMA • SEQAMVR		

The following pieces are of the usual variety, with a single arched crown above the escutcheon, the arch formed by two curved lines; plain open π .

Fig. 808.

2. O. * M π RI π • DEI • GR π • REGIN π • SCOTORVM	}	52 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. • CRVCIS • π RM π • SEQV π MVR		

Mary (1542-1558).	3. As No. 2 : with SEOV π MVR,	50 grs.
Abbey crowns.	4. As the last, from a different obverse die,	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

Twenty-shilling
pieces.

TWENTY-SHILLING PIECES—1543.

The only record remaining of the coinage of these pieces is the following brief mention in the Hopetoun MS.—“Thair wes lykwayes cunyeit ane pece of xxš, bering one the ane syde ane M and ane R, of xxiiij carratis fyne.” As they weigh usually about forty-three grains, they must have been struck in the proportion of eleven to the ounce, giving a standard weight of 42·83 grs. Troy. No corresponding coins of larger denominations having been issued, the designation of half-lion, as applied to these pieces, is quite inappropriate.

Types—Obverse : the Scottish escutcheon with a closed crown ; M.M. before the legend, a plain cross. Reverse : MR in monogram beneath a closed crown, a cinquefoil below the monogram ; M.M., a star of six points, slightly waved. Usually with pellets upon the spaces of the crowns on the obverse and the reverse.

Fig. 809.

1. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • 1 • 5 • 4 • 3	}	43 grs.
R. ECCE • ANCILLA • DOMINI ¹		

Fig. 810.

2. O. As No. 1 : from the same die,	}	43 grs.
R. As No. 1 : no pellets on the crown,		

Both coins were from the Carfrae collection. With the exception of the twenty-shilling piece No. 2, Fig. 810 (which has its reverse from quite a different die from that of No. 1, Fig. 809), all the specimens of this coin that have been examined by me (inclusive of the two pieces figured as

¹ Behold the handmaid of the Lord.

varieties, Lindsay, Pl. XIV. Nos. 45, 46) have been struck from the same dies, obverse and reverse, as No. 1 in the Ferguslie collection.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Twenty-shilling
pieces.

Lindsay's No. 45, the specimen formerly in the Advocates', now in the S.S.A. collection, a double-struck coin, is incorrectly represented as having an open crown above the arms; an excusable mistake, as the crown is so close to the inner circle as to show very little of the arch even on properly struck pieces; while on the reverse the cinquefoil below the monogram, which is double struck in the same manner as the cinquefoil below the monogram on No. 2, Fig. 810, has been mistaken for a waved star of five points; the waved star of six points before the legend has also been rendered as a star of five points. Lindsay's No. 46, the specimen formerly in the Martin collection (subsequently in the Ferguslie cabinet, but parted with on obtaining the finer example, No. 1, Fig. 809, and now in the Pollexfen collection), is represented as having a cinquefoil as M.M. before the legend on the reverse—a singular mistake, for on the coin itself the waved star of six points is quite distinctly expressed.

The crown above the monogram on the twenty-shilling pieces has the arch rendered by a double line, as on the crown on the two-thirds bonnet piece of James V., which this crown closely resembles. As figured in Lindsay, the arch on both his Nos. 45 and 46 is incorrectly expressed by a single line only.

FORTY-FOUR-SHILLING PIECES—1553.

Forty-four-
shilling pieces.

Now commonly called lions. Respecting these, it is stated in the Hopetoun MS.—“Thair wes cunyeit peces of gold of the fynes of xxij crs havand ane schyfre of the quheinis one the ane syde and hir hienes armes one the other. Ilk pece weyand iiij ð (equal to 78·52 grs. Troy) havand course for xliij š, and the halfis aggreing thairto.” I do not find these pieces referred to anywhere in the records as lions; and it would have been singular if they had been so called, seeing that this was the name usually applied to the small billon coins of one penny fine.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Forty-four-
shilling pieces.

Owing to the greater portion of the mint records of the reign of Mary having been lost, no current mention is preserved of the gold coins of 1553; but in any subsequent reference made to them it would appear that they were designated according to their original values—respectively forty-four-shilling and twenty-two-shilling pieces. In the Act anent the “Cunye” of 6th August 1591, when the forty-four-shilling piece was ordered to have currency for four pounds, it is referred to as “the pece of gold cunyeit within the realm for xliij š.” In the “Contract anent the Cunye,” August 1596, when, in common with other gold money of twenty-two carats fine, the forty-four-shilling pieces were directed to be received at the mint at twenty-seven pounds ten shillings the ounce, thus fixing their bullion value as at that time at four pounds eleven shillings and eightpence, the name applied to them is still “Fourtie four Schilling peces.”

The letters I • G, probably for *Iacobus Gubernator* (James, Earl of Arran, Governor of the Kingdom), are usually placed at the sides of the arms on the forty-four- and twenty-two-shilling pieces; but on one very rare, if not unique, variety of the forty-four-shilling piece, formerly in the Wingate and Addington collections, now in the Richardson cabinet, two cinquefoils occupy the places of the letters I • G at the sides of the arms. This piece differs also from the ordinary type, in its obverse being inscribed MARIA • D • G • SCOTORVM • REGINA, instead of MARIA • DEI • GRA • R • SCOTORVM. It is figured here 810A; small cinquefoils on the obverse, large cinquefoils on the reverse. Another of these coins with REGINA, of which the only two known examples are in the S.S.A. and Pollexfen collections, that in the former figured here 810B, has at the sides of the arms the letters I • G punched over two partially-erased cinquefoils; showing that the variety with the cinquefoils at the sides of the arms was the earlier of the forty-four-shilling issues. Other examples with REGINA, as the following, Fig. 811, have I • G at the sides of the arms, without any appearance of having been stamped over cinquefoils.

All the following have an open cinquefoil at each side of the queen's cipher on the reverse. Cross potent M.M. on both sides. A closed crown above the arms and above the cipher.

Fig. 811.

1. O.  MARIA • D • G • SCOTORVM • REGINA
 R.  DILIGITE • IVSTICIAM¹ • 1553

}

78 grs.

Mary
 (1542-1558).
 Forty-four-
 shilling pieces.

From the Kermack-Ford collection; represented also in the S.S.A. collection, but with point after date.


Fig. 812.

2. O.  MARIA • DEI • GRAC • R • SCOTORVM
 R.  DILIGITE • IVSTICIAM • 1553

}

78½ grs.

From the Carfrae collection. Unpublished with GRAC; extremely rare, if not unique. Small cinquefoils at the sides of the cipher.

3. O.  MARIA • DEI • GRA • R • SCOTORVM •
 R. From the same die as the above.

}

Fig. 813.

4. O.  • MARIA • DEI • GRA • R • SCOTORVM •
 R.  • DILIGITE • IVSTICIAM • 1553

}

79¼ grs.

5. O. As No. 4: without the points at the sides of M.M.
 R. As No. 4: from the same die.

}

79 grs.

6. O. As No. 4: from the same die.
 R. As No. 4: a point at each side of M.M.

}

79¾ grs.

These three pieces have large cinquefoils at the sides of the cipher. On the coin Fig. 813 the lion has the appearance of holding a small banneret in the off hind paw. An extraordinary specimen is figured by Cardonnel, Pl. II. 16. Obverse: a star of five points at the sides of the arms; an open crown. Reverse: I • G at the sides of the cipher; a closed crown. This is probably the piece stated by Wingate to be in the Hunterian museum.

From the following unique example in the British Museum, of date

¹ *Observe justice.*

Mary
(1542-1558).
Forty-four-
shilling pieces.

1557, it would appear that a new issue of forty-four-shilling pieces had been contemplated, or had taken place, in that year. The obverse, as on the IN VIRTUTE testoons, bears the date at the end of the legend, with the letters M and R at the sides of the escutcheon, and with the same crown above as the crown on the later testoons of 1557, looking in all respects as if it had been struck from an obverse die of one of these pieces; the crown is the same as on the three-pound pieces of 1557-58. The reverse also bears the date at the end of the legend, with MARIA, instead of MARIA REGINA, in the field, surmounted with the same crown as on the obverse, with a crowned cross potent at each side instead of cinquefoils, which do not occur on any coins of Mary other than those issued under Arran. No inner circles.

Fig. 813A.

6a. O. ✠ MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1557
R. ✠ • DILIGITE • IVSTICIAM • 1557 • }

Twenty-two-
shilling pieces.

TWENTY-TWO-SHILLING PIECES—1553.

Now commonly called half-lions. Types as on the forty-four-shilling pieces, but with the cipher of a simpler character, and with greater variety of ornamentation in the rendering of the crowns, which are always closed. Standard weight 39.26 grs.

The spaces of the crowns plain.—Fig. 814.

1. O. MARI D G R SCOTORVM
R. ✠ DILIGITE IVSTICIAM 1553 } 39 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.

Another, in the Pollexfen collection, has MARIA.

Triple pellets on the spaces of the crown on the obverse—Fig. 815.

2. O. MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM
R. ✠ DILIGITE IVSTICIAM 1553 } 38 $\frac{7}{8}$ grs.

A pellet above the crown on the obverse; the spaces of the crowns plain. Mary
(1542-1558).
Twenty-two-
shilling pieces.

Fig. 816.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 3. O. MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | |
| R. ⚔ DILIGITE IVSTICIAM 1553 | } | 40 grs. |

The crown on the obverse the same as the last; triple pellets on the spaces of the crown on the reverse.

Fig. 817.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 4. O. As No. 3: from the same die. | } | |
| R. ⚔ DILIGITE • IVSTICIAM • 1553 | } | 39½ grs. |
| 5. O. As No. 3: the escutcheon with a broad tressure. | } | |
| R. As No. 3: from a different die. | } | 39⅛ grs. |

Very small cinquefoils at the sides of the cipher on all the above.

High double-arched crowns; trefoils on the spaces.—Fig. 818.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 6. O. MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | |
| R. ⚔ DILIGITE • IVSTICIAM • 1553 | } | 40 grs. |

This remarkable piece, from the Carfrae collection, has large open cinquefoils at the sides of the cipher. The crowns on this coin approximately resemble those on the half-testoons of 1555, 1556-58. On the twenty-two-shilling pieces, Nos. 1-3, the cross potent M.M. on the reverse is partially within the inner circle; on Nos. 4-6, it is entirely without the inner circle.

THREE-POUND PIECES—1555-58.

Three-pound
pieces.

Designated as nobles in the treasurer's accounts; now commonly called ryals (royals), but it is difficult to see how they could have obtained this name, by which they do not appear to have been styled when they were in currency. The several gold coins which went by the name of ryals in

Mary
(1542-1558).
Three-pound
pieces.

France and England were of fine gold; while the three-pound pieces Scottish were only 22 carats fine. In Le Blanc's opinion, these pieces were called roials, because the sovereign was represented upon them with the emblems of royalty—the mantle, the sceptre, and the crown. Mary's so-called ryals have her bust to left upon them on the obverse, without the crown or other ornament of royalty; and, on the reverse, the Scottish escutcheon crowned.

They are called, in the Act anent the "Cunye," 6th August 1591, "the ald thre pund pece with the quenis face," notwithstanding that their value, as by the Act, was raised to "sex pund." Again, in the "Contract anent the Cunye," August 1596, when they were ordered to be recoined at the mint at twenty-seven pounds ten shillings the ounce, thus giving their bullion value individually, if of full weight, at six pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence, the name still applied to them is "Scottis thrie pund peces."

In the Hopetoun MS. it is stated that by "Johne Missaruy Inglischmane—thair was coinyeit in iij li peces of the fynnes of xxij carrattis fyne and of wecht vj denyeris (117·78 grs. Troy) fra the xxvij of Marche 1555 to the xiiij of Februar nixt following vj stane xij punde iij once xvij d." And, in an entry under "Dawid Leuison," that there was "Coinyeit be him in gold of xxij carrattis fyne of wecht vj deneris having cownse for iij li ilk pece, fra the first of April 1556 to the xxvj of Marche 1558, as the buikis beiris particularlie v stane vj pund viij ounce iij denyeris."

The only dates known of the three-pound pieces are 1555, 1557, 1558. Possibly coins of 1556 may yet turn up, unless, as is very probable, the dies for 1555 may have been employed, without alteration of date for the coinages of that year, just as the dies for bonnet pieces of 1540 seem to have been employed without alteration of date for those coined in 1541 and 1542. Of the three-pound pieces of 1557 only two examples seem to be known, respectively in the B.M. and Ferguslie collections. Not many are known of 1558.

The queen's bust on the three-pound pieces has a more matured appearance than on the silver coins of 1553. The hair ornamented and a necklace.

Fig. 819.

1. O. • MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA •
 R. IVSTVS • FIDE • VIVIT • 1555 •

}

116 grs.

Mary
 (1542-1558).
 Three-pound
 pieces.

Shaded crown ; above it a small wedge on each side.

2. As No. 1,

116½ grs.

3. As No. 1 : D for DEI, and without the point before or after the legend on the
 obverse,

115⅞ grs.

Fig. 820.

4. O. • MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA
 R. • IVSTVS • FIDE • VIVIT • 1555

}

119½ grs.

Fig. 821.

5. O. MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA
 R. ✠ • IVSTVS • FIDE • VIVIT • 1557 •

}

116½ grs.

Fig. 822.

6. O. • MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA •
 R. ✠ • IVSTVS • FIDE • VIVIT • 1558 •

}

117¾ grs.

7. Do. : with SCOTR •

116 grs.

The three-pound pieces of 1555 have the escutcheon on the reverse with an angular base ; those of 1557 and 1558 with a rounded base. The crown on the reverse of the pieces of 1555 is larger and more ornate than on those of the subsequent years.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECES—1555-58.

Thirty-shilling
 pieces.

Now commonly called half-ryals ; the type is precisely similar to the ryal.

Fig. 822-2.

8. O. As ryal No. 4.

R. IVSTVS • FIDE • VIVIT • 1555 •

}

Mary

(1542-1558).

Billon coinages.

Bawbees.

BILLON COINAGES—BAWBEES.

Now frequently called placks, but always designated Babeis or Bawbeis in the Acts and Mint Records. Standard quality: threepence fine. Standard weight: 36 Scottish grs. or 29·44 grs. Troy. Value at time of issue, sixpence; subsequently, under James VI., reduced to threepence. Types as on the bawbees of James V., except in having the letters M and R at each side of the crowned thistle on the obverse, and a cinquefoil at each side of the saltire cross on the reverse. The bawbees struck at Stirling have for the type of reverse a large cross potent with a plain cross in each quarter, as subsequently adopted on the IN VIRTUTE testoons of 1556-8.

The bawbees of Mary were struck in immediate continuation of those of James V., as shown by some of these pieces having on the obverse the same crown as on the bawbees of James V., with the same lettering and the same style of saltire cross and crown on the reverse. The cinquefoils at the side of the saltire on these bawbees are of the same small closed form as on the abbey crowns and twenty-shilling pieces of Mary. These may be regarded as certainly the earliest issues of bawbees under Mary. Of considerably later issue appear to have been those bawbees with large open cinquefoils at the sides of the saltire, as on the forty-four-shilling pieces of 1553.

There is a graduated change in the form of the crown on the bawbees of Mary, which, to some extent, assists us in classifying these pieces.

In the Hopetoun MS. it is stated—"First thair wes cunyeit of bawbeis of iij d fyne xvj in the ounce (giving their standard weight at 29·447 grs.) The vnce of wtter fyne siluer coift at xvij s as is befor specifyt fra the x of August 1543 to the last of Junij 1544 liij stane vj punde the proffeit of Ilk stane cunyeit xxxv li extending in the haill to—j^m ix^c iii li ij s vj d." This coinage, I apprehend, relates to that of James V., ordered in 1542, but respecting the execution of which considerable delay had occurred, in consequence of James Achesoun, then master of the mint, having "altogider refusit to worke bawbeis," when the matter was entrusted to "Richart

Wardlaw and Richart Younge goldsymths," but these failing in the requisite skill, Achesoun was finally compelled by the king to proceed with the work. The making of the dies and other preparations would necessarily occupy some time.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees.

A profit of £35 on each stone weight of this debased money of three deniers fine meant a profit on each stone weight of utter fine silver, as coined into this money, of £140; an enormous profit, compared with that on the stone weight of utter fine silver, as coined into Douglas groats of ten deniers fine—the immediately preceding silver coinage—on which the profit was only £19 : 4s. Over and above this, the working expenses, inclusive of the price of the copper for the alloy, in coining a stone weight of utter fine silver into these bawbees, was £52, as against £12 : 16s.—the charges for coining the stone weight of utter fine silver into Douglas groats of ten deniers fine; showing what a heavy tax the deterioration of the money was upon the community. This, to some extent, may have been why James Achesoun had "altogider refusit to worke bawbeis."

In Scotland, as in France, it was the ruinous charges of the wars and the losses thereby occasioned which led to the issue of so much debased money at currency values so far in excess of its intrinsic value. As plainly stated in the Hopetoun MS., "the cause of thir bawbeis cunyeing was the warres that schortlie begowde betuixt ws and Ingland, quhairvpone followit the raid callit Solanmos, the birning of Edinbrugh, Leyth, and all the rest."

Under Arran as regent, in consequence of the "warres bayth within and without the cuntre," very considerable coinages of bawbees took place. Indeed, until the very close of his regency, lasting till 1554, the only Scottish silver money that was issued may be said to have consisted of these debased pieces; for the testoons with the crowned head, the earliest of Mary's coinages of good silver, could not have been executed till late in 1553, and they were of French mintage.

"Of the saidis bawbeis of wecht and fynnes forsaid," it is further stated in the Hopetoun MS. that "thair is found to bene cunyeit fra the last of Junij 1544 to the last of Marche 1547 as the buikis beiris iiij^c lxiij stane j

Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees.

punde wecht, the proffit of ilk stane xxxvli. Mair coinyeit fra the said day to the sevint of March 1549 to Schir W^m Hammiltoun of Sanchar knyght taxmane of the cunyehouse—j^c xxj stane iiij punde tua vnce, the proffit of Ilk stane xxxv pundis. Not(e) that the stane wecht of vtter fyne silver cunyeit in bawbeis *maid foure stane wecht* of cunyeit money (16,384 bawbees) extending to iij^c ix li xij š (98,304 pence)”—giving the current value of the bawbees at sixpence each.

Against all ordinary experience, in the face of so much debased currency, it would seem from the Hopetoun MS. that during the above period provisions, merchandise, and other things necessary were at reasonable prices.

The wars augmenting rather than diminishing, and sundry great affairs being in hand, “the cunyehouse wes sett in assedatioun to William Comendatar of Culrois comptroller and taxman thair of In quhais tyme vtter fyne siluer was raisit to xx š the once sua that fra the sevint of Marche 1549 to the xv of September thair was cunyeit in the saidis bawbeis—iiij^c lxxxxix stane vj pund tua once. The proffit of ilk stane conyeit xxv li viij š”—or £101 : 12s. on the four stones weight of these pieces, as coined out of the stone weight of utter fine silver, the difference of £38 : 8s. on the profit on the four stones weight, as against the former profit of £140, being exactly the difference occasioned by the rise in price of utter fine silver by three shillings the ounce— 3×256 shillings = £38 : 8s.—showing that no change had been made in the standard of weight and quality of this coinage, notwithstanding the considerable rise in the price of utter fine silver.

Even thus, however, the author of the Hopetoun MS. incidentally admits that “The wittellis wairis (provisions and merchandise) and quhatsumever men had to do with war raisit heicher than the money iij đ for ane.” A trebling of the price of articles of necessary consumption does not look as if these had been at reasonable prices, when four stones weight of bawbees at three pence fine, if the quality held, contained one stone weight of utter fine silver, giving the intrinsic value at £256 as against a nominal value of £409 : 12s., including £52 for working and alloy.

The truth is that invariably when a great debasement took place in

the coinage, the inducement to make counterfeit coin was correspondingly increased, and the forgeries were usually of still baser alloy than the debased originals; while, in point of fact, the quality was not always sustained at the authorised mint itself.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees.

The Hopetoun MS. concludes its reference to the bawbees by the statement that, "The maist pairt of the saidis bawbeis were coineit of clippit soussis¹ quhilkis than wer proclamit in France for bullion and send heir to be convertit in bawbeis for payment of thair men of weir lying heir aganis Ingland. And in the end thair wer sum cunyeit to Mr. Dawid Panther bischope of Ross quha was send in ambassadrie to France for tretting of the queinis maiesties mariage and sic vther effairis as concernit the weill of this realme.² And albeit thair wer mony ma coineit yet thair remainis na ma in register except thay be in the buikis of the exchecker or his maiesties registeris."

The Lord Bishop of Ross departed on his mission to France in January 1553-4. Arran resigned his regency into the hands of Mary of Guise, the Queen's mother, on the 18th of November 1554, as stated in the Hopetoun MS. There is no reason to suppose that the coining of bawbees was continued after Arran's time. Indeed, the Queen Regent appears to have lost little time in making preparations for an improved silver coinage in testoons of nine deniers fine, the striking of which was commenced on the 26th January 1554-5. With the exception of the bawbees of Stirling, it may further be remarked that on all the bawbees and half-bawbees of Mary, as on all her other coins struck during the regency of Arran, cinquefoils occupy prominent positions. The cinquefoil, as peculiar to Arran's coinages of all the money struck under Mary, was emblematical of Arran, even more than the crosses of Lorraine were emblematical of Mary of Guise, occurring as they do only on her later coinages as struck under Francis and Mary. On the armorial escutcheon of Arran, as represented in the *Heraldry of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount*, 1542, the second and third quarters respectively are charged with three cinquefoils.

¹ Sols or Sous.

82, and Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage*

² See also *Acts of Privy Council*, vol. ii. p. *of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 75, xiv.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees.
Edinburgh.

BAWBEES—EDINBURGH.

A Plain Saltire Cross on the Reverse.

- I. THE CROWN AS ON THE BAWBEES OF JAMES V.; A SINGLE ARCH EXPRESSED BY TWO LINES; THREE SLENDER CROSSES FLEURIE; PELLETS ON THE INTERMEDIATE SPACES.

Small closed cinquefoils.—Fig. 823.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 1. O. ✚ MARIÆ · D · G · REGINÆ · SCOTORVM | } | 29 grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM · EDINBVRGI | | |
| 2. O. ✚ MARIÆ · D · G · REGINÆ · SCOTORV | } | 29 grs. |
| R. As No. 1. | | |

A pellet in the centre of the cinquefoils.—Fig. 824.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 3. O. ✚ MARIÆ · D · G · REGINÆ · SCOTORV | } | 27 grs. |
| R. As No. 1. | | |

The saltire cross on the three preceding pieces, as on some of the bawbees of James V., has a striated appearance; on the following piece it is quite smooth. The small closed cinquefoils are the same as on the Abbey crowns of Mary and the twenty-shilling pieces of 1543.

Small closed cinquefoils, as above.—Fig. 825.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 4. O. ✚ MARIÆ · D · G · REGINÆ · SCOTORV | } | 28 $\frac{1}{8}$, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM · EDINBVRGI | | |
| 5. Do.: RE · GINÆ, | | 29 grs. |

Small closed cinquefoils, as above; a round full O on the obverse.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 6. As No. 4: REGINÆ, | 26 grs. |
|----------------------|---------|

On the first five examples the letter O, both on the obverse and the

reverse, has the inner sides compressed keyhole fashion; on all the above, inclusive of No. 6, the π is of the old open character. On the following the π is barred across the middle and lob-topped; the O is usually compressed.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees.
Edinburgh.

7. O. π MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORV
R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI } 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

8. Do.: without the mark of contraction in SCOTORV, 27 grs.

9. O. π MARIA • D • G • REGINA SCOTORV
R. OPRIDVM • EDINBVPGI } 23 grs.

The full O on the obverse.

A crescent under the M to the left of the thistle.—Fig. 826.

10. O. π MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORV
R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI } 30, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

An incomplete arch.—Fig. 827.

11. O. π MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORV
R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI } 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Without an arch.—Fig. 828.

12. The same legends, 26 $\frac{3}{8}$ grs.

The arch does not show on this piece, simply on account of the proximity of the crown to the inner circle; for the same reason the arch on this crown frequently presents the appearance of being rendered by a single line only.

II. THE CROWN AS ABOVE, BUT WITH A SINGLE LINE ONLY IN THE ARCH; BROAD CROSSES FLEURIE; NO PELLETS ON THE SPACES.

Large closed cinquefoils.—Fig. 829.

13. O. π MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORV
R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI } 23 grs.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees.
Edinburgh

14. As No. 13 : a point after the legend on the reverse, 28 grs.
15. Do. : points after the legends on both sides, 28 grs.

The large round O, as also on the following.

An incomplete arch.—Fig. 830.

16. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORV
R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI } 25 grs.

An incomplete arch, a pellet above.—Fig. 831.

17. The same legends, 35 grs.

Without an arch ; a pellet above the crown.—Fig. 832.

18. The same legends, 30 grs.

III. CROSSES FOURCHÉE ON THE CROWN.

Pellets on the spaces.—Fig. 833.

19. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORVM
R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI } 31 grs.

20. Do. : SCOTORV, 31 grs.

The A on these and on the following pieces has very little of the lob-top ; round full O.

Without pellets on the spaces.—Fig. 834.

21. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTOR
R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI } 29½ grs.

22. Do. : SCOTORV, and a point after EDINBVRGI, 26¼ grs.

23. Do. : do. : points after the legends on both sides, 24 grs.

An incomplete arch ; a pellet above the crown.—Fig. 835.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees.
Edinburgh.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 24. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORV • | } | 31 grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • | | |
| 25. Do. : a point after the legend on the obverse only, | | 27 grs. |
| 26. Do. : a point after the legend on the reverse only, | | 27 grs. |

IV. CLUMPED CROSSES ON THE CROWN ; NO PELLETS ON THE SPACES.

A plain arch.—Fig. 836.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------------|
| 27. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORV • | } | 29½, 28 grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI | | |
| A pellet above the crown. | | |
| 28. O. As No. 27 : without a point after SCOTORV | } | 27½ grs. |
| R. • OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • | | |

An ornamented arch, a pellet above.—Fig. 837.

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|---|---|----------|
| 29. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTOR • | } | 30¼ grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • | | |
| 30. As No. 29 : SCOTORV | } | 22 grs. |
| R. As No. 29 : a pellet before and after the legend | | |
| 31. As No. 30 : without points before or after the legend on the reverse, | | 26¼ grs. |

V. A PLAIN CROSS ON CENTRE OF THE CROWN ; THE SIDE CROSSES CLUMPED.

An ornamented arch.—Fig. 838

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 32. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORVM | } | 34 grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • | | |

Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees.
Edinburgh.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 33. O. As No. 32 : SCOTORV | } | 27 grs. |
| R. As No. 32 : without a point after the legend | | |

A plain arch.—Fig. 839.

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|---|---|---------------|
| 34. O. + MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORV | } | 24½ grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • | | |
| 35. O. As No. 34 : M • ARIA • | } | 31¼, 28¼ grs. |
| R. As No. 34 : without a point after the legend | | |

The saltire cross on the reverse partially fluted.—Fig. 840.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| 36. O. + MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORV | } | 29½, 29¼ grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • | | |

Six small pellets, arranged three and three, nearly at right angles, to the left of the crown on the reverse ; two specimens, showing that the peculiarity is in the die.

An open crown ; the saltire cross on the reverse partially fluted.—Fig. 841.

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|---|---|---------|
| 37. O. + MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORV | } | 31 grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • | | |

A plain arch on the crown ; a plain saltire cross on the reverse.—Fig. 842.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 38. O. + MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 31¼ grs. |
| R. • OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • | | |

A plain arch on the crown ; a plain saltire cross on the reverse.—Fig. 843.

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|---------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 39. O. + MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 25 grs. |
| R. • OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • | | |

Reversed N, as on all the following.

An open crown ; a plain saltire cross on the reverse.—Fig. 844.

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|---------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 40. O. + MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 26¼ grs. |
| R. • OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • | | |

A Fluted Saltire Cross on the Reverse.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees.
Edinburgh.

An open crown.—Fig. 845.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 41. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 26½ grs. |
| R. • OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • | | |
| 42. Do.: without points before or after the legend on the reverse, | | 24 grs. |
| 43. As last, but a point before the legend on the obverse, | | 29½ grs. |

An open crown, a pellet above each of the spaces, five pellets on the belt.

Fig. 846.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 44. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 24¾ grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI | | |
| 45. Do.: a point at the end of the legend on the reverse, | | 21 grs. |

It will be observed that three important changes on the bawbees have taken place: for D • G • REGINA is substituted D • G • R • ; for EDINBVRGI we have EDIIBVRGI; for the plain saltire cross the fluted saltire cross.

The crown on the following piece is of a rather anomalous character, but may be described generally as the crown of five fleurs-de-lis, although the *fleurs* are of a very rude character, the intermediate ones resembling sometimes plain crosses, sometimes trefoils, sometimes triangular wedges.

VI. FIVE FLEURS-DE-LIS ON THE CROWN.

A plain arch.—Fig. 847.

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|--|---|----------|
| 46. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 33 grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDIIBVRGI | | |
| 47. Do.: a point before and after the legend on the reverse, | | 33½ grs. |

Like all the preceding these two pieces have closed cinquefoils at the

Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees,
Edinburgh.

sides of the saltire cross on the reverse. With the following bawbees, having the crown type VI., commence the pierced cinquefoil series, corresponding with the forty-four-shilling pieces of 1553, although probably their coinage commenced earlier.

The letter A now is usually quite plain at the top. An O of an ornamented character, with the inner sides very much peaked, occurs on Nos. 46 to 52; afterwards the plain round O is resumed.

A plain arch.

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|---|---|----------|
| 48. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 28 grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDIŪBVRGI | | |
| 49. Do.: a point before the legend on the reverse, | | 23½ grs. |
| 50. As No. 48: a point after the legend on the reverse, | | 25 grs. |
| 51. Do.: a point after the legend on the obverse, | | 36 grs. |

Without an arch.—Fig. 848.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 52. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 27 grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDIŪBVRGI | | |

The absence of the arch is apparently owing to the proximity of the crown to the inner circle.

A plain arch; a sharp-pointed M in the field.—Fig. 849.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 53. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 22½ grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDIŪBVRGI | | |
| 54. Do.: closed cinquefoils on the reverse, | | 29 grs. |

An ornamented arch.—Fig. 850.

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|---|---|----------|
| 55. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 32½ grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDIŪBVRGI | | |
| 56. Do.: a point after the legend on the reverse, | | 26 grs. |

57. As No. 56: a point before and after the legend on the reverse, 34 grs. Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees.
Edinburgh.

An ornamented arch; the intermediate lis shaped like wedges or arrow-heads.

Fig. 851.

58. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM }
R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI } 27 grs.

An ornamented arch, slightly open to the right.—Fig. 852.

59. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM }
R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI } 30 grs.

60. Do.: the cross before the legend on the obverse open in the centre, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

61. As No. 59: a club-footed M, 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

These three pieces have the lob-topped A.

A low double arch.—Fig. 853.

62. O. ✚ • MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • }
R. • OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • } 25 $\frac{3}{4}$, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Lob-topped A and ornamented O on the above; so also on the first two of the following bawbees.

VII. THREE CROSSES FLEURIE ON THE CROWN.

An incomplete arch; the centre cross fleurie of the crown of the strawberry leaf form; pellets on the spaces.

Fig. 854.

63. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM }
R. • OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • } 30 grs.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees.
Edinburgh.

A double arch, with a ball above; slender crosses fleurie; pellets on the spaces.

Fig. 855.

64. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM	}	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI		

Plain A and O, as on the following.

A single arch expressed by two well-pronounced lines; pellets on the spaces of the crown.

Fig. 856.

65. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM	}	27 $\frac{1}{4}$, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI		

66. Do.: MA • RIA •	26 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
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67. As No. 65: a point on each side of the M.M. on the obverse,	27 grs.
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68. As No. 65: a point before and after the legend on the reverse,	39 grs.
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Without pellets on the spaces; hair-line instead of beaded inner circles; small closed cinquefoils.

Fig. 857.

69. O. ✚ MARIA D G R SCOTORVM	}	33 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R. OPPIDVM EDINBVRGI		

As last, without the arch on the crown.—Fig. 858.

70. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM	}	31 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI		

71. Do.: no vestige of inner circle on the reverse,	36 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
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Small neat lettering on these three pieces; plain A and O; regular N.

VIII. THREE VERY SLENDER CROSSES FLEURIE IN THE CROWN;
TREFOILS ON THE SPACES.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees.
Edinburgh.

A high ornamented double arch in the crown; beaded inner circles;
slender saltire crosses, very large pierced cinquefoils at the sides.

Fig. 859.

72. O. ✠ MARIA • DEI • G • R • SCOTORVM
R. • OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI • } 31, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

A small closed cinquefoil M.M. on the reverse.

73. As No. 72: a large pierced cinquefoil M.M. on the reverse, 24 grs.

The lettering on these coins is identical with that on the three preceding bawbees.

Forgeries of the period are noticed by Lindsay.

BAWBEES—STIRLING.

Stirling.

A large Cross Potent on the Reverse, with a small plain
Cross in each Quarter.

THE CROWN AS TYPE I. ON THE EDINBURGH BAWBEES.

Old open A , round O.—Fig. 860.

74. O. ✠ M A RI A • D • G • REGIN A • SCOTORV
R. OPPIDVM • STIRLINGI } 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

75. Do.: shows the double lines in the arch of the crown more distinctly, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Lob-topped A , round O.

76. O. ✠ MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORV 26 grs.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Bawbees.
Stirling.

Lob-topped A, compressed O.—Fig. 861.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 77. O. + MARIA • D • G • REGINA • SCOTORV | } | 23½ grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • STIRLINGI | | |
| 78. Do. : the RV in SCOTORV in monogram, | | 26 grs. |

The crown on this last piece (the figured coin) is too near the inner circle to show the arch.

Half-Bawbees.
Edinburgh.

HALF-BAWBEES—EDINBURGH.

The same types as the bawbees of Edinburgh, except in having a single cinquefoil only on the reverse, which is placed in the lower fork of the saltire cross. Two varieties, respectively with the plain and fluted saltire cross on the reverse ; small closed cinquefoils.

A plain Saltire Cross on the Reverse.

- I. THE CROWN AS TYPE I. ON THE EDINBURGH BAWBEES, BUT WITH
THREE FLEURS-DE-LIS INSTEAD OF THREE CROSSES FLEURIE.

Fig. 862.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. O. + MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 9¾ grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI | | |
| 2. Do. : MARI for MARIA, | | 14½ grs. |

Plain A, compressed O. The lettering and style of crown on these pieces is the same as on the twenty-shilling pieces of Mary, 1543.

A fluted Saltire Cross on the Reverse.

- II. THE CROWN OF THREE FLEURS-DE-LIS ; TALL POINTED SPACES ;
A LOW ARCH WITH A SINGLE LINE.

Fig. 863.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 3. O. + MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 16, 15 grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI | | |

4. As No. 3 : without points between the words on the obverse, $16\frac{3}{8}$ grs. Mary

Plain A, round O. These pieces seem to have been of corresponding issue with the earlier bawbees of Mary with the fluted saltire cross. (1542-1558).
Half-bawbees.
Edinburgh.

The remarkable twenty-two-shilling piece, 1553, No. 6, with large pierced cinquefoils at the sides of the cipher, has the crown identically as on the bawbees, Nos. 72, 73, put in, apparently, by the same punch ; with the same style of cross potent above the crown on the reverse as above the crown on these pieces ; the same lettering, and the same large pierced cinquefoils : showing conclusively that both are of one period.

There is no possibility of fixing the exact order of issue of the bawbees of Mary, but there can be little doubt that the bawbees, Nos. 72, 73, as above, must have been among the very latest of her coinages, and that the bawbees with the crown and lettering as on the bawbees of James V. were the very earliest mintages of Mary.

The two great divisions of the bawbees of Mary are (1) those with D • G • REGINA, a plain saltire cross, and closed cinquefoils ; (2) those with D • G • R, a fluted saltire cross, and pierced cinquefoils.

As representing the bulk of Mary's coinages for the first ten years of her reign, these pieces must be regarded as deserving of more careful study than has hitherto been devoted to them.

PENNIES.

Pennies.

The earliest record, so far as preserved, of a coinage of small base money under Mary is in the Act of Privy Council 3d May 1547, where it is stated, "The quhilk day fforsameikll as the penneis and half pennyis ar all for the maist parte putt away and thair is nane in this realme, quhairthrow our soverane ladyis liegis and specialie the pure incurris grete hurt and dampnage throw the want thair of Thairfor my lord governour with auis of the lordis of counsale ordanis that tuelff stane wecht of siluer be cunyeit in pennyis and half pennyis of the syes and wecht of the penny past of auld in this realme ; and ordanis the saidis pennyis and half pennyis to haif cours and

Mary
(1542-1558).
Pennies.

passage commonlie outthrouch this realme indifferentlie amangis our soverane ladyis liegis."

There is no reason to doubt that this coinage was not carried out, as Acts of Privy Council relating to the coinage usually were, these carrying the executive power, while Acts of Parliament, which frequently were not consummated, simply authorised that such and such a coinage should take place.

The only pieces that can be assigned as the pennies of this coinage are those pennies of Mary with the baby face, having the hair very close to the head, crowned with a closed crown of a single arch, although sometimes with an open crown; and on the reverse a long cross, with crowns and cinquefoils alternately in the quarters.

There may have been prior coinages as above; there was certainly a subsequent coinage with the same reverse, showing on the obverse a riper style of countenance, with the hair long and full, and crowned with an open crown.

The latest coinage of pennies of Mary with the head is evidently that which represents her with a countenance of similar execution to that on the pennies last mentioned, but with a double arched crown like that on the obverse of the bawbees, Nos. 72, 73: These, as having been executed after the demission of the regency by Arran, have crowns and fleur-de-lis alternately in the quarters of the cross on the reverse.

No official record remains of this coinage, but in the Hopetoun MS. it is stated that "Monsieur Doysell (D'Oysel) being embassadour for the King of France obtenit license of the quein regent for coinyeing of tua stane wecht of utter fyne siluer in the saidis pennyis Quhair of thair was coinyeit in pennyis of a dr (denier) fyne fra the sext of December 1554 to the x of Januar next thairefter of xlij in the ounce, having one the ane syde the queinis face and one the other a croce, xxiiij stane xij unces. Quhilk haill wes of his awin siluer merk and stok and proffitt delyuered to him be the queinis precept."

These pieces being of one denier fine, the two stones weight of "utter fyne siluer" furnished by Monsieur D'Oysel, with the proportion of alloy,

made up the 24 stones 12 ounces rendered to him. At forty-two to the ounce they gave a standard weight of 11·217 grs. Troy. The quality and weight of the earlier pennies of Mary with the head were no doubt the same as of this coinage.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Pennies.

CROWNS AND CINQUEFOILS ON THE REVERSE.

Baby face, a single arched crown ; a foliated cross on the reverse.

Fig. 864.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. O. + MARIA D G R SCOTORVM | } | 14, $9\frac{3}{8}$ grs. |
| R. OPI DVM EDN BVR | | |

The crowns in the 1st and 3d quarters.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 2. Do.: points between the words on the obverse, | 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs. |
| 3. As No. 1 ; the cinquefoils in the 1st and 3d quarters, | 11, $9\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |

Baby face, an open crown.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---------|
| 4. O. + MARIA D G R SCOTORVM | } | 13 grs. |
| R. OPI DVM EDN BVR | | |

The crowns in the 1st and 3d quarters.

Older face, an open crown ; a plain cross fourchée on the reverse.

Fig. 865.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 5. O. + MARIA · D · G · R · SCOTORVM | } | 11 grs |
| R. · OPI DV · E DINB VRGI | | |
| 6. O. + MARIA · D · G · R · SCOTORV | } | 11 grs. |
| R. As No. 5. | | |

The cinquefoils on these are in the 1st and 3d quarters.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Pennies.

CROWNS AND FLEURS-DE-LIS ON THE REVERSE.

Similar head, a double-arched crown; a foliated cross on the reverse.

Fig. 866.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 7. O. ✚ MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 11 grs. |
| R. • OPPI DVM EDIN BVRG | | |

The fleurs-de-lis in the 1st and 3d quarters.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 8. Do.: the crowns in the 1st and 3d quarters, | 9½ grs. |
|--|---------|

Lindsay described the penny with crowns and fleurs-de-lis on the reverse as unique. It is not referred to at all by Wingate. The specimen figured by Lindsay, Pl. XVII. No. 39, then in the Cuff collection—apparently the same piece as represented by Cochran-Patrick, Pl. VI. No. 9, now in the B.M. collection—has the crowns in the 1st and 3d quarters of the cross, as on No. 8 above. The penny No. 7, with fleurs-de-lis in the 1st and 3d quarters of the cross, is therefore an unpublished variety.

The extreme rarity of these coins, notwithstanding the considerable quantity coined for D'Oysel—24 stones 12 ounces being equivalent to 258,552 pieces—renders it the less matter of surprise that no examples of the halfpennies of the earlier coinages should be known.

Lions or hard-
heads.

LIONS, HARDHEADS, OR THREE-HALFPENNY PIECES—1555.

In the Act of Privy Council, 23d February 1554-5, by which these coins were ordered, it is specially directed that they “be namit commonly the Lyone;” this is the name by which they are designated in the Hope-toun MS., although they were frequently called hardheads.

After the usual preamble that, on account of the dearth of small money in the realm, “the commone pepill ar gretumly hurt and endommagit, and that the vitallis sik as breid, drink, flesche, fische, beand sauld in small ar

set to highar prices and gretar darth nor thay wald be in caiss thair wer sufficient quantite off small money," the Act proceeds to state, that—"thairfor, and for vtheirs raisonabill caussis"—a euphony for the enormous profit derived from the small debased money—"It is thocht expedient that ane pece off layit money be imprentit and set furth off the fines off ane penny fyne, threttytua (thirty-two¹) off thame weyand the once haiffand the Lyonne Rampand Crownit on that ane syd with the word off VICIT VERITAS prentit thairupone, and vpone that other syde the Letter off M Crownit, with this circumscriptione, MARIA D • G • SCOTORUM REGINA, prentit in lykemaner, and to haiff cours throw all the Liegis off this Realme for thre halfpennyes."

Mary
(1542-1558).
Lions or hard-
heads.

At thirty-two in the ounce, as here ordered, the standard weight of the lions would have been 14.72 grs. Troy. But this would have shown a falling off in intrinsic value as compared with the preceding coinage, of the same quality, of which three pennies, value threepence, at the standard weight of 11.217 grs. Troy, weighed 33.65 grs. Troy, while two of these pieces, of the current value of threepence, at the standard weight of 14.72 grs. Troy, would have weighed only 29.44 grs. Troy.

If any deterioration was here contemplated in the currency, the intention would appear to have been given up; if the author of the Hopetoun MS., writing with full access to the books at the mint, is correct in stating that the lions of this coinage were fabricated in the proportion of twenty-eight to the ounce, thus giving their standard weight at 16.827 grs. Troy, or 33.65 for two, exactly as if these had been of the same intrinsic value as three pennies of the preceding coinage. On the other hand, the six specimens of the lions of 1555 in the Ferguslie collection, while one example weighs 18 grs. Troy, give as a whole an average of only $13\frac{1}{3}$ grs. Troy.

Of these pieces were coined, as stated in the Hopetoun MS., by "Johne Missaruy, Inglischmane,"—"fra the viij of Marche 1555(-6) to the last of August immediatlie following lxxxiiij stane vj pund v once xij

¹ Lindsay (1st Sup. p. 55) quotes the number of lions to be coined out of the ounce as "threttyne" (thirty-one).

Mary
(1542-1558).
Lions or hard-
heads.

deneyris;" and by "Dawid Leuisoun"—"fra the viij of Junij 1556 to the xiiij of the samyn, as the buikis beirris, xj stane xj pund xiiij ounce." By some inadvertence, or misprint, the lions by Leuisoun are stated to have been struck in the proportion of "xviij in the vnce." Few of these pieces are known with the date 1556, notwithstanding that so many appear to have been coined in that year.

An arched crown on the obverse.—Fig. 867.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. O. ✠ MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA | } | 18 grs. |
| R. ✠ VICIT VERITAS 1555 | | |
| 2. Do.: a trefoil after SCOTOR; countermarked on the reverse with a heart and a star, | | |
| | | 10½ grs. |
| 3. O. As No. 1. R. ✠ • VICIT • VERITAS • 1555 • | | 12 grs. |

A reading with VERITIS also occurs.

An open crown on the obverse.—Fig. 868.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------|
| 4. O. ✠ MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA | } | 13⅜, 13⅛ grs. |
| R. ✠ • VICIT • VERITAS • 1555 • | | |

Two specimens, one reading WICIT, apparently from double striking.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 5. As No. 4: VERITA • | 13⅛ grs. |
|-----------------------|----------|

It is proper to state that the coins above described have for the most part suffered considerable loss of weight from detrition. If coined at 32 to the ounce, the ounce of utter fine silver bought at twenty-two shillings, as converted into these pieces, would have had a currency value of forty-eight shillings; if coined at 28 to the ounce, the currency value would have been forty-two shillings, or the same as the pennies of 1554.

Pennies.

PENNIES—1556.

These pennies are of a different type from those of 1554, having on the obverse a large cross potent, with smaller crosses potent in the angles;

and on the reverse, in three lines across the field, the words VICIT • Mary
VERITAS, and the date 1556, with an open crown above. (1542-1558).
Pennies.

Their issue commenced on the 11th March 1556-7, and continued till 1st June 1557, during which time 89 stones $4\frac{3}{4}$ ounces were fabricated. Their weight was the same as the pennies of 1554, being struck in the proportion of forty-two to the ounce, but their quality was inferior, being only 18 grs., or three quarters of a denier fine.

In a passage in the Hopetoun MS. it is stated that on every stone weight of utter fine silver coined into these pieces, after deduction of all expenses, there was a profit of £340. Thus—"the stane of vtter fyne sylver coft (*bought*) at xxij s¹ the ounce extendis to ij^clxxxj li xii s (£281 12s.), quhilk being coinyeit in the saidis pennyis maid xvij stane at ij s vj d the ounce (42 pennies, the number coined in the ounce), extending to viijcvi li viij s (£806 : 8s.), rebaitt for the working of ilk stane viij li, extending to jcxliij li (£144), mair for xvij stane copper at ij s the punde xl li xvj s (£40 : 16s.); summa of thir thre with the stoke abone written is iiijcxvj li viij s (*misrendering* for iiijcxlvi li viij s—£466 : 8s.), restis of fre proffett of ilk stane utter fyne silver ijcxli li (£340). Quhat fair alluirement is heir to a gredie and awaritious hairt to seik so unreasonable proffitt vpone the prince and people nocht having intelligence nor iugment of thair awin turne as may weill appeir."

There seems, however, to be an error in this calculation. Eighteen grains represent the one-sixteenth part of 12 deniers, or 288 grains; so that this coinage at 18 grains, or $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a denier fine, would consist of one part utter fine silver and fifteen parts alloy—that is, each stone of utter fine silver, as coined into these pennies, would produce sixteen, not eighteen, stones. Allowing £128 as expense of working—£8 × 16—and £36 for fifteen stones of copper at three shillings the pound, with £281 : 12s. for one stone of utter fine silver at twenty-two shillings the ounce, we have as total cost £445 : 12s.; which, being deducted from £716 : 16s., the cur-

¹ By an error in transcription, or in printing of the Coinage of Scotland (Hopetoun MS.), probably, the value of utter fine silver as in 1555 p. 98, last paragraph, vol. i. is stated at xxxij s in Cochran-Patrick's *Records*

Mary
(1542-1558).
Pennies.

rency value of sixteen stones of pennies, 18 grains fine, at forty-two to the ounce, or fifty-six shillings per ounce, leaves for net profit £271:4s. Quite enough of allurements for "a gredie and awaritious hairt"!

Fig. 869.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. O. ✠ MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA | } | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. • VICIT • VERITAS • 1556 • | | |
| 2. Do. : without points between the words on the obverse, | | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

Placks.

PLACKS—1557.

The next base billon coinage consisted of placks of one denier fine, struck in the proportion of sixteen placks to the ounce, giving their standard weight at 29.44 grs. Troy. These were to have course for fourpence, which was equivalent to a reduction of the weight of the penny of corresponding quality to 7.36 grs. The only record relating to this coinage is in the Hopetoun MS., where it is stated that by David Levison were "Coinyeit in plackis of a denyer fyne xvj in the once, having cowrse for iiij d ilke pece fra the first of Julij 1557 to the xix of Januar nixt following, vj^cvj stane vj punde v once xxj deneyris."

These pieces on the obverse have the Scottish escutcheon crowned, with M—R at the sides, and on the reverse an orle of four crescents, with a crown in each, and a small cross in the centre.

On the 6th August 1572, by Act of Privy Council, the further currency of these placks was ordered to cease till next Parliament. At the Parliament, 5th March 1574-5, it was directed that such as should be found genuine by the mint officials should be countermarked by a heart and star, and cried down to twopence each, and that the false pieces should be destroyed. It was stated in the Act that the greater portion of the placks then circulating in the kingdom were mere false fabrications, but counterfeited "sa subtilie and in sic forme of mettall that it is verie hard to the ignorantis to decerne and knaw the trew fra the fals."

Certain pieces, with a larger crown above the escutcheon than usual, and with the date on the obverse rendered in the contracted form, as being in greater part much lighter than the others, and presenting the appearance of consisting entirely of copper, although they may have been washed with silver when first issued, seem to have been contemporary fabrications.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Placks.

A small crown on the obverse ; the crowns on the reverse with a plain arch.

Fig. 870.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. O. ☩ MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1557 | } | 27½ grs. |
| R. SERVIO • ET • VSV • TEROR • 1557 ¹ | | |
| 2. Do. : a point before and after the legend on the reverse, | | 33 grs. |
| 3. As No. 1, but TEROOR, | | 29 grs. |
| 4. As No. 2 ; 155 for 1557 on the obverse. | | |

The two last coins are countermarked on the obverse with a heart and star.

A small crown on the obverse ; the crowns on the reverse with a beaded arch.

Fig. 871.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 5. O. ☩ MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 1557 | } | 27 grs. |
| R. • SERVIO • ET • VSV • TEROR • 1557 • | | |
| 6. Do. : no points between the words on the obverse, nor at the sides of M.M. on the reverse, | | 34 grs. |
| 7. As No. 5 ; countermarked on the obverse with a heart and star, | | 31 grs. |

¹ *I serve, and am worn by service.*

Mary
(1542-1558).
Placks.

The larger crown on the obverse; the crowns on the reverse with plain arches.

Fig. 872.

8. O. ✠ MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • 57	}	30, 23, 21¼ grs.
R. • SERVIO • ET • VSV • TEROR • 1557 •		

None of the placks of this last variety appear to be counter-marked; a most suspicious circumstance. The ounce of utter fine silver, bought at twenty-two shillings, as coined into placks of one denier fine, sixteen to the ounce, each passing for fourpence, gave a currency value of sixty-four shillings.

Lions or hard-
heads.

LIONS OR HARDHEADS—1558.

These coins, although bearing the name of Mary only, were struck after her marriage with Francis, and represent her first coinage after that event. The types and legends are the same as on the lions of 1555, but the style of the crown on the obverse is different, corresponding rather with that on the lions of the following year with the names of Francis and Mary. They show a further deterioration in quality of the base money, as they were only 12 grs., or one half denier fine, and struck in the proportion of thirty-two to the ounce. They had course probably for three-halfpence each, like the lions of 1559. By David Leuison, as recorded in the Hopetoun MS., were coined of these pieces "fra the viij of Junij 1558 to the xiiij of October nixt following as the buikis beiris particularlie vi'lxix stane viij pund viij once."

During the whole period of issue of the baser billon coinages of Mary—that is, from 6th December 1554 to 14th October 1558—the price of utter fine silver seems to have remained at twenty-two shillings the ounce; this makes it the more surprising that, in 1554, as coined into pennies of one denier fine, at 42 the ounce, the product should have been forty-two shillings; while in 1558, as coined into lions or three-halfpenny pieces of one half denier fine, at 32 to the ounce, the currency value should have been increased to ninety-six shillings the ounce. Little change

during this period had taken place in the currency values of coins of good silver.

Mary
(1542-1558).
Lions or hard
heads.

An open crown above the lion, with a cross potent.—Fig. 873.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. O. ✠ MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA | } | 12½ grs. |
| R. VICIT • VERITAS • 1558 | | |

An arched crown above the lion, with a plain cross.—Fig. 874.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 2. O. ✠ MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA | } | 18½, 13 grs. |
| R. VICIT • VERITAS • 1558 • | | |
3. Do. : a point after REGINA •, 15 grs.
4. Do. Do. : hair-line inner circle on the reverse, 23 grs.
5. Do. Do. : a point before VICIT • 18 grs.
6. As No. 3 : SCOTORV • RGINA.

The reverse countermarked with a heart and a star.—Fig. 875.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 7. O. ✠ MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • | } | 15¼ grs. |
| R. VICIT • VERITAS • 1558 • | | |

An annulet at each side of M.—Fig. 876.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 8. O. ✠ MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA | } | 11¼ grs. |
| R. VICIT • VERITAS • 1558 • | | |
9. Do. : hair-line inner circles, 12½ grs.

Francis & Mary
(1558-1560).

Francis and Mary.

Silver coinages.
Testoons.

SILVER COINAGES—TESTOONS, 1558, 1559.

The FECIT • VTRAQVE testoons of 1558, 1559, are the earliest coins of Francis and Mary with their joint names, struck after their marriage. They have on the obverse a cross potent supporting a shield, party per pale, with the arms of the Dauphin and of Scotland on the dexter side, and the arms of Scotland alone on the sinister side; and on the reverse, FM in monogram, crowned, between two double barred or Lorraine crosses, with the inscription FECIT • VTRAQVE • VNVM •. From the shape of the crosses at the sides of the monogram these coins obtained the name of Lorraines, by which they were called from their first issue, as appears from the following entries in the Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer:—"December 1558—Item the comptar exoneris and dischargis him be payment maid to Monsieur de Faultre for the hale principale siluer ressaut fra him and cwnyeit in lorance in the moneth of November last and sensyne xxv^mvj^cxvj li. Item the fyft day of Februar to the quenis grace (dowager) in lorains to play at the cartis with the erle of Huntlie and young Lethintoun. . . . x li."

According to the Hopetoun MS., there were coined in these pieces by Achesoun, from the 1st December 1558 to the 21st July 1559, 130 stones 9 pounds.

It is on the reverses of these testoons of Francis and Mary, 1558, 1559, that what is now called the Scottish crown makes its first appearance on Scottish coins, distinguished by having for the centre ornament a lis between two crosses; while the English crown, introduced first by Henry VIII. on the coinage of his 18th year, has a cross as the centre ornament, between two fleurs-de-lis.

The testoons of Francis and Mary, 1558, 1559, were of the same standard weight, quality, and value as the testoons of Mary, 1556-58.

A lis above the crown on the reverse.—Fig. 877.

Francis & Mary
(1558-1560).
Testoons.

1. O. FRAN · ET · MA · D · G · R · R · SCOTOR · D ·
[D · VIEN · ¹ } 94½ grs.
R. ⚔ FECIT · VTRAQVE · VNVM · 1558 · ²

Without the lis above the crown on the reverse.—Fig. 878.

2. O. · FRAN · ET · MA · D · G · R · R · SCOTOR · D ·
[D · VIEN · } 94½ grs.
R. ⚔ FECIT · VTRAQVE · VNVM · 1558 ·

Fig. 879.

3. O. FRAN · ET · MA · D · G · R · R · SCOTOR · D ·
[D · VIEN } 94 grs.
R. ⚔ FECIT · VTRAQVE · VNVM · 1559

4. Do.: a point after M instead of after MA, a point after VIEN, 94½ grs.

5. As No. 3: a point after VIEN, large fleurs-de-lis in the arms of the Dauphiny, 92 grs.

6. As No. 3: SCOTO for SCOTOR · (the figured coin), 95 grs.

7. Do.: large fleurs-de-lis in the arms of the Dauphiny, 94¼ grs.

Coins of both dates occur, with DEI instead of D.

HALF-TESTOONS—1558, 1559.

Half-testoons.

A lis above the crown on the reverse, which has the fillet ornamented with five fleurs-de-lis.

Fig. 880.

1. O. FRAN · ET · MA · D · G · R · R · SCOTOR · D ·
[D · VIEN } 49¼ grs.
R. ⚔ FECIT · VTRAQVE · VNVM · 1558 ·

¹ *Francis and Mary, by the grace of God King and Queen of Scotland, Dauphin and Dauphiness of Vienne.*

² *He has made both one.*

Francis & Mary
(1558-1560).
Half-testoons.

2. As No. 1 : SCOTO for SCOTOR, a point after VIEN •

48½ grs.

The same crown on the reverse, but without the lis above.—Fig. 880A.

2a. O. FRAN • ET • MA • D • G • R • R • SCOTOR • D •

[D • VIEN }
}

46 grs.

R. ⚔ • FECIT • VTRAQVE • VNVM • 1558 •

In the S.S.A. collection.

On the marriage of Francis with “Marie heritiere d’Escosse,” states Le Blanc, “on fit fabriquer quelque pieces d’argent qui sont plutôt des Gettons que des Monnoyes.” To this class of jettons rather than of monnies, evidently belongs the piece having on the one side, face to face, the busts of Francis and Mary, beneath a crown, and on the other side their crowned escutcheon as on the FECIT • VTRAQVE testoons, between F and M, both crowned, with the inscription FECIT • VTRAQVI • VNVM • 1558. This piece is figured by Le Blanc, p. 268, No. 2, presumably the example in the *Bibliothèque Nationale* at Paris. Another specimen, with VTRAQVE, the proper reading, is in the Hunterian Museum. The weight of the Hunterian specimen, 146.65 grs., as kindly furnished to me by Professor Young, so greatly exceeds that of the Scottish testoon as to leave no doubt that it is a medal, not a testoon.

Testoons.

TESTOONS—1560, 1561.

Francis, by the death of his father, became King of France 10th July 1559; but on none of the coins of Francis and Mary bearing date 1559 do the titles of King and Queen of France appear,¹ nor are they met with on all of those with date 1560, as the base billon lions of 1560 retain the titles of Dauphin and Dauphiness of Vienne. The only coins of Francis and Mary which have the titles of King and Queen of France are the testoons

¹ “Snelling, in his Plate of the billon coins of France on the one and of Scotland on the other, (Fig. 19), gives a piece [of date 1559], which is beneath one crown, and the legend FRAN. ET MARIA. REX. REGINA. FRANCOR. SCOTOR.” — Cochran-Patrick’s *Catalogue of the Medals of Scotland*, p. 9.

and half-testoons VICIT LEO, of which none exhibit a date earlier than 1560. An entry in the Hopetoun MS. records that from 21st July 1559 to 7th June 1560, there were coined by John Achesoun in testoons, of the same weight, fineness, and price as before, 198 stones 12 pounds 8 ounces. Presumably a portion of this coinage belonged to the FECIT VTRAQVE issues. Subsequently, as further stated in the Hopetoun MS., by "Johne Hairt was coineit—of . . . deneyris fyne, v in the ounce, ilk pece weyand iiij deneyris xix gr^{is}, having cowrse . . . vſ ilk pece, fra the vij of Junij 1561, as the buikis beiris, vijxlj st. vj ounce." This coinage is evidently in continuation of that of Achesoun, who had been deprived of his service and compelled to pass into France, where he remained some time; returning in 1561, after being reinstated in office, for the execution of the testoon coinages of Mary with her portrait, 1561, 1562, which he commenced on the 1st July 1561. It is therefore probable that by a clerical error, of which I have detected several in the Hopetoun MS. as printed, the date 7th June 1561, when, as above given, Hairt is stated to have commenced his coinage of testoons, may have been misquoted for 7th June 1560, when Achesoun completed his portion of the testoon coinages commenced by him on the 21st July 1559. It is out of the question to suppose that the 741 stones 6 ounces, coined by Hairt in testoons, from the date mentioned, could have been connected with the rare testoon coinages of Mary with the portrait, 1561-62.

Francis & Mary
(1558-1560).
Testoons.

Type of obverse: an escutcheon, with the arms of France impaled with those of Scotland, crowned with a double arched crown, of which there are two varieties, the first as on the FECIT VTRAQVE pieces, the second ornamented with five fleurs-de-lis; a cross and a saltire at each side of the escutcheon. Type of reverse: FM in monogram, crowned with the Scottish imperial crown, a lis and a thistle, both crowned, at each side.

The Scottish imperial crown on both sides.—Fig. 881.

8. O. + • FRAN • ET • MA • D • G • R • R • FRANCO •	} 93 grs.
[SCOTOR \$]	
R. + • VICIT • LEO • DE • TRIBV • IVDA • 1560 ¹	

¹ *The lion of the tribe of Judah has conquered.*

Francis & Mary
(1558-1560).
Testoons.

9. As No. 8 : countermarked on the reverse with a crowned thistle, $91\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
10. As No. 8 : without the points before and after the legend on the obverse, $93\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

The same crowns ; a saltire M.M. on the reverse.—Fig. 882.

11. O. † • FRAN • ET • MA • D • G • R • R • FRANCO •
[SCOTOR † } $92\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R. VICIT • LEO • DE • TRIBV • IVDA • 1560

On all the preceding pieces the small crowns above the lis and the thistle at the sides of the monogram are surmounted with plain crosses.

A crown of five fleurs-de-lis on the obverse ; the Scottish crown on the reverse.

Fig. 883.

12. O. † • FRAN • ET • MA • D • G • R • R • FRANCO •
[SCOTOR • Q • } 90 grs.
R. † • VICIT • LEO • TRIBV • IVDA • 1560 •

This curious piece has crosses potent at the beginning of the legends on the obverse and the reverse, immediately above the large crowns, and has crosses potent upon the small crowns above the lis and the thistle at the sides of the monogram.

The same crowns ; no crosses upon the small crowns at the sides of the monogram.

Fig. 884.

13. O. † • FRAN • ET • MA • D • G • R • R • FRANCO •
[SCOTOR • Q • } 90 grs.
R. † • VICIT • LEO • DE • TRIBV • IVDA • 1560
14. Do. : SCOTOR • Q ; a point before and after the inscription and date on the reverse, $92\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

The crowns as above.—Fig. 885.

15. O. † • FRAN • ET • MA • D • G • R • R • FRANCO •
[SCOTOR • Q • } $91\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R. † • VICIT • LEO • DE • TRIBV • IVDA • 1561

16. As No. 15 : countermarked on the reverse with a crowned thistle ; a point after the date, Francis & Mary
(1558-1560).
Testoons.

92 grs.

The crowns as above.—Fig. 885A.

- 16a. O. + FRAN • ET • MA • D • G • R • R • FRANCO •
[SCOTOR • Q } 88 grs.
 R. + • VICIT • LEO • DE • TRIBV • IVDA • 1565 •

In the S.S.A. collection.

Another testoon, of the date 1565, was bought at the Ferguson sale, London, 1851, by Dantziger, a Hamburg dealer, and is now probably in some foreign collection. Very few Francis and Mary testoons of 1561 are known.

The contraction /B at the end of the legend on the obverse of the first four pieces, Nos. 8-11, like the Q on the remaining coins, Nos. 12-16a, stands for QVE simply, not for ET BRIT as supposed by Lindsay.

HALF-TESTOONS—1560.

Half-testoons.

The Scottish imperial crown on both sides.—Fig. 886.

3. O. + • FRAN • ET • MA • D • G • R • R • FRANCO •
[SCOTOR • S } 48 grs.
 R. + • VICIT • LEO • DE • TRIBV • IVDA • 1560

4. Do. : from different dies, obverse and reverse, 47½ grs.

Imperial crowns of five fleurs-de-lis on both sides, with small pointed spaces between the lis on that on the obverse.

Fig. 887.

5. O. + FRAN • ET • MA • D • G • R • R • FRANCO •
[SCOTOR Q } 47 grs.
 R. + VICIT • LEO • DE • TRIBV • IVDA • 1560

Francis & Mary
(1558-1560).
Half-testoons.

Imperial crowns of five fleurs-de-lis, with pointed spaces between the lis, on both sides.

Fig. 888.

6. O. † FRAN · ET · MA · D · G · R · R · FRANCO ·
[SCOTOR Q } 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. † VICIT · LEO · DE · TRIBV · IVDA · 1560

Notwithstanding that Francis II. was King of France for a year and nearly five months, no French money was struck with his name; even up to 1561, under Charles IX., all the money executed in France from the death of Henry II. was made from the old dies of Henry II., of whom, states Le Blanc, there are both silver and gold pieces bearing date 1561. In this case it is the less surprising that Scottish testoons, with the names of Francis and Mary, should have been struck in 1561, or that some of the old dies of Francis and Mary, with the alteration only of the date, should have been employed for a small coinage in 1565, executed, probably, while the dies were preparing for the royal coinages of Mary and Henry.

Gold coinage.
Ducats.

GOLD COINAGE—DUCATS, 1558.

By Act of Privy Council, 23d January 1558-9, it was ordered that there should be coined "ane new penny of gold in our souerane lord and ladys names of xxij carat fyne, and to be of wecht of the quarter vnce trois wecht—And this pece to be callit the king and quenis ducatt, and the hail to haif passaige for iij li, and the half thair of for xxx s. And to haif the imprent following, That is to say vpoune the Richt syd of the said pece our souerane lord and ladys faces with ane clos crowne abone thair hedis, and this superscriptioun, FRANCISCUS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA REX ET REGINA SCOTORUM DELPHINUS ET DELPHINA VIENNENSES. And vpoune the vther syd ane croce of aucht dolphinis coniunct with ane closs crowne at ilk quarter; in the middis Sanctandrois croce, and ane croce of Lorane at ilk quarter, with this superscriptioun, HORUM TUTA FIDES and the yeir of God in ciphers."

The half-ducat is not known, and the only two specimens of the ducat of which I am aware are those here figured 888A and 888B, respectively in the S.S.A. and B.M. collections.

Francis & Mary
(1558-1560).
Ducats.

The Scottish imperial crown above the heads of Francis and Mary.

Fig. 888A.

1a. O. $\text{FRAN} \cdot \text{ET} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{G} \cdot \text{MA} \cdot \text{R} \cdot \text{R} \cdot \text{SCOTOR} \cdot$	}	115 $\frac{2}{5}$ grs.
[DELPHIN \cdot VIEN \cdot		
R. $\text{HORVM} \cdot \text{TVTA} \cdot \text{FIDES} \cdot 1558 \cdot$ ¹		

An imperial crown of five fleurs-de-lis above the heads of Francis and Mary.

Fig. 888B.

1b. The same inscriptions as No. 1a, 113 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

The heads on these two coins are differently executed, and the reverses also are from different dies. It is singular that the crowns above the heads of Francis and Mary on Nos. 1a and 1b should correspond respectively with the crowns on the obverses of the SCOTOR \cdot FR and SCOTOR \cdot Q testoons VICIT \cdot LEO. It would seem as if the ducat No. 1 had been executed by the moneyer who made the SCOTOR \cdot FR testoons, evidently Achesoun; and the ducat No. 2, by the moneyer who fabricated the SCOTOR \cdot Q testoons, evidently Hairt, as being the later variety. In the Hopetoun MS. it is recorded that by "Johne Achesoun, Maister," were "coinyeit in Francis Marie Noblis the xv of Maij 1559, appointit to be of xxij carrettis fyne foure punde four once in ducattis of sex deneiris ilk pece than at xij li the ounce coinyeit of the said fynnes." At four to the Scottish ounce, or "sex deneiris ilk pece," the standard weight of the ducat would be 117.79 grs. Troy. The ducats coined by Achesoun, 15th May 1559, were no doubt the pieces bearing date 1558, of which the dies had been previously prepared. A coinage of ducats is also stated in the Hopetoun MS. as having been made by Hairt, "quhilk for the maist pairt wes of gold gottin of gylt challices and vther Jowellis." No date is mentioned.

¹ *The troth of these is sound.*

Francis & Mary

(1558-1560).

Fine billon coin-
ages.

Nonsunts.

FINE BILLON COINAGES.

TWELVE PENNY GROATS OR NONSUNTS—1558, 1559.

By Cardonnel, Lindsay, and Wingate, these coins were regarded as belonging partly to the fine silver, partly to the billon issues. The supposed fine silver pieces are described by Lindsay as half-testoons; the others, of more debased appearance, are correctly called by him nonsunts, the name usually given to them when they were in circulation.

In his first *Supplement to the Coinage of Scotland*, Lindsay gives the Act of Privy Council, 4th March 1558-59, relating to the coinage of these pieces, where it is distinctly ordered that they were to be of six deniers fine, that is, half of silver and half of copper; but he does not correct his former statement that some of them were of fine silver and others only of billon. On the face of it, such an arrangement as suggested by Cardonnel and Lindsay, where the impressions on the coins were in all respects identical, and where there was no difference in their modules or weights, would have been a very absurd one, and the cause of great inconvenience.

The Act further ordered that each piece was to be "of the wecht of ane denere viij granys troise wecht," or 26·17 grs. modern Troy weight—"And this pece to be callit the kingis and quenis twelff penny grote, and euery of the saidis peces to haue passage for xijd money of this realme, and to haue the imprent following, That is to say, vpone the Rycht syde of the said pec ane F and ane M: with ane cloiss crowne abone the saidis lettres, and one the ane syde of the saidis lettres ane crownit dolphine, and one the vther syde ane crownyt thirsell, with the subscriptione, FRANCISCUS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA REX ET REGINA SCOTORUM DELPHINUS ET DELPHINA VIENNENSES, And vpone the vthir syde ane square table with this Inscriptione, IAM NON SUNT DUO SED UNA CARO; abone the scriptour ane croiss of Jerusalem, on ilk syde thairoff ane cross of Lorane, and vnder the said table the yere of God in ciphers as the saidis pecis respective proportis."

The ounce of utter fine silver, bought at twenty-two shillings, as coined into these pieces, gave a currency value of thirty-two shillings; while, as coined into testoons of eleven deniers fine, it gave a currency value of only twenty-seven shillings and threepence farthing.

Francis & Mary
(1558-1560).
Nonsunts.

The large profit on the coinage of the nonsunts led, as with the bawbees, placks, and lion hardheads of Mary, to the making of extensive forgeries of these pieces, both at home and abroad, particularly in Flanders, where from old times so much bad money, in imitation of that of Scotland, England, and other countries, had been fabricated. Some of these forgeries are so very base as to have the appearance of pure copper now that the original thin coating of silver has worn off. By the Act of Parliament 26th December 1567, under James VI., the good nonsunts, as well as the bad, were "proclomit to vj d," and this notwithstanding that the price of utter fine silver had then risen to twenty-eight or thirty shillings the ounce.¹

The Hopetoun MS. states that by "Johne Achesoun," were "coinyeit in xij d grottis of the fynnes of vj d, and of wecht ij deneyris viij gris ilk pece"—by error for 1 denier 8 grs—"hauing cours for xij d fra the first of March 1558(-59) to the first of October 1559, as the buikis beirris iclxxxviiij stane xij punde viij ounce."

The nonsunts of 1558, and some of those of 1559, evidently the earlier issues of that year, are inscribed SCOTOR, and have the crowned dolphin turned inwardly, or regarding the right; other nonsunts of 1559, apparently the later issues of that year, are inscribed SCOTO, with the crowned dolphin turned outwardly, or regarding the left.

The imperial crown above the FM in monogram has the fillet ornamented with five fleurs-de-lis, as on the FECIT VTRAQVE half-testoons and VICIT LEO testoons, and half-testoons with SCOTORQVE. As on these pieces, the intermediate lis of the crown, which are smaller than the others, have sometimes rather the appearance of trefoils than of fleurs-de-lis.

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 102.

Francis & Mary
(1558-1560).
Nonsunts.

The crowned dolphin regarding the right.—Fig. 889.

1. O. $\text{FRAN} \cdot \text{ET} \cdot \text{MA} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{G} \cdot \text{R} \cdot \text{R} \cdot \text{SCOTOR} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{VIEN} \cdot$
R. $\text{IAM} \cdot \text{NON} \cdot \text{SVNT} \cdot \text{DVO} \cdot \text{SED} \cdot \text{VNA} \cdot \text{CARO} \cdot 1558 \cdot$ ¹ } $27\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
2. Do.: without points between the words on the obverse, 26 grs.
3. As No. 1: small crosses above the crowns at the sides of the monogram, 26 grs.

As above.—Fig. 890.

4. O. $\text{FRAN} \cdot \text{ET} \cdot \text{MA} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{G} \cdot \text{R} \cdot \text{R} \cdot \text{SCOTOR} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{VIEN}$
R. $\text{IAM} \cdot \text{NON} \cdot \text{SVNT} \cdot \text{DVO} \cdot \text{SED} \cdot \text{VNA} \cdot \text{CARO} \cdot 1559 \cdot$ } 24 grs.
5. Do.: small crosses above the crowns at the sides of the monogram, $27\frac{3}{8}$ grs.
6. Do.: a small cross above the crown over the thistle-head only, 23 grs.
7. As No. 5: with the A in CARO stamped over an E—originally CERO, $24\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

The crowned dolphin regarding the left; small crosses above the crowns at the sides of the monogram.

Fig. 891.

8. O. $\text{FRAN} \cdot \text{ET} \cdot \text{MA} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{G} \cdot \text{R} \cdot \text{R} \cdot \text{SCOTO} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{VIEN}$
R. $\text{IAM} \cdot \text{NON} \cdot \text{SVNT} \cdot \text{DVO} \cdot \text{SED} \cdot \text{VNA} \cdot \text{CARO} \cdot 1559 \cdot$ } $23\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
9. Do.: with SVN · TDVO, $24\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
10. As No. 8, but showing double lines in the square compartment, $22\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
11. As No. 8: a forgery, with a cross patée instead of a cross potent above the compartment, $22\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
12. As No. 4: a forgery, very base metal; IAM · NON · SVNT · DV · SED · VN · CARO · $23\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

The curious circumstance in connection with this last forgery is, that it has the Scottish imperial crown above the monogram, although this crown does not occur on any of the genuine pieces.

¹ They are now not twain but one flesh.

BASE BILLON COINAGES.

LIONS OR HARDHEADS—1558, 1559, 1560.

Francis & Mary
(1558-1560).
Base billon coin-
ages.
Lions or hard-
heads.

The lions of Francis and Mary of date 1558, expressed thus—• 58, are of spurious appearance, composed of copper, apparently without any mixture of silver; although bearing in the field on the obverse the monogram FM, as on the other lions of Francis and Mary, the name FRANCIS is invariably omitted in the circumscription on the obverse, which commences simply with ET • MA •, and is otherwise of a blundered character. None of these coins ever have the countermark of the heart and star, which was ordered to be placed upon the genuine pieces by Act of Parliament 5th March 1571-72, and which is met with on certain of the lions of Mary of 1555, 1558, and on certain of the lions of Francis and Mary of 1559, 1560.

The lion coinages of 1559-60 of Francis and Mary were simply a continuation of the lion coinage of 1558 with the name of Mary, with FM between two dolphins instead of M on the obverse. It is stated in the Hopetoun MS. that there were "coinyeit in Lyonis of xij gr^{is} fyne xxii in the ounce, having course for a penney halfpenney ilk pece fra the xxiiij of Junij 1559, to the vij of Julij 1560, as the buikis beiris particularlie, ane thowsand fyue hundreth lxxviiij stane iij ounce." In the Lord High Treasurer's accounts there is also an entry in which the Treasurer charges himself with £13,503 : 18 : 7, received from John Achesoun, the master of the mint, from the coinage of certain silver "cudati in Lyonis post dictum primum diem mensis Decembris anni etc. v^c quinquagesimi noni et ante undecimum diem mensis Junii anni Domini etc v^c sexagesimi."

The dolphins regarding the left.—Fig. 892.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. O. $\text{✠} \cdot \text{ET} \cdot \text{MA} \cdot \text{D} : \text{G} \cdot \text{R} \cdot \text{SCCT} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{D} \cdot \text{VIEN} \cdot$ | } 20, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. VICIT • VERITA • 58 • | |
| 2. Do.: with CCT, | 11, 11, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| VOL. II. | 2 U |

Francis & Mary
(1558-1560).
Lions or hard-
heads.

These pieces are rudely executed, the work evidently of ignorant persons. Out of a great number examined by me I have not met with any with the O properly rendered in SCOT or COT, as given by Lindsay and Wingate, the O being invariably supplied by a C. It is most difficult to obtain specimens presenting complete legends. It is a suspicious circumstance that the dolphins on these coins should regard the left, while on all the nonsunts of 1558, and on some of those of 1559, the earlier issues apparently of that year, they regard the right. On what appear to be the earlier lions of 1559 the dolphins are represented as regarding the right; while, on what seem to be the later lions of 1559, and on the lions of 1560, they regard the left.

The dolphins regarding the right.—Fig. 893.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| 3. O. ✠ FRA • ET • MA • D • G • R • R • SCOT • D • D • VIEN
R. VICIT • VERITAS • 1559 | } | 16, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 4. Do.: countermarked with a heart and star, | | 14 grs. |
| 5. As No. 3, with SCOTO; well defined inner circles, | | 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

The dolphins regarding the left.—Fig. 894.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 6. O. ✠ FRA • ET • MA • D • G • R • R • SCOT • D • D • VIEN
R. VICIT • VERITAS • 1559 • | } | 15 grs. |
| 7. Do.: countermarked with a heart and star, | | 10 grs. |
| 8. As No. 6: double struck—155559 • | | 15 grs. |
| 9. As No. 6: SCOTO • | | 22 $\frac{7}{8}$ grs. |
| 10. As No. 6: SCO, | | 12 grs. |

The dolphins regarding the left.—Fig. 895.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 11. O. ✠ FRA • ET • MA • D • G • R • R • SCOT • D • D • VIEN
R. VICIT • VERITAS • 1560 • | } | 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
|---|---|-----------------------|

For importing false lions or hardheads and false placks into Scotland various persons were hanged and quartered. In the Lord High Treasurer's account, among other entries, occurs the following :—"Item the xx day of May (1567) to ane boy passand of Edinburgh with the heidis, armis, and leggis of Patrick Ramsay and Andro Murray justefit to the deith for in-bringin of fals hardheidis within this realme to the townis of Dundee and Perth, and to other townis appointit, xxiiij s.

Francis & Mary
(1558-1560).
Lions or hard-
heads.

As showing the reasonable "pryces of wittelis" (prices of provisions) up to the end of the year 1559, or thereby, it is stated in the Hopetoun MS. that a "cartage of beif" (carcase of beef) sold for £3 : 12s., "ane guid veil" (a good-sized calf) for 20s., "a muttoun bouk" (carcass of mutton) for 10s., "the powtrie" (poultry) for 12s., "a fed capone" for 2s. 4d., "a dussoun of laverockis" (a dozen of larks) for 16d., "cunningis" (rabbits) for 3s. 6d., "a pertrik" (partridge) for 3s., "a pynt of wyne" for 16d., "and all vtheris accordinglie." To obtain the intrinsic equivalent values of these prices in modern silver money, we have to keep in view that six Scottish testoons of the period, at five shillings each, contained the same quantity of utter fine silver that six shillings and sixpence does in modern British silver currency—the testoons, 1556-1561, of 11 deniers or pennyweights fine, giving a standard weight of 94.231 grs. Troy, as against 87.272 grs. Troy, the standard weight of the modern shilling, of 11½ pennyweights fine.

It is always to be remembered, however, in any such calculations, that our modern silver money is only a restricted token currency, in relation to the gold money, which is the standard of the kingdom, so that intrinsically twenty shillings in silver are worth now only fifteen shillings and sixpence as against the gold sovereign at twenty shillings; thus reducing the proportionate value of money in 1559, as in Scotland under Francis and Mary, to about one-sixth of that of modern British currency; giving the carcass of beef as in 1559, at twelve shillings modern money, the good-sized calf at three shillings and fourpence, and the prices of the other articles of food above mentioned accordingly.

Mary
(1560-1565).

Mary, during her First Widowhood.

Silver coinages.
Testoons.

SILVER COINAGES—TESTOONS, 1561, 1562.

The silver coins of Mary struck during her first widowhood consist of testoons and half-testoons. These pieces are of especial interest as bearing her portrait executed in a style similar to that in the miniature supposed to be by Janet,¹ which is at Windsor Castle, with the hair behind done up in what seems a close cap braided with jewels; only, while the portrait supposed to be by Janet gives the face three-quarters to the right, that on the testoons and half-testoons shows it in profile to the left, displaying to advantage the long queue behind. The type of the reverse is a crowned escutcheon charged with the arms of France half effaced by those of Scotland, with the letter M, crowned, at each side.

John Achesoun had been deprived of his service in the mint, apparently in June or July 1560, and compelled to pass into France "to the queinis maiestie the kingis grace mother," Catherine de' Medici. Having been reinstated in his office by Catherine, with consent, however, of the Scottish Council, on his return to Scotland in 1561 he executed the testoon coinages of 1561, 1562. During his residence in France he would have had ample opportunities afforded him for taking the portrait of Queen Mary which appears on these pieces. It is stated in the Hopetoun MS. that Achesoun "according to the pryce foirsaid of xxijš vtter fyne (silver) coinyeit in testanis of xj deneyris fyne and of wecht iiij ð xix gris ilk pece fra the first of Julij 1561 to the xxij of December 1562 as the buikis beirris lxxxvij stane xv pund xiiij ounce." Mary left France for Scotland on the 14th August 1561, and arrived at Leith on the 19th of August.

¹ Engraved as a frontispiece to the 1st volume of Petit's *History of Mary Queen of Scots*, as translated by De Flandre, 1873.

The Scottish crown above the escutcheon.—Fig. 896.

1. O. MARIA • DEI • GRA • SCOTORVM • REGINA • 1561 •
 R. ✚ SALVVM • FAC • POPVLVM • TVVM • DOMINE • } 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

Mary
 (1560-1565).
 Testoons.

This piece has the fillet of the crown plain; all the following have four pellets on the fillet of the crown.

Fig. 897.

2. As No. 1 : from different dies, obverse and reverse, 94 grs.

Countermarked on the obverse with a crowned thistle.—Fig. 898.

3. As No. 2 : from still different dies, 92 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.

Fig. 899.

4. O. MARIA • DEI • GRA • SCOTORVM • REGINA • 1562 •
 R. ✚ • SALVVM • FAC • POPVLVM • TVVM • DOMINE • } 94 grs.

Countermarked on the obverse with a crowned thistle.—Fig. 900.

5. As No. 4 : from different dies ; a plain cross above the crown on the reverse,
 [94 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.]

HALF-TESTOONS—1561, 1562.

Half-testoons.

Fig. 901.

1. O. MARI • DEI • GRA • SCOTORVM • REGINA • 1561
 R. ✚ SALVVM • FAC • POPVLVM • TVVM • DOMINE } 48 grs.

Fig. 902.

2. As No. 1 : but with MARIA, and a cross potent above the crown, 45 grs.

Mary
(1560-1565).
Half-testoons.

Fig. 903.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 3. O. MARIA • DEI • GRA • SCOTORVM • REGINA • 1562 | } | 48 grs. |
| R. ✠ SALVVM • FAC • POPVLVM • TVVM • DOMINE | | |

This last piece is from the Carfrae collection, and is the specimen figured in Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, Pl. VII. 7, and the identical piece from which the portrait of Queen Mary, given as frontispiece to the 2d volume of Petit's *History of Mary Queen of Scots*, as translated by De Flandre, is taken. It is regarded as the finest known example of the half-testoon with the portrait of Mary. Having been sold by a field labourer to a silversmith in Edinburgh at the time that the small find of Scottish coins of the period, in March 1869, took place in a field adjoining the ancient residence of Colonel Gardiner, near Prestonpans, it is believed to have belonged to that hoard, of which an account by the Rev. John Struthers, F.S.A. Scot., is given in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. viii. p. 167. There are Dunfermline forgeries, as previously stated, of the portrait testoon and half-testoons of Mary; wretchedly executed pieces, although, strange to say, they have deceived many collectors.

Gold coinage.
Crown.

GOLD COINAGE—CROWN, 1561.

In 1561 the gold piece, Fig. 903A, was struck, of which the only specimen known to me is in the B.M. collection. Of this coinage no record exists, notwithstanding mention made in the Lord High Treasurer's accounts of considerable sums received from John Achesoun, master of the mint, in connection with the testoon silver coinages of 1561, 1562. Possibly only a few examples of the gold crown, 1561, as pattern pieces, may have been struck. As this coin has notably been imitated from the ecus d'or of Henry II., of which $71\frac{1}{6}$ were in the marc, giving a standard weight to each of 52.97 grs. Troy, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. more than the actual weight of the B.M. specimen of the crown of Mary 1561, it is probable that the dies for this coinage may have been prepared by Achesoun when he was

engaged in Paris in connection with the dies for the silver money of 1561, 1562. But the Scottish Estates may not have seen their way at that time to carry a coinage of gold money into effect, the prices of both gold and silver having been raised by various causes, more especially, as stated in the Hopetoun MS., "throw the awayganging of the Frenchmen and abundance of plakis, etc."

Mary
(1560-1565).
Crown.

Fig. 903A.

Obverse: the escutcheon charged with the arms of France half effaced by those of Scotland, and surmounted with the Scottish imperial crown. Reverse: a cross formed by four M's, crowned, with a star of eight points in the centre, and a thistle in each angle.

1a. O. ✚ MARIA • DEI • GRA • SCOTORVM • REGINA • 1561
R. * EXVRGAT • DEVS • ET • DISCIPENTVR • INIMICI • ¹ } 50½ grs.
1561

The prices of gold and silver at this time, as given in the Hopetoun MS., were as follows:—

"The crowne of the Soune (French ecu), xxvj š iij đ.
The angell nobill (English angel), xl š.
The dowble ducat (Spanish) and Harie noble, liiij š iij đ.
The rois nobill, iij li.
The ounce of wtter fyne silver, xxiiij š."

Against the following prices, as at February 1555-6, and apparently up to 1561, when—

"The crowne of the sonne gaif xxij š.
The angell nobill, xxxvj š.
The Harie nobill and dowble ducat, xlvij š.
The roise noble, liiij š.
The vnce of utter fyne silver, xxij š."

Owing to the great fault found with the price of utter fine silver in 1561, at twenty-four shillings the ounce, Achesoun, as stated in the Hope-

¹ *Let God arise and let his enemies be scattered.*

Mary
(1560-1565).
Crown.

toun MS., was commanded to buy, for his testoon coinages of 1561-62, only at the latter value—twenty-two shillings the ounce, at which price he seems to have succeeded in obtaining what he required; but there is no mention made of any reduction in the prices of foreign gold money. From various causes no further coinage of gold money appears to have taken place in Scotland till 1575, when the twenty-pound pieces of James VI. were issued.

Mary and Henry
(1565-1566-7).
Silver coinages.
Ryals.

Mary and Henry.

SILVER COINAGES—RYALS, OR THIRTY-SHILLING PIECES, AND PARTS.

Under Mary and Henry silver coins of considerably larger denominations than had hitherto been fabricated in Scotland were introduced. These consisted of the ryals and their parts, the two-thirds and one-thirds of ryals, of which the coinage was ordered by Act of Privy Council 22d December 1565, directing that the ryal should be of the standard weight of one Scottish ounce, or 471·155 grs. Troy; the two-thirds ryal of the standard weight of two-thirds of a Scottish ounce, or 314·1 grs. Troy; the one-third ryal of the standard weight of one-third of a Scottish ounce, or 157 grs. Troy. The quality, as in the preceding silver coinages, was to be eleven deniers fine. Two grains of remedy to be allowed, as well of weight as of fineness.

As these coins were ordered to be received respectively for thirty, twenty, and ten shillings; and as the price of utter fine silver at the time of their issue in December 1565 was twenty-four shillings the ounce, giving the bullion value of silver of eleven deniers fine at twenty-two shillings the ounce, it seems as if a considerable profit had been proposed to be derived from this coinage. In the case of the immediately preceding silver issues—the testoons of 1556-1562—of which five, each of the currency value of five shillings, went to the ounce when utter fine silver was bought at twenty-two shillings the ounce, giving the bullion value of silver of eleven

deniers fine at twenty shillings and twopence the ounce, the gross profit on each ounce of silver of eleven deniers fine coined into money was only four shillings and tenpence, as against eight shillings, the gross profit on its coinage into the ryals and their parts.

Mary and Henry
(1565-1566-7).
Ryals.

From the 23d of December 1562, when Achesoun completed the latest of the testoon coinages, to the 18th of December 1565, when the ryal coinages were commenced, "thair was nathing coinyeit," writes the author of the Hopetoun MS., "because all men abstractit thair handis throw the downecrying of the prices of silver from xxiiij š to xxij š.

During this time considerable transportation of Scottish money by merchants and others to France, Flanders, and other countries, had taken place, owing to its higher relative value to the money of these countries.

It was this that forced on the new silver coinage at the enhanced currency values. By fixing the price of the new money at thirty shillings the ounce—an advance of twenty per cent on the previous coinage as issued at twenty-five shillings the ounce—the Scottish Government proposed, whilst stopping the outflow of native money to other countries, to make use of the money then circulating in the realm for the purposes of the new coinage, which was thus in great part made out of the old money. License was given, as further stated in the Hopetoun MS., by the queen's majesty and Council, to "Mr. Robert Richartsoun, thesaurer clerk, his factouris and servandis, to brek down all sortis of money past of befoir, without ony exceptioun, for making proffit thair of in thertie š peces."

The natural consequence of this wholesale breaking down of the previous silver money of eleven deniers, purchased at its currency values, irrespective of loss of weight through course of wear, clipping, and other causes, was to occasion a proportionate rise in the price of utter fine silver, which rose forthwith to twenty-eight shillings the ounce—its equivalent, apparently, as against twenty-five shillings and eightpence the ounce, the price which the old "Scottis and Inglise" money as above seems to have cost the officials of the mint.

As the ryal coinage was continued under James VI., it is stated in the Hopetoun MS. that from its commencement, 18th December 1565, to its

Mary and Henry
(1565-1566-7).
Ryals.

termination, 31st March 1572, there were coined "in xxx, xx, and xš peces of xid fyne, the haille pece weyand ane ounce, and the rest pro rata—ij^m jc lxxxxvj stane tua punde ane ounce," giving a currency value of £8433 : 13 : 10.

The extremely rare ryals of Mary and Henry of 1565, with their busts face to face, Fig. 903B, formerly regarded as patterns, were undoubtedly issued for circulation, although immediately recalled. The English ambassador, Thomas Randolphe, in a communication to Sir William Cecil, December 1565, as quoted by Cochran-Patrick from the State Papers, writes: "ther were lately certayne pieces of monie coyned w^t both their faces Hen. and Maria," these were called in and "other framed, as here I sende y^r H. one, wayinge v testons in sū, and current for vj."

Fig. 903B.

Obverse: the busts of Henry and Mary face to face, with the date 1565 below. Reverse: the escutcheon between two thistle-heads, crowned with the Scottish crown.

1a. O. HENRICVS.&•MARIA•D:GRA•R.&•R•SCOTORVM }
R. ✚ QVOS•DEVS•COIVNXIT•HOMO•NON•SEPARET.¹ } 470 grs.

In the B.M. collection. The placing of the name of Henry before that of Mary was according to the usual formula employed in the Privy Council Records—as "the kingis and quenis majesties;" in public declarations the king's name was also placed first—"Henry and Maria be the grace of God Kyng and Quene of Scotland."

There are certain pieces, of comparatively modern appearance, executed apparently in imitation of the preceding, although sometimes with the busts both crowned. On these the queen's name is placed first.

The Act of Privy Council, 22d December 1565, ordering the coinage of the "new penny of silver callit the Marie ryall," and its parts, the two-thirds and one-third ryal, gives minute directions respecting the types and inscriptions. There were to be "on the ane syde ane palme tre crownit,

¹ *Whom God has joined let no man separate.*

ane schell padocke (the land-tortoise) crepand up the schank of the samyn, ane bill about the tre writtin thairin DAT GLORIA VIRES,¹ the dait of the yeir thairundir, with this circumscription, begynning at ane thirsill, EXURGAT DEUS ET DISSIPENTUR INIMICI EIUS ; and on the uther syde oure saidis Soveranis armes coverit with ane close croun, ane thirsill on ilk syde, with this circumscription, begynning at ane croce directlie aboun the croun, MARIA ET HENRICUS DEI GRATIA REGINA ET REX SCOTORUM." The Scottish imperial crown upon both sides.

Mary and Henry
(1565-1566-7).
Ryals.

The name of Crookston dollars, as applied to the Mary and Henry ryals, from the stories relating to the supposed courtship of Mary and Darnley under the famous yew tree of Crookston, is shown by the late David Semple, F.S.A., in an exhaustive paper, entitled *The Tree of Crookston* (Paisley, 1876), to be entirely erroneous, as neither Mary nor Darnley ever resided at Crookston Castle, which in 1565 must have been much out of repair, having been then uninhabited for some considerable time. The tree, as shown on the coins themselves, and as ordered in the Act, is not a yew, but a palm. A curious fact, not hitherto noticed, is, that on the one-third ryal of 1565, on the back of the "schell padocke," there is a large rose (the emblem of England), which appears to connect the padocke climbing up the tree with Darnley, who by his mother was great-grandson of Henry VII., and was the grand-nephew of Henry VIII. of England. The device, no doubt, had its significance, which is not far to seek in the relative positions of Mary and Darnley, as queen and subject, before marriage.

RYALS, 1565.

Fig. 904.

1. O. † • MARIA • & • HENRIC⁹ • DEI • GRA • R • & •	}	470¼ grs.
R • SCOTORV •		
R. ☞ • EXVRGAT • DEVS • & • DISSIPENT ^R •		
INIMICI • EI⁹ • ²		


¹ *Glory gives strength.*² *Let God arise, and let his enemies be scattered.*

- Mary and Henry (1665-1566-7).
Ryals.
- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 2. | As No. 1 : countermarked on the reverse with a crowned thistle, | 465½ grs. |
| 3. | As No. 1, with DISCIPENT ^R ;, | 464¼ grs. |
| 4. | Do. : do. : countermarked on the reverse with a crowned thistle, | 467½ grs. |

The cross above the crown forms the mint mark on the obverse.

RYALS, 1566.


Fig. 905.

- | | | |
|----|---|----------------|
| 5. | O. ✚ • MARIA • & • HENRIC ⁹ • DEI • GRA • R • & •
R • SCOTOR ^V • | } 471 grs. |
| | R.  • EXVRGAT • DEVS • & • DISSIPENT ^R •
INIMICI FI ⁹ | |
| 6. | Do. : with EI ⁹ , and countermarked on the reverse with a crowned thistle, | |
| | | 465, 463½ grs. |
| | Do. : with E ⁹ ;, | 466 grs. |

The two coins No. 6 are from different obverse, but from the same reverse dies.

RYALS, 1567.

Fig. 906.


- | | | |
|----|---|-------------|
| 7. | O. ✚ MARIA • & • HENRIC ⁹ • DEI • GRA • R • & •
R • SCOTOR ^V • | } 475¼ grs. |
| | R.  • EXVRGAT • DEVS • & • DISSIPENT ^R •
INIMICI • EI ⁹ • | |
| 8. | Do. : countermarked on the reverse, | |
| | | 457 grs. |

The first of these two pieces is from the Wingate cabinet, figured Wingate, Pl. XXXI. 2.

TWO-THIRDS OF RYALS, 1565.


Mary and Henry
(1565-1566-7).
Two-thirds of
ryals.

Fig. 907.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
| 9. O. + • MARIA • & • HENRIC9 • DEI • GRA • R • & • | } | 317 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R • SCOTORṼ | | |
| R.  • EXVRGAT • DEVS : & • DISSIPENT ^R : | | |
| INIMICI • EI9 • | | |
10. Do.: SCOTORV, without the horizontal contractive sign above the V, 315 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
11. As No. 9: a single point after DEVS and DISSIPENT^R, 314 grs.
12. As No. 9: a single point after DEVS; and countermarked on the reverse with a crowned thistle, 311 grs.


TWO-THIRDS OF RYALS, 1566.

Fig. 908.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
| 13. O. + • MARIA • & • HENRIC9 • DEI • GRA • R • & • | } | 315 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R • SCOTORṼ | | |
| R.  • EXVRGAT • DEVS • & • DISSIPENT ^R • | | |
| INIMICI • EI9 • | | |
14. Do.: countermarked on the reverse with a crowned thistle, 313 grs

TWO-THIRDS OF RYALS, 1567.

Fig. 909.


- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 15. O. + • MARIA • & • HENRIC9 • DEI • GRA • R • & • | } | 312 grs. |
| R • SCOTORV | | |
| R.  • EXVRGAT • DEVS • & • DISSIPENT ^R | | |
| INIMICI • EI9 • | | |

Another specimen is referred to by Lindsay as in the B.M. collection.

Mary and Henry
(1565-1566-7).
One-thirds of
ryals.

ONE-THIRDS OF RYALS, 1565.

Fig. 910.

- | | | | |
|---|---|----------------|--|
| 16. O. + • MARIA • ET • HENRIC ⁹ • DEI • GRA • R • | } | 157 grs. | |
| ET • R • SCOTORVM | | | |
| R.  • EXVRGAT • DEVS • ET • DISSIPENT ^R • | | | |
| | | INIMICI • EIVS | |
| 17. Do. : with DESSIPENT ^R • | | 155½ grs. | |
| 18. Do. : do. : no pellets on the belt of the crown on the obverse, | | 156 grs. | |

ONE-THIRDS OF RYALS, 1566.

Fig. 911.

- | | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| 19. O. + • MARIA • ET • HENRICVS • DEI • GRA • R • | } | 152 grs. | |
| ET • R • SCOTORVM | | | |
| R. + • EXVRGAT • DEVS • ET • DISSIPENTVR • | | | |
| | | INIMICI • EI ⁹ | |
| 20. Do. : with HENRIC ⁹ • | | 151 grs. | |

The Mary and Henry ryal of 1567 does not seem to have been known to Lindsay. As Darnley's murder took place on the 10th of February 1566-7, and as the year, old style, did not terminate till the 24th of March, there ought, properly, to have been no coins of Mary and Henry of date 1567. The circumstance receives, however, an easy explanation; as reverse dies of Mary's coinage of 1567 have evidently been employed in connection with the obverse dies of the Mary and Henry coinages. All these hybrid pieces are extremely rare. The Mary and Henry one-third ryal of 1566, of which Wingate states he had not seen a specimen, is also very rare.

Mary, during her Second Widowhood.

Mary
(1566-7).
Ryals and parts.

RYALS AND PARTS.

This coinage is simply a continuation of the preceding with the name of Henry deleted.

RYALS, 1567.

Ryals.

Fig. 912.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------|
| 1. O. ✚ • MARI • DEI • GRA • SCOTORV̄ • REGINA • | } | 47 1½ grs. |
| R. ⚔ • EXVRGAT • DEVS • & • DISSIPENT ^R • | | |
| INIMICI • EI9 • | | |
2. Do.: SCOTORVM; the reverse countermarked with a crowned thistle, 47 0½ grs.

As No. 2, Lindsay, 2d Sup. *Des. Cat.* No. 89, publishes a specimen from the Kermack Ford cabinet, with VERIS, instead of VIRES, on the label upon the yew tree.

TWO-THIRDS OF RYALS, 1567.

Two-thirds of
ryals.

Fig. 913.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 3. O. ✚ • MARIA • DEI • GRA • SCOTORV̄ • REGINA • | } | 313 grs. |
| R. ⚔ • EXVRGAT • DEVS • & • DISSIPENT ^R • | | |
| INIMICI • EI9 • | | |
4. Do.: SCOTORVM • 314¼ grs.

ONE-THIRD OF RYAL, 1566.

One-third of
ryal.

Fig. 914.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| 5. O. ✚ • MARIA • DEI • GRA • SCOTORVM • REGINA • | } | 156¼ grs. |
| R. ✚ • EXVRGAT • DEVS • ET • DISSIPENTVR • | | |
| INIMICI • EI9 • | | |

This piece is from the same reverse die as the Mary and Henry one-



Mary
(1566-7).

third ryal, Fig. 911. It was struck presumably before the termination of the year 1566, old style, that is, before 24th March 1566-7.

One-thirds of
ryals.

ONE-THIRDS OF RYALS, 1567.

Fig. 915.

6. O.  • MARIA • DEI • GRA • SCOTORVM • REGINA •	}	154 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
B.  • EXVRGAT • DEVS • ET • DISSIPENTVR •		
INIMICI • EI9 •		

7. Do.: EIVS, and countermarked with a crowned thistle, 154 grs.

These two coins are struck from the same obverse die as Fig. 914.

Jettons.

JETTONS.

The two following pieces were previously regarded as coins, and as such have found a place in Scottish numismatic works.

Fig. 916.

Obverse: FM in monogram, crowned, between two waved stars, or suns of six points. Reverse: the Scottish escutcheon crowned.

1. O.  DILIGITE IVSTICIAM 1553 ¹	}	58 grs.
B. DELICIE DNI COR HVMILE ²		

Fig. 917.

Obverse: M, crowned, between two thistle-heads, both crowned. Reverse: from the same die as the preceding.

2. O. MARIA DEI G SCOTOR REGINA	}	61 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
B. DELICIE DNI COR HVMILE		

¹ Love justice.

² A humble heart is the delight of the Lord.

In the register of the mint of Paris, previously mentioned in connection with the crowned head testoons, occurs the following entry, bearing obvious reference to these pieces:—"Ce jourdhuy dernier jour de Janvier l'an mil cinq cens cinquante trois a este permys a Nicolas Emery, graveur, de graver vne pille et vng trousseau a fere gections aux armes de la royne d'ecosse du coste de la pille; et du coste du trousseau y a une devise qui est une F et une M lasees ensemble qui sont romaines et deux soleils au coste de la dite devise. Et autour dudit trousseau est escript DILIGITE IUSTICIAM 1553. Et autour est escript MARIA • D • G • R • SCOTORUM." There seems to be some words omitted after "autour" in the last sentence; as it is evidently intended to be there stated that the inscription "MARIA, etc.," is to be written around the "pille." The passage as above quoted is as given by Mr. Franks.¹

The jetton No. 2 is the complement of the jetton No. 1, supplying the name of Mary, with her title as Queen of Scots, which had been omitted on the jetton No. 1, although so stated in the directions given to Emery as at 31st January 1553-4. It is clear that some alteration had subsequently taken place in the instructions given to Emery, as he has made two jettons instead of one, although using the same reverse die for both, with a different distribution of the inscriptions from what had originally been directed.

The two jettons, as above, were struck in Paris shortly after Mary had been proclaimed of age and provided with a separate establishment. Properly, in accordance with Scottish usage, Mary did not become of age till the termination of her twelfth year, that is, not till 7th December 1554; but the French Court, without consulting the Estates of Scotland, and through the agency of the Parliament of Paris, had arranged, in conformity with French practice, that Mary, as a royal personage, should be considered of age and entitled to choose her curators on her entering upon her twelfth year. She was thus placed in a position to give her personal ratification to the contract of marriage with Francis, the Dauphin of France, as made on her behalf by the Estates of Scotland at Haddington in 1548. The jetton, No. 1, may therefore properly be described as the betrothal-jetton of

¹ *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. ix. p. 507.

Mary
Jettons.

Francis and Mary; while the jetton No. 2, as the counterpart and complement of No. 1, is of corresponding interest. Both pieces are beautifully executed, and extremely rare, and at sales command high prices.

The two following jettons of Mary in the Ferguslie collection appear to have both been struck after the death of Francis, as both are from the same reverse die, representing a hand from heaven pruning the withered branch of a vine, which occupies the *dexter* side of the field, just as on coins of Francis and Mary it is occupied by the bust or the arms of Francis, and probably representing Francis himself, while the live branch of the vine occupies the *sinister* side, as that side is occupied by the bust or the arms of Mary.

Fig. 918.

Obverse: a crowned escutcheon, the arms of France half effaced by those of Scotland.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 3. O. MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • FRAN • DOI | } | 74 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. VIRESCIT • VVLNERE • VIRTVS + ¹ | | |

Fig. 919.

Obverse: the Scottish escutcheon crowned.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 4. O. MARIA • DEI • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • | } | 70 grs. |
| R. As the last. | | |

The crown above the arms on both of these pieces, as also on the jettons Nos. 1, 2, has a lis in the centre, with a strawberry leaf on each side. The abbreviation DOI is regarded as representing DOJ, for DOAJERIA, or DOAGERIA, dowager. In Miss Strickland's *Lives of the Queens of Scotland*, it is stated that the device and motto on the reverse of the jettons Nos. 3, 4, were embroidered by Mary's own hand on a cushion sent by her from Wingfield, where she was residing for a short time in 1585, to her devoted adherent, Leslie, Bishop of Ross. They also occur on the silver hand-bell of Mary, bearing date (15)86, preserved at Kennet.

¹ *Virtue is strengthened by affliction.*

Another jetton of Mary, dated 1579, also has the device of the vine on the reverse, but differently represented from the preceding, the live branch now occupying the *dexter* side and the withered branch the *sinister* side; while, instead of the hand pruning the withered branch, an urn from above pours water on the live branch. This change in the relative positions of the live and withered branches, from those they occupy on the jettons executed after her first widowhood, is most significant. The last two marriages of Mary, who was now in her third widowhood, having been in each case with her own subjects, it was fitting that this should be indicated in this manner, seeing that this piece was executed, like the preceding jettons, in France, whose late king had been the first husband of Mary.

Fig. 920.

Obverse: the type as No. 3, but from a different die.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 5. O. MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • FRAN • DOI | } | 70 grs. |
| R. MEA SIC MIHI • PROSVNT—1579 ¹ | | |
| 6. As the last; cast and chased, but of the period, | | 89½ grs. |

With the obverse from the same die as the obverse of No. 5, another jetton of 1579, in the S.S.A. collection, represented also in the B.M. collection, has on the reverse a ship tempest-tost and with broken masts, but still pursuing her onward course.

Fig. 920A.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1a. O. MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • FRAN • DOI | } | 74½ grs. |
| R. NVMQVAM • NISI • RECTAM—1579 ² | | |

Another jetton of 1579, in the B.M. collection, also from the same obverse die, has on the reverse Fortune as a winged female holding a wheel and a rudder.

¹ *Thus are mine (afflictions) profitable to me.*

² *Only by a direct course.*

Mary
Jettons.

Fig. 92OB.

1b. O. MARIA • D • G • SCOTOR • REGINA • FRAN • DOI }
R. ADRASTIA • ADERIT—1579¹ } 67 grs.

The wings here given to Fortune indicated the hope of a swift return of Fortune to the cause of Mary. Other jettons and medals of Mary, in different metals, are described by Cochran-Patrick in his *Catalogue of the Medals of Scotland*, 1884.

James VI.
(1567-1625).

James VI.

BORN 19TH JUNE 1566; ACCEDED 24TH JULY 1567; PROCLAIMED KING OF ENGLAND, AS JAMES I., 24TH MARCH 1602-3; DIED 27TH MARCH 1625.

The Scottish coinage in this reign is remarkable for the extraordinary variety of types introduced, and for the frequent changes in the qualities and weights of the coins. After the accession of James to the English throne, the types, qualities, and weights being the same as in the English coinage, greater uniformity prevailed.

Silver coinages
before the Eng-
lish accession.
Ryals and parts.

SILVER COINAGES BEFORE THE ENGLISH ACCESSION.

JAMES RYALS, OR THIRTY-SHILLING PIECES, AND PARTS.

The name of Sword Dollars for these pieces appears to be of comparatively recent origin. They are not so called in any of the references to them in the Scottish Acts of Parliament or of Privy Council, nor in the earlier Scottish numismatic works. The Act of Privy Council, 31st August 1567, by which they were ordered, sets forth—"that thair be cunyeit ane

¹ *Fortune will come.*

penny of silver callit the James Ryall, the fynes of ellevin deneris fyne, and of wecht ane vnce troyis wecht, wyth twa granis of remeid alsweill of wecht as fynes, havand on the ane syde ane Sword, wyth ane croun vpon the same, on the ane syde of the said croun ane hand putting ane finger to the price of the pece; on the vther syde thairof the dait of the yeir, half on the ane syde half on the vther of the swerd, wyth this circumscription beginning at the syde of the croun directlie abone the said price, PRO ME SI MEREOR IN ME, and vpoun the vther syde oure soueranis armes coverit wyth ane clois croun and ane J crownit on the ane syde and ane R crownit in like maner on the vther syde of the samyn, with this circumscription beginning directlie abone the croun, wyth thre cocles, JACOBUS 6. DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM. The said penny to haue cours for threttie schillingis money of this realme. The twa part for twentie schillingis; and the thrid part for ten schillingis, all of the same fynes and prent, and of wecht equiuolent.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Ryals and parts.

The James ryals and their parts occur of all the dates from 1567 to 1571. What little variety appears upon them is shown chiefly in the different modes of arranging the three pellets placed usually before and after the inscriptions, instead of the three "cocles," or scallop shells, as directed in the Act. On the two-thirds and one-thirds of ryals for the two first years, 1567-68, the crown above the sword on the reverse has no crosses on either side of the lis in the centre, but simply plain arched spaces, sometimes surmounted with a pellet. On all the ryals of the several years, and on the two-thirds and one-thirds of ryals for the three last years, 1569, 1570, 1571, the crown above the sword on the reverse has a cross on either side of the lis in the centre. Very little change occurs in the ornamentation of the crown above the arms on the obverse, which consists usually of a row of pellets upon the fillet, with a pellet on each of the intermediate spaces between the fleur-de-lis and the crosses.

The several specimens here described of the James ryals and parts are in the Ferguslie cabinet, chiefly from the Wingate collection.

James VI.
(1567-1603)
Ryals

JAMES RYALS.

Fig. 921.

1. O. + • IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM •	}	471 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1567 ¹		

2. O. + IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM •	}	469 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R. PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1567		

Three pellets on the spaces of the crown on the obverse.

3. O. + IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM	}	471 grs.
R. PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1568		

Countermarked on the reverse with a crowned thistle.

4. O. + IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM	}	470 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1569		

5. O. + IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM •	}	471 grs.
R. PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1570		

Countermarked on the reverse.

6. O. + IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM	}	465 grs.
R. PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1571		

7. As the last: countermarked on the reverse,	471 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
---	------------------------

On this last piece, the crown surmounting the sword, instead of the usual scroll ornamentation, has a row of pellets above the outer arch.

¹ For me: against me, if I deserve it.

JAMES TWO-THIRDS OF RYALS.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Two-thirds of
ryals.

Fig. 922.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. O. † IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM | } | 313 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1567 | | |
| 2. As the last : countermarked with a crowned thistle on the reverse, | | 308 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 3. O. † IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM | } | 310 grs. |
| R. PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1568 | | |
| Countermarked with a crowned thistle on the reverse. | | |
| 4. O. † • IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM • | } | 313 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1569 | | |
| 5. O. † IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM | } | 309 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1570 | | |

No pellets on the spaces or the fillet of the crown on the obverse ;
countermarked on the reverse with a crowned thistle.

The two-thirds ryal 1571 is represented in the B.M. and Cochran-Patrick collections.

JAMES ONE-THIRDS OF RYALS.

One-thirds of
ryals.

Fig. 923.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. O. † IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM | } | 159 grs. |
| R. PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1567 | | |
| 2. O. † • IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM • | } | 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1568 | | |

James VI.
(1567-1603).
One-thirds of
ryals.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|------------------------|
| 3. | O. + • IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM • | } | 148 $\frac{5}{8}$ grs. |
| R. | PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1569 | | |
| 4. | O. + • IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM • | } | 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. | PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1570 | | |

Countermarked with a crowned thistle on the reverse.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|------------------------|
| 5. | O. + : IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM • | } | 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. | PRO • ME • SI • MEREOR • IN • ME —1571 | | |

In the Hopetoun MS., it is stated that “xxxš peices of all sortis,” as well as other coins, were counterfeited in the Castle of Edinburgh by the adherents of Mary.

On the 29th July 1578, by Act of Privy Council, to prevent, as alleged, the wholesale deportation from the country of the thirty, twenty, and ten-shilling pieces, and the testoons, owing to the rise of the price of silver in other countries, it was ordered that these pieces should be received at the mint “vpoun the prices following, that is to say, the xxx schilling pece for xxxij schillingis vjđ, the xx schilling pece for xxj schillingis viijđ, and the ten schilling pece for x schillingis xđ, and the testane for sex schillingis vjđ.” Such as were found “counterfait and adulterat” were to be clipped down and delivered again to the owners; such as were pronounced “lauchfull trew cunye” were to be countermarked with a crowned thistle, and likewise delivered again to the owner, to have passage—“the xxx schilling pece for xxxvj schillingis ixđ, the xx schilling pece xxiiij schillingis vjđ, and the x schilling pece for xij schillingis iijđ, and the testane for vij schillingis iijđ;” subject to deduction, for royalty and mint expenses, of four shillings and threepence on each of the thirty-shilling pieces, and *pro rata* on the parts, and of tenpence on each of the testoons; thus delivering the countermarked money to the owners at the same prices for which it was received at the mint when called in.

These measures were not very popular. The time allowed for receiving the Mary and James ryals and their parts, and the Mary testoons, at the mint for countermarking, had to be extended from time to time; notwith-

standing repeated declarations that such of the said money as remained uncountermarked at the respective dates was to be received in payment or exchange at its original value only.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
One-thirds of
ryals.

The latest reference, apparently, in the Scottish Acts to the Mary and James ryals is in the Act of Parliament "anent the cunye," 13th March 1597, where it is ordered that "the auld xxxs peceis" of due weight and fineness were to "stand at fifty schillings," and the parts in proportion.

HALF-MERKS AND FORTY-PENNY PIECES.

NOW COMMONLY CALLED NOBLES AND HALF-NOBLES.

Half-merks and
forty-penny
pieces.

In 1571 a coinage of merk pieces of 11 deniers fine, and of weight 11 deniers 12 grs., was ordered by Act of Privy Council,¹ together with a smaller denomination, apparently the half of the same, or half-merk. The types and inscriptions of the proposed new coinage are minutely described. The obverse was to have the royal arms crowned, with the inscription IACOBVS • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM; the reverse was to have a crowned thistle with the inscription NEMO • IMPVNE • LEDET • 1571, having the value at the sides of the thistle.

No specimens of this coinage are known, and it may be presumed that it did not take place. This is the more likely, as at a Parliament held at Leith, 31st March 1572, a new coinage of half-merk and quarter-merk or forty-penny pieces was ordered. This issue, although no intimation is made of its quality either in the Act of Parliament or in the subsequent Act of Privy Council 12th May 1572, was professedly a debased money "for payment and sustentatioun of the chargeis of this present ciuile and intestine weare."

Mention is made of this money at the time of issue in the *Diurnal of Occurrents*, stating that it was "bot slycht and vj pennies fine layit money." In the "Contract anent the Cunye," of 5th March 1576-7, however, the quality of a proposed new coinage of this money is stated as of "the fynnes

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. cxliv.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Half-merks and
forty-penny
pieces.

of aucht deneiris," without any indication of the previous coinage having been of baser quality or of any change being made in the relative values; although, with the new half-merks of eight deniers fine at six shillings and eightpence each, the old half-merks, of the same weight, if of six deniers fine, would have been worth only five shillings each piece. So great a change in the quality as from six to eight deniers fine, if the usual practice of the Scottish mint had been followed, would have been marked by a change in the types and inscriptions of the coins.

As the half-merk and quarter-merk pieces issued previously to 1577 certainly circulated equally with those of 1577 and of 1580; and, indeed, in much greater quantities, particularly those of 1572, there is some reason to doubt the correctness of the statement in the *Diurnal of Occurrents*, that the original coinages of half- and quarter- merks were only six deniers fine. No sooner, however, had these pieces been issued at Leith by the king's adherents than they were counterfeited in the castle of Edinburgh by the partisans of Mary. Possibly it may have been this counterfeit money (which may have been only six deniers fine), which led to the statement of the quality in the *Diurnal of Occurrents*.

In the Act of Privy Council 12th May 1572, ordering this coinage, the following directions were given respecting it—"The haill pece to haue cours and passage for sex schillingis aucht penneis and to be callit the half merk pece, and the half thairof to haue cours and passage for thre schillingis four pennyis and to be callit the fourty penny pece. The said haill pece havand on the ane syde our sourane lordis armes and croun betuix the figuris of 6 and 8, with this circumscription IACOBUS SEXTUS DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM, and on the vther syde ane croce, and betuix the granes thairof twa thirsillis and twa crounis with this circumscription SALVUM FAC POPULUM TUUM DOMINE 1572. The fourty penny pece berand the lyke prent in all thingis saulffing his hienes armes placeit betuix the figuris of 3 and 4 to signifie iij schillingis iiij penneis as the vther on the haill signifieis vj schillingis viij penneis." Nothing is stated in the Act of Privy Council respecting the weights of these two coins; but in the Act of Parliament 31st March 1572, it is directed that "ffoure of the principal

pecis with the half thairof" should weigh "ane vnce," thus giving the weight of the whole piece at 104·7 grs. Troy, and that of the half at 52·35 grs. Troy.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Half-merks and
forty-penny
pieces.

The cross on the reverses of these pieces is of that highly ornamental character, which, as met with on the Scottish silver money, seems always to have been accompanied by a deterioration in the quality, and was probably intended to mark this. It is formed of four I's with fleured terminations; and a lozenge compartment in the centre, containing a star of five points. The crowns and thistle-heads in the quarters are disposed alternately; sometimes the crowns occupy the first and third quarters, sometimes the thistle-heads occupy the first and third quarters.

HALF-MERK PIECES.

Half-merks.

On the first four of the following pieces the crowns occupy the 1st and 3d quarters of the cross.

Figs. 924, 925, 926.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. O. ✚ · IACOBVS · 6 · DEI · GRATIA · REX · SCOTORVM · | } 103½ grs. |
| R. ✚ · SALVVM · FAC · POPVLVM · TVVM · DNE ¹ · 1572 · | |

No pellets on the fillet of the crown.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 2. As No. 1: five pellets on the fillet of the crown, | 102 grs. |
| 3. Do.: do.: no inner circle on the obverse, | 99¼ grs. |

No. 3 has a greenish hue, and is of debased appearance; there are five pellets on each of the limbs of the cross, instead of the usual ribbed ornamentation; the execution otherwise is inferior to that of the other pieces. Possibly No. 3 may have been one of the forgeries executed in Edinburgh Castle, or in Lochmaben, or on the Borders, where, as stated in the Hopetoun MS., these pieces were also forged.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| 4. As No. 2: date, 1573, | 98¼ grs. |
|--------------------------|----------|

¹ *Save thy people, O Lord.*

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Half-merks.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 5. As No. 2 : thistle-heads in the 1st and 3d quarters, | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 6. As the last : date, 1574 ; no pellets on the fillet of the crown, | 107 grs. |
| 7. Do., do : no inner circle on the obverse, | 105 grs. |
| 8. As No. 5 : date, 1575, | 90 grs. |
| 9. Do. : crowns in the 1st and 3d quarters ; the fillet of the crown on the obverse plain, | 100 grs. |

In Lindsay's *Des. Cat.*, 2d Sup., No. 174, is a specimen (in the Pollexfen collection), of date 1576, with thistle-heads in the 1st and 3d quarters, and reading IACOBV.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 10. As No. 5 : date, 1577, | 95 grs. |
| 11. Do., do. : crowns in the 1st and 3d quarters, | 102 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 12. Do. : date, 1580, | 104 grs. |
| 13. As the last : thistle-heads in the 1st and 3d quarters, | 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |

The crowns above the arms on these two half-merks of 1580 have no arches on the fillet, but have pellets between the fleurs-de-lis and crosses.

Quarter-merks.

QUARTER-MERKS OR FORTY-PENNY PIECES.

Figs. 927, 928, 929.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. O. ✚ • IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM •
R. ✚ • SALVVM • FAC • POPVLVM • TVVM • DNE • 1572 • | } 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| | |

Crowns in the 1st and 3d quarters.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 2. As No. 1 : date, 1573 ; thistle-heads in the 1st and 3d quarters, | 51 grs. |
| 3. Do. : date, 1574 ; do., | 48 grs. |
| 4. As No. 1 : date, 1576 ; thistle-heads in the 1st and 3d quarters, | 48 grs. |
| 5. Do., do. : crowns in the 1st and 3d quarters, | 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 6. As No. 1 : date 1577 ; do., | 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. | James VI.
(1567-1603). |
| 7. Do., do. : thistle-heads in the 1st and 3d quarters, | 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. | Quarter-merks. |
| 8. Do. : date, 1580 ; crowns in the 1st and 3d quarters, | 47 grs. | |

No. 8 has the same style of crown above the arms on the half-merks of the same date, but with no pellets between the ornaments.

Some slight change was made in the type of the reverse of the half-merk and forty-penny pieces from what was originally ordered by the Act of Parliament 31st March 1572 ; as there directed it was to have consisted of "ane croce havand within twa quarteris thair of foranent vther J. and R. and on the vther twa quarteris twa thrissillis."

There were coined in this debased money, as stated in the Hopetoun MS., "fra the secunde day of May 1572 to the sevint of Marche immediatlie following as the buik beiris iij^clxxv stane xij punde iiij ounce."

Subsequently, this money having been much complained of, it was proposed at a meeting of the Estates held at Holyrood House, James Earl of Morton then being Regent, not only to do away with the half-merk and forty-penny pieces, but to reduce the whole of the silver money in the kingdom to ten pennies fine, to have course for thirty shillings the ounce. No action, however, was taken in the matter ; "swa that," as further stated in the Hopetoun MS., "the saidis halfe merk peces continewing bot ony discharge thair was coinyeit be the said regentis commande fra the vij of Marche 1572 to the xxj of Marche 1577 ix^clx stane xij (punde) xj ounce."

No further coinages in these pieces took place from the above mentioned date, 21st March 1577-8, till 1580, when, as stated in the Act of Privy Council 4th May 1580, with the view of clearing off the "gret and extraordinar chargis, expensis, and dettis" contracted by His Majesty's officers, "chiefly sen the acceptatioun of the governament of this realme on his awin persoun," it was ordered "that thair salbe sex hundreth stane wecht of vtter fyne sylvir cunyeit and strikin in half merk and fourtie penny pecis, beirand the like forme, circumscription, wecht, and fynes as they ar presentlie currant within this realme."

It does not appear that this coinage was carried out to the extent

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Quarter-merks.

proposed, as the date 1580 is comparatively rare, both on the half-merk and forty-penny pieces. In its reference to this matter the Hopetoun MS. states: "The silvir thaireftir being werry skant ane Act of Counsell was procurit be the thesaurer for coinyeing of certane half-merk peces of wecht, pryce, and fynnes foirsaid, for a pairt of releif of his super expensis. According thairto was coinyeit fra the fyift of September 1580 to the fyift of Januar nixt following L stane xiiij punde."

The introduction of this debased money, and the "continewance of the said money langer than reassoun could in ony wayis crave," occasioned, as further stated in the Hopetoun MS., "a greit alteratioun of pryces of all thingis." It seems strange that silver money of eight deniers fine should have been allowed a currency value of thirty shillings the ounce in common with the silver money of the previous coinages of eleven deniers fine, which, as against the other, was worth forty-one shillings and threepence the ounce.

Two-merk and
one-merk pieces.

TWO-MERK AND ONE-MERK PIECES.

NOW COMMONLY CALLED THISTLE DOLLARS AND HALF-THISTLE DOLLARS.

These pieces were originally ordered by Act of Parliament 15th July 1578.¹ In the Act of Privy Council 18th September 1578, giving warrant for their issue, it is directed that there be "cunyeit ane penny of silvir of the fynes of ellevin deneiris in haill and half pecis, the haill pece to have course and passage for twentie-sex schillingis aucht pennyis, weyand seven-tene deneiris and ellevin granyis, and to be callit the twa merk pece, the half pece to have course for threttene schillingis foure pennyis, and to be callit the merk pece. The said haill pece havand on the ane syde ane thrissill, (ane) I on the ane syde of the thrissill and ane R on the vther syde of the thrissill, with this circumscription, NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSET; and on the vther syde of the said penny the kingis armes, and this circumscription, IACOBVS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORVM.

¹ Renewed 20th October 1579.

The merk pece havand the lyk prent, wecht, and fines in all thingis pro rata."

James VI.

(1567-1603).

Two-merk and
one-merk pieces.

As struck at the above-mentioned weights, these coins had a currency value of thirty-six shillings and eightpence the ounce; being in accordance with the advanced prices at which, by the resolution of the Privy Council of the 29th July 1578, the countermarked thirty-shilling pieces and testoons were to have currency. As one and three-eighths of the two-merk pieces made exactly the ounce—their standard weight was 342·66 grs. Troy, and that of the one-merk pieces 171·33 grs. Troy.

Although some of the two-merk pieces bear the date 1578, it does not appear that any coinages of these actually took place in that year. In the only reference to this money in the Hopetoun MS., it is stated that "thair was coinyeit according to the saidis stampit xxx s peces"—that is, according to the same price per ounce—"vtheris of tua merkis and merkis of xi d fyne—fra the xvj of December 1579 to the xxiiij of August 1580, as the buikis beiris particularlie, lxxvj stane iiij punde." To the same effect is the Report of the Royal Commissioners, rendered at the meeting of Privy Council 10th December 1586, respecting the trial made by them "on the tent day of May last bipast" of the "assayis of all sortis of gold, silver, and allayed money," as coined both in the time of John Achesoun, the late master, and of Thomas Achesoun, the present master. In "the said Johnne Achesonis box" were the "assayis of the halff merk and xl d peceis *fra the xj day of Aprile lxxviij to the xxiij day of August fourescoir years, and of the twa mark peceis fra the xvj day of December lx nyntene (1579) to the xxiiij day or August lxxx yeiris.*" Seeing that this Report comprised a notice of the assays of half-merk and forty-penny pieces from 11th April 1577, it is certain that, had coinages of two- and one-merk pieces taken place prior to 16th December 1579, mention would also have been made of the assays of these.

It may appear singular that, although dies of these pieces had certainly been prepared in 1578, none should have been struck till late in 1579. But there was the less occasion for an immediate issue of this coinage, so long as the countermarking and re-issue of the ryals and their parts and of

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Two-merk and
one-merk pieces.

the testoons was going on. And this, owing to the prorogations that had from time to time to be made for receiving these coins at the mint for re-issue at the advanced prices (corresponding with the currency values per ounce of the two-merk and one-merk pieces), extended to about the time when the new coinage, as above recorded, seems to have commenced.

It is with the two-merk and one-merk pieces that the celebrated motto NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET first makes its appearance on Scottish coins. It is said to have been suggested by George Buchanan. More than a century before, however, when Francesco Sforza, by right of his wife, took possession of the state of Milan, he assumed as a bearing a greyhound sitting, with the motto QVIETVM • NEMO • IMPVNE • LACESSET—implying that he himself, while giving offence to no one, would assert himself against any one by whom he was attacked. This seems to have been the original of the Scottish motto.

Two-merk pieces.

TWO-MERK PIECES—1578-9-80.

Figs. 930, 930A.

1a. O. † IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • G • REX • SCOTORVM	}	34 1½ grs.
R. • NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET • 1578 •		

In the Richardson collection, formerly in the Wingate and Addington collections.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 1. As No. 1 : date, 1579, | 338 grs. |
| 2. Do. : date, 1580, | 335½ grs. |

The dates 1578 and 1580 are extremely rare ; of the latter date the only specimen known to me is that now here for the first time published, formerly in the Carfrae collection. What Lindsay has published as a thistle dollar, or two-merk piece, 1580, in his 1st Sup., *Des. Cat.*, No. 172, was the half-thistle dollar, the identical coin here figured 930B.

ONE-MERK PIECES—1579-80.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
One-merk pieces.

Fig. 93OB.

1a. O. † • IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • G • REX • SCOTORVM •
R. • NEMO • ME : IMPVNE • LACESSET • 1579 • }

In the Cochran-Patrick, formerly in the Hugh Howard collection.

1b. As No. 1: date, 1580; a single point as usual after ME • 166 grs.

In the S.S.A. collection; another specimen is in the Cochran-Patrick collection, formerly in the Ferguson and Wigan cabinets. I am not aware of any of these pieces dated 1578; but, as the other dates are represented by only one or two specimens, possibly this date may yet occur.

SIXTEEN, EIGHT, FOUR, AND TWO SHILLING
PIECES—1581.

Sixteen, eight,
four, and two
shilling pieces.

These coins have the same types and inscriptions as on two-merk and one-merk pieces, except that the thistle on these is crowned, while on the others it is not crowned, and that they have not the crown M.M. on the reverse. Until the publication by Cochran-Patrick of his *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, the sixteen, eight, four, and two shilling pieces were regarded as parts of the two-merk pieces, or thistle dollars. Lindsay, in his description of his Plate 10, page 279, calls the sixteen-shilling piece a thistle dollar, but the weight of the specimen published by him, 171 grs., from the Ferguson collection, shows that this was simply by error. The eight-shilling piece Lindsay describes as a thistle noble, or half-merk, evidently, in so naming it, under the impression that it was of the current value of six shillings and eightpence, from the proportion it bore in respect of weight to the two-merk and one-merk pieces of the previous coinage; and the four- and two- shilling pieces he describes as the half and the

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Sixteen, eight,
four, and two
shilling pieces.

quarter thistle noble, as being respectively the half and the quarter of his so-called thistle noble.

This seems the more strange as Lindsay, at page 241, publishes an extract from the Act of Parliament, February 27th, 1580-81, under which this new coinage took place, directing—"That all the haille layit money and vther quhatsumeuir siluer cunye within this realme (except the stampit plakkis and penneis) salbe reformit and reducit to the fynes of ellevin deneris with twa granis of remeid of fynes alsweill vnder as abone: And that ilk vnce of siluer Parisien in cunyeit money be set furth for forty-foure schillingis money of this realme, to be cunyeit in seurall pecis berand sic forme, wecht, circumscription and remedis as his Maiestie with auise of the lordis of his previe counsaile resident with his hienes for the tyme sall think gude: As alsua to sett takkis of the (kingis) cunyeous and profitis thair of for sic ressonable space as salbe thocht convenient for the bettir commoditie of his Maiestie and the avanceing of his hienes as the occasioun sall sa require." Lindsay makes no reference to this Act in his preliminary dissertation, entitled, *View of the Coinage of Scotland*; where, at page 58, he shows himself to have been under the impression that the value of Scottish money in 1581 was the same as in 1579.

On raising the price of coined silver money of eleven deniers fine from thirty-six shillings and eightpence, as it was during the late coinage, to forty-four shillings, as in the new proposed coinage, it followed that the same quantity of silver of eleven deniers fine, that had formerly course for thirteen shillings and fourpence, or one merk, was now of the currency value of sixteen shillings. This is fully recognised in the Act of Privy Council, 1st July 1581, under which the resolutions of the Act of Parliament of 27th February previous were carried into effect. The largest piece ordered by the Act of Privy Council, 1st July 1581, being of the same weight and fineness as the merk, or thirteen-shillings and fourpence piece of the preceding issue, is there called the sixteen-shilling piece, and its parts respectively are called the eight, four, and two shilling pieces. Unfortunately, Lindsay's attention was never directed to the Act of Privy Council of 1st July 1581.

In this Act it is stated that the sixteen-shilling pieces and parts were to have "sic wecht and remedis of wecht and fynes as is particularlie specifiet in ane Act and Assedatioun maid be the kingis Maiestie with auise of his nobilitie, counsale, and estaites thairvpoun." This "Act and Assedatioun" cannot now be found, which is of the less consequence, however, in determining the standard weights of the new silver coinage of 1581, as two of the sixteen-shilling pieces, one eight-shilling, and one four-shilling piece exactly make up the Scottish ounce, giving their weights respectively at 171·32 grs. Troy, 85·66 grs. Troy, and 42·8 grs. Troy, and of the two-shilling piece at 21·4 grs. Troy.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Sixteen, eight,
four, and two
shilling pieces.

Strange to say, Lindsay has invariably confounded the French denier weight, equivalent to 19·631484, with the English pennyweight of 24 grs. Troy, notwithstanding that the difference between the later Scottish or French weight is particularly explained in Ruding's *Table*, vol. i. p. 363, in connection with the accession of James VI. to the English throne; and although he himself has published the material for forming a correct estimate of the later Scottish or French weight in his Appendix, No. 15, relative to the coinage of James VII., ordered by Act of Parliament on 14th June 1686; by comparing the actual weights of the coins in Troy grains, with their Scottish weights as there severally mentioned, the proportion of Scottish weight to modern Troy weight can also be closely ascertained.

Thus, at page 57, mixing up the sixteen-shilling pieces and parts with the thistle dollars of the preceding coinage, Lindsay remarks "The coins next in order are those anomalous pieces called thistle dollars, and the smaller pieces of the same class; they present the dates 1578 and 81, and agree in type and legend with the Act we have noticed of 1579, but greatly differ in weight from the coins therein ordered to be struck, the largest of these pieces weighing about twelve and a half pennyweights, whilst those ordered by the Act were to weigh seventeen pennyweights eleven grains, and the half of that weight."

Seventeen pennyweights eleven grains would have given the weight of the two-merk piece, or thistle dollar, at 419 grs. Troy; but the Act ordering

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Sixteen, eight,
four, and two
shilling pieces.

the coinage of these pieces states deniers, not pennyweights, equivalent to 343·66 grs. Troy, the actual standard weight of the two-merk pieces. Lindsay is also quite mistaken in supposing that any are of so light weight as twelve and a half pennyweights, or 300 grs. Troy. No specimen of the merk piece, or half-thistle dollar was known to Lindsay when his work on the Scottish coinage was published in 1845. But for this he might have been saved from the mistake of confounding the sixteen-shilling piece with that coin, for although their weights are the same they are very different in appearance.

Sixteen-shilling
piece.

SIXTEEN-SHILLING PIECE.

Fig. 930c.

1a. O. + IACOBVS · 6 · DEI · GRATIA · REX · SCOTORVM · }
R. + NEMO · ME · IMPVNE · LACESSET · 1581 · } 166 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

In the S.S.A. collection ; represented also in the Cochran-Patrick and Richardson collections.

Eight-shilling
piece.

EIGHT-SHILLING PIECE.

1a. The inscriptions as above, 83 $\frac{9}{10}$ grs.

In the S.S.A. collection ; represented also in the Cochran-Patrick and Richardson collections.

Four-shilling
piece.

FOUR-SHILLING PIECE.

Fig. 930d.

1a. As the above, with SCOTOR, and reversed U, 40 grs.

In the S.S.A. collection ; represented also in the B.M. collection.

TWO-SHILLING PIECE.

Fig. 93OE.

James VI.
(1567-1603)
Two-shilling
piece.

1. The inscriptions as the sixteen-shilling piece; G for GRATIA, 19 grs.

This piece was obtained for the Ferguslie collection at the Kermack Ford sale; figured in Lindsay, Pl. X., No. 208, inadvertently represented as then in the Ferguson, instead of the Robert M. Weir collection; figured also, Cochran-Patrick, Pl. VIII., No. 13. There is no specimen of this piece in the B.M. collection, as stated in Lindsay, *Des. Cat.*, No. 547, the coin there described being the B.M. specimen of the four-shilling piece.

The issue and recall of this new money form a curious chapter in Scottish numismatic history. In accordance with the powers given in the Act of Parliament, 27th February 1580-81, the king, with advice of his Privy Council, had let the working of the mint for three years to Alexander Clerk of Balbirnie, Provost of Edinburgh, William Napier of Wrightshouses, and four other burgesses of Edinburgh, with "Thomas Aitchesoun," master of the mint, in consideration, as stated in the Hopetoun MS., "of ane hundreth thousand merkis promisit be the pairtneris for the yeiris tak." It was to admit of this large profit being realised for the royal exchequer that the tacksmen and partners were allowed to buy all the old silver money in the kingdom, even down to the two-merk and one-merk pieces of 1578-80, at the prices then current, costing them about thirty-seven shillings the ounce of eleven deniers fine, allowance being made for the lighter pieces, and to give it out again in the new money of sixteen shillings and their parts, of eleven deniers fine, at forty-four shillings the ounce.

The making of this new money seems to have been commenced prior to the Act of Privy Council of 1st July 1581, by which its issue was sanctioned; for it is stated in the Hopetoun MS., that "thair was coinyeit in the said xvj^s peces fra the tent of Apryle 1581 to the x of November immediatlie following ij^cxj stane x pund wecht," which at a profit of seven shillings the ounce—the difference between thirty-seven shillings and forty-four shillings—gave a gross profit of £18,961 : 12s., or, as expressed in merks, of 28,442 merks, 8 shillings. This evidently formed a very small

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Two-shilling
piece.

portion of the contemplated coinage, if the king's share of the free annual profits was to be 100,000 merks. A coinage of gold money had also been ordered, in ducats, the same as issued in 1580; but unless the old dies, without alteration of date, had been issued, this coinage does not seem to have taken place.

The Act of Parliament, 24th October 1581, ordering the recall of the new silver money, expressly states that it was on account of its "having cours vpoun sa hicht price: The same being occasioun of greit derth and of mone vthir inconvenientis." To the effect that this money might be reduced to a lower price, but without loss either to the community or to the tacksmen, the latter were instructed as follows:—"That the said lait cunye, extending to twa hundreth ellevin stane and ten pund wycht of siluer, salbe be reducit and brocht in agane be thame to be cunyeit of new be his hienes' maister cunyeoure betuix" the date of the Act "and the ellevint day of Merche nix to cum in ten schilling peceis of ellevin penny fyne contenand foure in the vnce,"—thus reducing the new silver money of elevenpence fine to forty shillings the ounce. In this new money, all who brought in the condemned money were to have delivered to them "vpoun the same prices that they wer gevin out for," that is, those who brought in for recoinage forty-four shillings, or one ounce weight, of the proscribed money, were to receive in exchange forty-four shillings, or one and one-tenth ounce, in the new and heavier money. In order that the tacksmen might repay themselves for any losses thus sustained, His Majesty, with advice of the Estates, revoked and annulled "for ever all assignationis for payment of sowmes of money maid be his hienes vpoun the saidis takismen and pertineris to onie persone or personis."

Only 150 stones 3 ounces 3 deniers of the proscribed money, as stated in the Hopetoun MS., was brought in for recoinage in the new money at the reduced price of forty shillings the ounce. The poor, therefore, who were "far fra the cunyeous" were great losers. For the sixteen-shilling piece twelve shillings or thereby (and for the rest accordingly) could scarcely be got, as further stated in the Hopetoun MS., after the time for receiving these pieces at the mint at Edinburgh, which was 'extended to 1st July 1582, had expired.

The profits remaining in the hands of the tacksmen, after the deduction of expenses for recoinage, and other charges, must have been very considerable, "the quhilk," states the author of the Hopetoun MS., "was gottin dischairgit be moyen of Court for ane thowsand crownis" (equivalent to £2000 current Scottish money), "swa that thair proffitt of the cunyeous at that tyme was better to thame than ony other merchandise to haue stuikin in thair handis."

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Two-shilling
piece.

FORTY, THIRTY, TWENTY, AND TEN SHILLING
PIECES, 1582,-3,-4-5.

Forty, thirty,
twenty, and ten
shilling pieces.

As originally proposed in the Act of Parliament, 24th October 1581, this coinage was to have consisted of ten-shilling pieces only, at four to the ounce, of eleven deniers fine, and all the proscribed silver money of the late coinage was to be reduced and "cunyeit of new" into these pieces. To the same effect is the Act of Privy Council, 15th March 1581-2, ordering the provisions of the preceding Act of Parliament to be put in force.

On the 14th of April following, however, the Privy Council directed that there should also be coined multiples of the ten-shilling pieces, consisting of the forty-shilling piece to weigh one ounce, the thirty-shilling piece to weigh three quarters of an ounce, and the twenty-shilling piece to weigh half an ounce.

This was done on the ground that the ten-shilling pieces "in respect of the price is not of sic quantitie as is requisite: and that not onely his hienes subiectis sall tak occasioun thairthrow to mislyke of thame; bot als his maiestie salbe greatlie dampnifeit and hinderit of his proffite; be ressoun that gretar laboure, travell, and diligence mon be bestowit vpoun the working of the same then gif thay wer of gretar quantitie, and sua of necessitie mon diminische his hienes proffite ffor remeid."

The expression "proffite ffor remeid" is evidently here used in a general sense, simply implying the profit remaining to His Majesty on any particular coinage after deduction of the price of material, expenses of

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Forty, thirty,
twenty, and ten
shilling pieces.

working, and other charges. In its technical sense, however, the "proffite ffor remeid" was what was called in England the profit of the shere, in respect of the gain upon the usual allowance on each piece of two grains of weight and fineness, both above and below the standard, the proper presumption of that allowance being, that while some pieces might be below others might be above the standard, but, as a matter of fact, the advantage lying on the side of the sovereign, and the profit of the remedy, or of the shere, thus coming to be recognised as one of the royal perquisites. See the interesting remarks by Ruding on this subject, vol. i. pp. 91, 92.

As directed in the Act of Privy Council 14th April 1582, the forty, thirty, and twenty shilling pieces were to have the same types and circumscriptions as ordered in the Act of Parliament 24th October 1581, in respect of the ten-shilling pieces—"havand on the ane syde the portratour of his maiesties body, armit, with ane croun vpoun his heid, and ane suord in his hand, with this circumscription: IACOBUS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM. And on the vthir syde his hienes armes in ane scheild, with ane croun abone the same scheild, with the date of the yeir vpoun ane of the sydis, with this circumscription: HONOR REGIS IUDICIUM DILIGIT."

The arrangement respecting the reverse was so far departed from that the date of the year, instead of being placed at one of the sides of the shield, was relegated to the end of the inscription, while on either side of the shield were placed the letters I—R, with the value in Roman numerals below.

Forty-shilling
piece.

FORTY-SHILLING PIECE.

The value XL—S below I—R.—Fig. 931.

1. O. † IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM •	} 469 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. † HONOR • REGIS • IVDICIVM • DILIGIT • 1582 • ¹	

Only a very few specimens known; all of 1582.

¹ *The honour of the King directs his judgment.*

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECES.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Thirty-shilling
pieces.

The value XXX—S in one line below I—R.—Fig. 932.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. O. † IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM • | } | 344 grs. |
| R. † HONOR • REGIS • IVDICIVM • DILIGIT • 1582 • | | |

The value expressed in two lines.—Fig. 933.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 2. The inscriptions as above : 1582, | 345 grs. |
| 3. Do. : 1583, | 350 grs. |
| 4. Do. do. : a point before IACOBVS •, | 348 grs. |
| 5. Do. : 1584 : a point before HONOR, but not after date, | 354 grs. |
| 6. Do. do. : IVDITIVM •, | 351 grs. |
| 7. As No. 5 : 1585, | 340 grs. |

These pieces show differences in the ornamentation of the armour, and in the ornamentation of the crown on the reverse. The portrait on the coinages of 1582, and on the earlier issues of 1583, has the features larger than on the later coinages of 1583, and on those of 1584, 1585.

TWENTY-SHILLING PIECES.

Twenty-shilling
pieces.

The value XX—S below I—R on the reverse.—Figs. 934, 935.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
| 1. O. † IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM | } | 236 grs. |
| R. † HONOR • REGIS • IVDICIVM • DILIGIT • 1582 • | | |
| 2. Do. : with a point before HONOR, and before and after the inscription on the obverse, | | 228 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| 3. Do. : date 1583 : no point before HONOR •, | | 235 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| 4. Do. ; no point before or after the inscription on the obverse, | | 233 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |

The date 1584 is published by Lindsay, *Des. Cat.*, No. 554, as in the
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James VI.
(1567-1603).

British Museum. The portrait on the twenty-shilling piece No. 4 has small features as on the later thirty-shilling pieces of 1583.

Ten-shilling
pieces.

TEN-SHILLING PIECES.

The value X—S below I—R on the reverse.—Fig. 936.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| 1. O. ✚ IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM | } | 116½ grs. |
| R. ✚ HONOR • REGIS • IVDICIVM • DILIGIT • 1582 • | | |
| 2. O. Do.: a point before the inscription on the obverse, | | 110 grs. |
| 3. As No. 1: date 1584, | | 107⅛ grs. |

A ten-shilling piece, 1583, is in the Cochran-Patrick collection. No twenty or ten shilling pieces are known of 1585, but this date may yet be met with on these coins, as in a Minute of Privy Council, 10th December 1586, it is stated that assays were taken "of the thretty, twenty, and ten ſ peceis fra the sext day of Aprill the yeir of God j^m v^c lxxx twa yeiris to the tent of May last bipast exclusively," rendering it probable that pieces of all these denominations were issued for 1585. Any coins struck between 24th March 1585-86, and 10th May 1586, would likely be struck from dies of 1585.

As usual in the case of the smaller denominations of Scottish coins, the ten shilling pieces are scarcer than the twenty- and thirty- shilling pieces. It is singular that the forty-shilling pieces should be so rare, as Thomas Achesoun's accounts for his coinages, from 1st April 1582 to 1st May 1583, show that 607 stones 7 pounds of silver were coined in forty, thirty, twenty, and ten shilling pieces during that period; and 303 stones 7 pounds of silver, from 1st May 1583 to 21st April 1586, also in forty, thirty, twenty, and ten shilling pieces. Later dates than 1582 may thus possibly be yet met with of the forty-shilling piece. All the denominations of 1583 are rare, and those of 1584 extremely rare.

In the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer occur the following entries—January 1581-2: "Item to my lord Seytonis painter for certane

pictures of his maiesteis visage drawin be him and gevin to the sinkare to be gravin in the new cunye xñ" (£10)—February 1581-2: "Item to Thomas Foulis, goldsmyth, for sinking of the new irlis to his hienes new cunye be his maiesteis precept jcñ" (£100). James VI.
(1567-1603).
Ten-shilling
pieces.

On the 25th March 1582, the Privy Council directed "Thomas Aitchesoun—present maister cunyeoure, to bye all silver of ellevin d fyne in tyme cuming vpoun the price of xxxvij s ilk vnce, and all vther silver accord- inglie pro rata." As bought at this price and issued again in coined silver money of eleven deniers fine at forty shillings the ounce, the gross profits for seignorage and expenses of working were only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; in striking contrast to the gross profits on the late coinage, which were 15·9, or nearly 16 per cent. But under Mary, with utter fine silver at twenty-two shillings the ounce, and coined into testoons of eleven deniers fine, at five to the ounce, current for five shillings each, making in all $1\frac{1}{11}$ ounces of testoons, equivalent to $5\frac{5}{11}$ testoons, of a currency value of twenty-seven shillings $3\frac{3}{11}$ pence, the gross profits were 19·33 per cent. Again, when the Mary and Henry ryals, of eleven deniers fine, were first coined in 1565, these at thirty shillings the ounce, with utter fine silver at twenty-four shillings the ounce, gave a currency value of thirty-two shillings and $8\frac{8}{11}$ pence on the ounce of utter fine silver, equivalent to a gross profit of 26·66 per cent. And when the Mary and James ryals were called in, and received at thirty-two shillings and sixpence each, and re-issued at thirty-six shillings and ninepence, after simply being tested and countermarked, the gross profit was 11·56 per cent.

Ruding, in his remarks on the seignorage, observes that, "as the source of revenue depended entirely on the will of the sovereigns, it is no wonder that it should be regulated not so much by their justice as by their caprice or necessities; and that the money be renewed, that is called in and re-coined, whenever an increase of revenue was wanting." In Scotland the three Estates of Parliament and the Lords of Privy Council, in the carrying out what had been decreed in Parliament, were conjoined with the sovereign in the regulation of the coinage, but the requirements of the state and the royal necessities had a determining influence all the same.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Balance half-
merks and
balance quarter-
merks.

BALANCE HALF-MERKS AND BALANCE QUARTER-MERKS—1591-2-3.

The interval between the silver coinages of 1581-5, and the issue of the balance half-merks and balance quarter-merks, was filled up by considerable coinages of billon money of three deniers fine, in eightpenny and fourpenny placks, and of twopenny and onepenny placks of twelve grains, or one-half denier fine ; together with some coinages of gold money.

By Act of Parliament 6th August 1591, and subsequent Act of Privy Council 13th January 1591-2, it was ordered that, on account of the great loss and inconvenience sustained by his Majesty and the community, among other causes, through "the diversitie and chois of sindry space of money" in circulation—"the haill gold, silver, and allayed money now current within this realme (the thryssil nobil with the penny and tua penny plakkis onlie exceptit) salbe reduceit and strickin as followis"—(Here ensue directions respecting the new gold piece): "And siclyke that the haill sylver and allayed money, except befoir exceptit, salbe reduceit and strickin in ane silver space of money of the fynes of ten deneiris and ane half with twa granis of remeid of fynes alsweill abone as vnder: The vnce thairof to be set furth at xliij s quhairof fifty-twa and four fyft partis sall wey the merk wecht with twa granis of remeid alsweill havie as licht vpoun ilk pece; And to have cours for vj s viij d, with halffis accordinglie vpoun the saidis remedeis. Ilk pece havand on the ane syde ane swerd with ane pair of ballance lyand croce, with this circumscription HIS DIFFERT REGE TIRANNUS; And vpoun the vther syde his maiesteis armes in ane scheild with the croun abone and ane thrysill on ilk syde, with this circumscription IACOBUS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM, with the dait of the yeir, with ane severall merk in the begynning of the circumscription on bayth gold and silver."

As struck in the proportion 52½ths to the merk weight, the standard weight of the balance half-merk piece is 71.38 grs. Troy, giving the weight of the balance quarter-merk piece at 35.69 grs. Troy.

For each ounce of silver, of eleven deniers fine, brought into the mint to be re-coined, forty-two shillings was to be paid; and for each ounce of silver of ten and a half deniers fine, the quality of which the new money was to be made, forty shillings, giving 9·09 per cent, as the gross profit on the new coinage as issued at forty-four shillings the ounce. Of the more alloyed money called in, mention is made of the "halff-merk and fourty-pennie peceis of aucht deneiris fine" (Lindsay's nobles and half-nobles), for which thirty shillings and sixpence the ounce was to be paid. Nothing is stated of half-merk and forty-penny pieces of *six* deniers fine, here or anywhere else in the Official Records. For the eightpenny and fourpenny placks of three deniers fine (Lindsay's Atkinsons and Half-Atkinsons), eleven shillings and threepence the ounce was to be paid. In the contract between James VI. and Francis Napier, 5th September 1591, it is ordered that the "haill aucht and fourpenny peces, at the leist fourteine hundreth stane veocht," were to be brought in and delivered to the said Francis Napier within the space of four years, to be reduced to the fineness of ten and a half deniers; as also all the other billon money—"pennyis and twa penny plakis onlie exceptit"—these last being the half-hardheads and hardheads with I · R.

James VI.
(1567-1603)
Balance half-
merks and
balance quarter-
merks.

BALANCE HALF-MERKS—1591,-2,-3.

Balance half-
merks.

Fig. 937.

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1. O. • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • 1591 • | } | 71¼, 70 grs. |
| R. • HIS • DIFFERT • REGE • TYRANNVS • ¹ | | |

Two coins from different dies, both with the letter N of the normal compact form; earlier issue of 1591.

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 2. As above, but with loosely formed N, | 71¾, 71⅛, grs. |
|---|----------------|

Two coins from different dies; later issue of 1591; all the following have the same loosely formed N as on these pieces.

¹ *In these a tyrant differs from a king.*

James VI.
(1567-1603)
Balance half-
merks.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 3. As No. 2 : no points between the words on the reverse, | 73 $\frac{5}{8}$ grs. |
| 4. As No. 2 : date 1592, | 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 5. Do. : date 1593, | 70 grs. |

All the above, with the exception of the two coins, No. 1, have a hair-line inner circle on the reverse.

A forgery of the period is in the Pollexfen collection.

Cochran-Patrick remarks that "The amount issued of these pieces in 1593 and 1594 was very limited, and these dates, especially the latter, are very rare." I have met with no examples of the date 1594. Specimens of 1593 are so extremely rare that this date was unknown to Lindsay and Wingate. The date 1592 is also rare.

Balance quarter-
merks.

BALANCE QUARTER-MERKS.

Fig. 938.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • 1591 • | } | 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. • HIS • DIFFERT • REGE • TYRANNVS • | | |
| 2. Do. : a point before IACOBVS, but not after the date, | | 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 3. As the last : no points at the sides of the cinquefoils on the reverse, | | 36 grs. |

All with the loosely formed N. No hair-line inner circles. Lindsay gives the date 1592 of the balance quarter-merk, with a reference to Cardonnel, Pl. X. No. 13; but I am not acquainted with any balance quarter-merks other than of 1591, and even of this date specimens are very rare.

The particular mark, ordered by the Act of Parliament of 6th August 1591, to be placed before the inscriptions on the balance half-merks and balance quarter-merks (as also on the corresponding gold coinages), as placed on the coins, is invariably a cinquefoil; where it has any other appearance it is simply the result of imperfect striking. The crown on these pieces has a small lis, or trefoil, at the sides of the centre lis instead of a cross.

Snelling, while correctly surmising that the larger of these coins was "current for 6s. 8d.," by a curious slip describes it as "a mark;" but that this was only a clerical error is shown further down on the same page, where, with reference to the thistle merk series, he states—"The largest of these pieces, No. 21, is a mark or 13s. 4d., the other three are a noble or 6s. 8d., and the two smallest the half and quarter noble." Unfortunately, the slip made by Snelling was repeated by Cardonnel, who, in all that he states respecting the values, weights, and qualities of Scottish silver coins, has simply appropriated Snelling's remarks with scarcely a verbal alteration, even to the incorporation of the most obvious inadvertencies.¹ The mistake was corrected in the Trattle sale catalogue (Sotheby's, 1832), where the larger and smaller balance pieces are described as the "Noble and Half Noble with the scales on one side." But, notwithstanding, these coins continued still to be called by the name of the merk and half-merk; and they are so described by Lindsay, even although, in his observations on these pieces, he appears to have had before him the very passage in Snelling where the larger denomination is referred to as apparently having been current for six shillings and eightpence. Subsequently to the publication of his *Coinage of Scotland* in 1845, Lindsay's attention was called by Mr. Alexander Macdonald, principal keeper of the Register of Deeds, Edinburgh, to the Register preserved of the coinage of these pieces, describing them as "the half-merk peces and fourtie-penny peces of the fynes of ten deneiris and ane half conforme to the ordinance." This was published by Lindsay in his 1st Supplement (1859), p. 58, and is further mentioned in his introductory observations, p. 5; notwithstanding which, with the exception of a reference to this correction in the Catalogue of Scottish Coins belonging to Mr. George Sim, F. S. A. Scot., sold at Edinburgh (Dowell's, 1861), these pieces were invariably described as the balance merk and half-merk, till Cochran-Patrick, by publishing the Act of Parliament under which they were issued, authoritatively determined their correct denominational designations.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Balance quarter-
merks.

¹ Cardonnel's wholesale plagiarisms from Snelling are the less excusable as they are made wholly without acknowledgment, and his only reference to Snelling's work on Scottish money, preface, p. i., is of a very disparaging character.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Ten-shilling,
five-shilling,
thirty-penny and
twelve-penny
pieces.

TEN-SHILLING, FIVE-SHILLING, THIRTY-PENNY AND
TWELVE-PENNY PIECES—1593-1601.

This new silver coinage was ordered by Act of Parliament 17th January 1593-4, directing that the whole of the gold, silver, and alloyed money, "except the penneyis, twa penneyis, and lait plakkis" (viz., the hardheads and half-hardheads with I • R, and the saltire placks), should be called in and coined anew; the silver and alloyed money to be "reduceit to xj d fyne with twa granes of remeid of fynes, alsweill abone as undir, and be set furth at Ls the vnce, in sortis of ten shilling, fyve shilling, and threttie penneyis and twelff penny peceis, with twa granes of remeid of wecht vpoun ilk pece alsweill licht as havy."

None of the money previously current was to be received after the first day of May following under a penalty of one hundred pounds, with confiscature of the money tendered.

While the price of the new silver money of eleven deniers fine was thus placed at fifty shillings the ounce, the old silver money of the same quality, as in the case of the former coinage, was to be received at the mint at only forty-two shillings the ounce, thus increasing the gross profit, for seignorage, inclusive of expenses of working and other charges, to 16 per cent.

As on the occasion of the former coinage, the farce was gone through of professing to reduce the divers sorts of money current by adding to them one more variety. The sole reason of ordering a new coinage in both instances was the profit to be derived. Irrespective of the inconvenience entailed upon the community by unduly raising the price of the money beyond its real value, with the consequent raising in still greater proportion of the prices of all commodities, there falls to be added, as the result of this course, the unnecessary waste of the good old money of the kingdom in the course of recoinage.

The profits of the mint for the coinages ordered 17th January 1593-4, of gold as well as of silver money, were let (as shown by an Act of Privy Council of the 26th January 1593-4) to the Burgh of Edinburgh for two

years and three months from the 1st day of February following, for the sum of 110,000 merks (£73,333:6:8), to be paid in weekly instalments of 1000 merks. The wardens of the mint were to keep a register of the remedies of weight and fineness of the money passing the irons every journey, as well of gold as of silver, but not of the quantity coined. The contract with the Burgh of Edinburgh terminated at the end of April 1596.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Ten-shilling,
five-shilling,
thirty-penny and
twelve-penny
pieces.

On the 2d August 1598, the profits and casualties of the mint were let for six years to Thomas Foulis, goldsmith, and Robert Jowsie, merchant, burgesses of Edinburgh, at an annual rent of £5000, or 7500 merks. The coinage of ten-shilling pieces and their parts, and of the corresponding gold money, which, on the expiry of the tack of the Burgh of Edinburgh, had been suspended, was now resumed, in the value, weight, and fineness as before.

The terms on which the mint was rented to Foulis and Jowsie may seem to compare favourably with those on which it was held by the Corporation of Edinburgh. The profits, however, from the rise in the price of silver, had been considerably reduced from what they had been when the Corporation entered upon their contract. By the Act of Parliament "anent the cunzie," 13th May 1597, it had been ordered that while the ten-shilling pieces and their parts, of eleven deniers fine, should stand as before at fifty shillings the ounce, the old thirty-shilling pieces or ryals of Mary and James, and the new thirty-shillings and their parts, of the coinages of 1582-85, where of the like weight and fineness, should also be received at fifty shillings the ounce. No foreign silver money was to have course among his Majesty's subjects, but was to be received at the mint only as bullion, at one twelfth of its value as reduced to utter fine silver—that is, as stated in the Act, "The vnce thairof being of xij deneiris, or beand baser being suppleit be compt and quantitie to be worth xij deneiris, the mercheantis inbringaris thairof sal have ane vnce of his hienes awne cunye of xj deneiris for euey vnce of bulyeoun brocht in maner fairsaid." The difference in intrinsic value, equivalent to 8.33 per cent, represents the gross profits on the conversion of this foreign money into the home currency.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Ten-shilling
five-shilling,
thirty-penny and
twelve-penny
pieces.

To the same effect is the Act of Parliament 29th June 1598. But, on the 30th October following another Act was passed, of which the preamble set forth that the "diverse Actis maid be his maiestie, his nobilitie, counsall, and estaitis, heirtofoir dischargeing the course of all forayne gold and silver within his realme, and vpoun quhat pryces the samyn suld be inbrocht to serve as bulyeon to his maiesteis cunyeihous, yit the samyn Actis hes tane na effect nor executioun bot ar and hes bene planelie violate and contravenit be grit numberis of his hienes leigis, *and the rysing, and intertenying of the derth*" (upholding the high price) "of forayn cunyeie sua fosterit and awowit that the samyn is far abone the pryces of his maiesties proper money." For the relief of his majesty's subjects, who were "not able to underly the extremitie of the saidis Actis," it was ordained that foreign silver money, of the fineness of eleven deniers, should have free course within the kingdom at the price of forty-eight shillings the ounce and no more, and that his majesty's own money should stand as before, that is, the silver money of eleven deniers fine at fifty shillings the ounce: thus reducing the gross profits, on the conversion of the foreign silver money of eleven deniers fine to the home silver money of the same quality, to 4 per cent.

On the 18th December 1598, by Act of Privy Council, it was ordered that foreign silver money, of the fineness of eleven deniers, should have course for fifty shillings, and that the home silver money of the same quality should be raised to fifty-three shillings and fourpence the ounce, a difference of 6.25 per cent. The price of the ten-shilling piece was thus advanced to ten shillings and eightpence, and the parts in proportion, with the older silver money of eleven deniers fine in the same ratio.

The course of the foreign silver, as well as gold, money had been limited by the above Act to the 1st of February 1598-9, after which they were to be received at the mint only "at the just valour and price their of," that is, presumably, at the rates for which they had been allowed currency. The time for which they were permitted course was extended to the 8th of September 1599, as appears from an Act of Privy Council of that date, by which it was also ordered that the price of the native money should remain as directed in the Act of 18th December last.

The types and inscriptions on the new silver coinage, as particularly mentioned in the Act of Parliament 17th January 1593-4, and the subsequent Act of Privy Council 26th January, were to be—"the portrat of his maiesteis face on the ane syde, with this circumscription, IACOBVS 6 • D • G • REX SCOTORVM, and on the vthir syde ane crownit thrissill, with this circumscription, NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET, and the date of the yeir." A quatrefoil before the inscriptions on both sides.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Ten-shilling,
five-shilling,
thirty-penny and
twelve-penny
pieces.

As struck in the proportion of five ten-shilling pieces to the ounce, the standard weights were—ten-shilling piece, 94·23 grs. Troy; five-shilling piece, 47·12 grs. Troy; thirty-penny piece, 23·56 grs. Troy; twelve-penny piece, 9·42 grs. Troy.

TEN-SHILLING PIECES.

Ten-shilling
pieces.

Fig. 939.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. O. • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • | } | 94 grs. |
| R. • NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSIT • 1593 | | |
| 2. As No. 1: date, 1594; two specimens, with the thistles differently executed, | | |
| | | [94 $\frac{1}{4}$, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 3. Do.: date, 1595, | | 93 grs. |
| 4. Do.: date, 1598, | | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 5. Do.: do.: IACBVS, | | 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 6. As No. 1: date, 1599, | | 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

None of these pieces seem to bear dates 1596, 1597. Of this latter year no coins are known of any of the denominations. A specimen of the ten-shilling piece, with date 1600, is in the Richardson collection, and the date 1601 is represented in the S.S.A. collection.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Five-shilling
pieces.

FIVE-SHILLING PIECES.

Fig. 940.

- | | | | |
|---------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. | • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • | } | 45 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. | • NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSIT • 1594 • | | |
| 2. Do.: | date, 1595, | | 47 grs. |
| 3. Do.: | date, 1599, | | 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |

The date 1593 is represented in the S.S.A. and Cochran-Patrick collections, and 1598 in the S.S.A. collection, the figure 8 in the latter case being struck over a 6.

Thirty-penny
pieces.

THIRTY-PENNY PIECES.

Fig. 941.

- | | | | |
|---------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. | • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • | } | 23 grs. |
| R. | • NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSIT • 1594 • | | |
| 2. Do.: | date, 1595, | | 23 grs. |
| 3. Do.: | date, 1599 ; a point M.M. on the obverse, | | 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

The dates 1593, 1598, in the latter case the 8 struck over a 6, are represented in the S.S.A. collection ; and 1601, as figured Cochran-Patrick, Pl. X. No. 5, in the B.M. collection.

Twelve-penny
pieces.

TWELVE-PENNY PIECES.

A point behind the head.—Fig. 942.

- | | | | |
|---------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. | • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • | } | 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. | • NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSIT • 1595 • | | |
| 2. Do.: | the last figure of the date a 3 or a 5, | | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |

The date 1593 is represented in the Cochran-Patrick, and 1594 in the S.S.A. and Cochran-Patrick collections. Cardonnel figures a specimen with 1596, but this date seems to be unknown in any collection. In a Contract anent the Cunye, August 1596, it is ordained that of every stone weight of the silver money of eleven deniers fine passing the irons, one pound weight should be coined in twelve-penny pieces.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Twelve-penny
pieces.

In connection with the complete absence of coins of any of the denominations bearing date 1597, the circumstance that on some of the coins of 1598 the figure 8 is altered from a 6, shows that the coinage of the ten-shillings and parts was broken off in 1596 and resumed in 1598.

At a Parliament held 4th March 1596-7, Commissioners had been appointed "to advyse, confer, and conclude anent the proportioun and circumscription of ane new cunye to be sett oute and have course amangis his hienes liegis heireftir, keipand alwayes the pryce and fynnes of the silver money presentlie current within this realme." This proposed new coinage, however, was not carried out.

THISTLE MERKS, HALF-MERKS, QUARTER-MERKS, AND EIGHTHS OF MERKS—1601-4.

Thistle merks
and parts.

A general re-coinage was resolved upon by Act of Parliament 11th September 1601. It was ordered "That the haill gould and silver alsuele of his maiesteis awne cunye as forreyne sall be imbrocht to his hienes cunyehouse and the samyne to be strickin and imprentit in the spaceis eftir specefeit and the valour and pryce of the said money to be cunyeit to be at the rait following . . . That is to say, the silver to be of ellevin denier fyne with tua granis of remeid of fynes alsueill abone as vnder at thrie pundis the vnce to be set furth in merk peiceis, quhairof nyne of the said halfmerk peiceis sall wey the vnce with tua granis of remeid of wecht vpoun ilk peice of the said merk and half merk peicis and vpoun ilk peice of the saidis tuentie and fourty penny peiceis ane grane of remeid of wecht alsueill havie as lycht. Off the quhilkis fourty penny peceis thair salbe cunyeit in

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Thistle merks
and parts.

ilk staine wecht tua pund wecht, and of tuenty penny peiceis ane pund wecht."

"Ilk peice of the said silver spaceis haveand on the ane syde ane thrissill with tua leaves and ane croun abone the heid of the thrissill. The croun to extend to the vtmost ring of the circumscription quhilk followis REGEM IOVA PROTEGIT, and on the vther syde his maiesteis armes in a scheild crownit, and the croun to be within the vtter ring of the circumscription as followis IACOBUS SEXTUS D. G. R. SCOTORUM, and the yeir of God to be put on the thrissell syde of the silver."

For every ounce of silver of eleven deniers fine brought into the cunyiehouse fifty-five shillings were to be paid to the inbringers; thus allowing for seignorage and expenses of working a gross profit of 8·33 per cent on the new silver coinage. The mint, however, instead of being worked directly on His Majesty's account, was set in tack as before to certain parties—among whom was the celebrated George Heriot, described in the contract as "George Hereot younger, goldsmyth"—for the space of one year from 1st December 1601, for the sum of £45,899 : 9 : 6, of the "vsuall money fairsaid of this realme."

None of the old money was to have course after 1st January 1601-2, "vnder the pane of escheiting and confiscatioun thair of and the sowme of ane hundreth pundis to be vpliftit alsueill of the gevar oute as ressauer, and thay to be incarcerat and wairdit quhill the payment of the saidis panis." These penalties were renewed on the 16th January 1601-2 and 23d December 1602, it being found that "nather is the said decryit cunyie inbrocht to the cunyiehous bot the same is publictlie and avowedlie usit in exchange over all the pairtis of this realme, and the pryceis of the same raisit and hichtit at the appetyte of the gevaris out and ressaueris heichlie to his maiesties contempt and offence and misregaird of his hienes auctoritie and lawis."

As struck in the proportion of nine half-merks to the ounce, the standard weights of the thistle merks and parts were—thistle merks, 104·7 grs. Troy; thistle half-merks, 52·35 grs. Troy; thistle quarter-merks, 26·18 grs. Troy; thistle eighths of merks, 13·9 grs. Troy.

THISTLE MERKS.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Thistle merks.

Fig. 943.

1. O. IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM R. REGEM • IOVA • PROTEGIT ¹ • 1601	}	104 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
2. Do.: no points between the words on the obverse,		100 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
3. As No. 1: date, 1602,		105 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
4. As No. 1: date, 1603,		100 grs.
5. Do.: do.: a point after the date,		100 grs.
6. Do.: 1604; a point after the date,		100 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

With date 1601, a specimen in the Cochran-Patrick collection has REGIM for REGEM.

HALF THISTLE MERKS.

Half thistle merks.

Fig. 944.

1. O. IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM R. REGEM • IOVA • PROTEGIT • 1601	}	51 grs.
2. Do.: date, 1602,		48 grs.
3. Do.: date, 1603,		51 grs.
4. Do.: date, 1604,		49 grs.

QUARTER THISTLE MERKS OR FORTY-PENNY PIECES.

Quarter thistle merks.

Fig. 945.

1. O. IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM R. REGEM • IOVA • PROTEGIT • 1601	}	25 grs.
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¹ *God protects the King.*

- James VI.
(1567-1603).
Quarter thistle
merks.
2. As No. 1 : date, 1602, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
 3. Do. : do. : IACOBV, but double struck, 25 grs.
 4. As No. 1 : date, 1604 ; a point after SCOTORVM, and after the date, 25 grs.
- . A quarter thistle merk with date 1603 is in the S.S.A. collection.

Eighths of thistle
merks.

EIGHTH OF THISTLE MERKS, OR TWENTY- PENNY PIECES.

Fig. 946.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 1. O. IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM | } | 13 grs. |
| R. REGEM • IOVA • PROTEGIT • 1601 | | |
| 2. Do. : date, 1602, 13$\frac{1}{4}$ grs. | | |

One with date 1603 is in the Pollexfen collection.

By the proclamation of 8th April 1603, issued after the accession of James VI. to the English throne, the thistle merk was ordered to be received in England at the rate of thirteenpence halfpenny, its exact value in proportion to the English shilling of the standard weight of 92·903 grs. Thus : as 92·903 grs. is to 12 pence, so is 104·7 grs. to 13·52 pence.

Gold coinages
previous to the
English accession

GOLD COINAGES OF JAMES VI. PREVIOUS TO THE ENGLISH ACCESSION.

Twenty-pound
pieces.

TWENTY-POUND PIECES—1575-6.

These beautiful coins are the earliest gold issues of James VI. From their great rarity and exceptional weight, so greatly exceeding that of any other Scottish gold coins, they were formerly regarded as medals or pattern pieces. The only official document relating to them, which seems to have been first published by Cochran-Patrick in his *Records of the Coinage of*

Scotland,¹ is the "Contract anent the Cunye," bearing date 5th March 1576-7, between the Earl of Morton, Regent of the Kingdom, on the one part, and John Achesoun, master coiner, and Abraham Petersoun, refiner, on the other part; from which we learn that each piece contained "ane vnce wecht," on which two grains of remedy were allowed as regarded weight, and one half grain with respect to fineness, that is, if below the just fineness, the refiner taking upon his own charges any mistakes he might make in exceeding the proper standard of quality, which was to be of "the fynnes of xxij carrettis or xxij carrettis and ane half, as sall pleis our souerane lord and his said regent to appoint." Half and quarter-pieces of the same are also mentioned, but, as nothing is known respecting these, their coinage was probably not proceeded with.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Twenty-pound
pieces.

In the Hopetoun MS.² some further details are given; it is stated that there were "coinyeit be the said Johne to the said James regent in gold of xxij carrettis and a h . . . ane vnce having cowrse for xx pundis, xij punde j once." This may have belonged to a prior coinage to that connected with the above contract, these pieces having been first issued in 1575.

No mention is made in the above contract, nor in the Hopetoun MS., respecting the types or inscriptions on the twenty-pound pieces, which have on the obverse a youthful half-length bust, crowned, regarding the right, with a sword in the right hand and an olive-branch in the left; and on the reverse the Scottish escutcheon crowned.

As weighing one ounce Scottish, the standard weight in Troy grains is 471·155 grs.

Fig. 947.

I. O. IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTOR •	}	467½ grs.
Exergue: IN • VTRVNQVE • PARATVS • — • 1576 • ³		
R. + PARCERE • SVBIECTIS • & • DEBELLARE •		
[SVPERBOS ⁴		

From the Carfrae collection, believed to be the finest known specimen.

¹ Vol. i. p. 142, xlv.

² Cochran-Patrick, vol. i. p. clxviii.

³ Prepared for either (war or peace).

⁴ To spare the vanquished and suppress the proud.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Twenty-pound
pieces.

The date 1575 is represented in the Richardson collection, from the Addington cabinet; and also in the B.M. collection.

The legend on the reverse, from Virgil, is the same as on a very rare silver medal of Henry VIII., figured Pembroke, Part iv. Tab. 33, and described as "the first English medal." This medal is figured also, *Medallic History of England*, Pl. IV. No. 3.

Ducats.

DUCATS OR FOUR-POUND PIECES—1580.

In the Act of Parliament 20th October 1579, ordering the coinage of the two-merk and one-merk silver pieces, it was also directed that a new gold coin of the fineness of 21 carats, to be called the Scottish Crown, should be struck in the proportion of ten pieces to the ounce, each having course for two pounds. The types and inscriptions were to be—"on the ane syde the croune, sceptour and sword makand in the middle the forme of Sanctandrois croce; the ane half of the dait of the yeir in this forme 15, and on the vther syde the vther half of the dait of the yeir in this forme 79, with this circumscription (HACTENUS INVICTA MISERUNT). And on the vther syde of the pice in the middis thairof ane I and ane R laissit with the figuour of 6 vndir thame, and writtin about (AD TE CENTUM ET QUINQUE PROAVI)."

By Act of Privy Council 28th April 1580, it was resolved, however, that this coinage should not be carried out, but that another piece, the same fineness being preserved, should be struck in the proportion of five to the ounce, to be called the Scottish Ducat, each having course for five pounds—"havand on the ane syde the portrait of his hienes face, with this circumscription IACOBUS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA REX SCOTORUM, and on the vther syde his maiesteis armes crownit with this circumscription EXURGAT DEUS ET DISSIPENTUR INIMICI EIUS."

As the price to be paid at the mint, as ordered by this Act, was £21 for utter fine gold (24 carats), and as this new money was to be issued for £20 the ounce, of the fineness of 21 carats, each ounce containing $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of an ounce of utter fine gold, at a cost of £18 : 7 : 6, this gave £1 : 12 : 6 as

the gross profits for seignorage, expenses of mintage, and other charges, or 8·84 per cent.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Ducats.

The net profit appears in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, in an entry under December 1580, as thirty shillings on each ounce; but this does not include the fees of the mint officials, that were paid by the King, and certain other incidental expenses. In this entry it is recorded that by His Majesty's precept there "past throw the irlis of the Cunyeous and cunyeit in foure pund peces to James Erle of Mortoun ane stane and aucht pund wecht of vtter fyne gold, quhilk being past the irlis of xxj carrett fyne, extendis to ane stane ellevin pund sex vnce xx deneiris and viij granis, comptand the vnce wecht to xxx s extendis in money to vj^{cl}viij li v s v d."

This gives only 2194 pieces, which cannot have comprised the whole amount coined; for although these pieces are very rare, it is stated in the Hopetoun MS. that "fra the first of August 1580 to the first of December immediatelie following, was coinyeit iij stane iiij pund xiiij vnce" in ducats of gold, of 21 deniers fine, and of weight 4 deniers 19 grs., each piece having course for four pounds money. As expressed in Troy grains the standard weight of the James ducat was 94·23 grs.

Fig. 948.

I. O.	• IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRA • REX • SCOTORVM •	} 94 grs.
R.	✚ • EXVRGAT • DEO • ET • DISSIP • INIMICI • EIVS •	

Date 15 80 in the field.

2. Do: no points between the words on the obverse, nor before and after the inscription on the reverse, 94 grs.

The second of these pieces, from the Carfrae collection, has its obverse from the same die as the S.S.A. specimen, figured Cochran-Patrick, Pl. VIII. No. 9, but differs from most other examples in having five pellets only, instead of six, on the fillet of the crown on the reverse.

In the Contract anent the Cunye, August 1596, fixing the prices at which the various coins then current were to be received at the mint for

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Ducats.

recoinage, it is ordered that for the James ducats, described as the "auld four pund pieces," £26 : 5s. was to be paid per ounce, in common with the other gold money of 21 carats fine. No mention is there made of the twenty-pound pieces, from which it would appear that these coins by that time had gone out of circulation, probably soon after their original issue, as being of too large a denomination for the ordinary requirements of Scottish commerce. Possibly in some cases they were hoarded as medals.

Lion nobles or
Scottish angels,
and parts.

LION NOBLES OR SCOTTISH ANGELS, TWO-THIRDS LION
NOBLES OR SCOTTISH CROWNS, ONE-THIRD LION
NOBLES OR SCOTTISH HALF-CROWNS—1584-8.

As originally ordered by Act of Parliament 19th May 1584, the lion noble coinage was to have consisted of two denominations only—"the ane of sex pecies (in the) vnce and of the fynes of xxj carrettis and ane halff,¹ to have cours and passage for thrie pundis fyvetene shillingis, the vther of nyne in the vnce of the wecht of the croun, and of the fynes foirsaid, and to have cours of fiftie shillingis." By the Lords of the Privy Council, to whom was remitted the carrying out of this coinage, and to take order "toward the forme and circumscription thair of, with the remedie of wecht and fynes," it was directed, in terms of an Act passed 24th August 1584, that besides "the saidis" whole and two-thirds pieces, "thair be alsua cunyeit thrie pairtis of the samen, fynes and wecht equivalent pro rata."

The "forme and circumscription" of these coins, as determined by the Lords of Privy Council, were to be—"on the ane syde ane cors" (Scottish for cross) "haveand on ilk quarter thair of ane I R crownit as for the Kingis maiesteis name, with ane S in the middis of the said cors, in ilk quarter the figure as for the dait of the yeir, with this circumscription DEUS IUDICIUM TUUM REGI DA, and on the vther syde ane crownit lyoun sitting on, etc., having in the hand ane sword, and in the vther hand ane sceptour, with this circumscription POST 5 ET 100 PROAVOS IN-

¹ 21 carats 6 grs. fine.

VICTA MANENT HEC—and for remeid of fynes to have ane sext pairt of carrett alsweill abone as vnder, with ane grane of remeid vpoun ilk peice alsweill havy as licht.” With these instructions, except that the figures of the date of the year were placed not in the several quarters of the cross but at the end of the legend on the reverse, the imprints and circumscriptions on the lion nobles and their parts correspond.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Lion nobles or
Scottish angels,
and parts.

As struck in the ratios respectively of 6, 9, and 12 pieces to the ounce, the standard weight of the lion nobles, two-thirds lion nobles, and one-third lion nobles, were respectively 78·52 grs. Troy, 52·35 grs. Troy, and 19·63 grs. Troy.

LION NOBLES OR SCOTTISH ANGELS.

Lion nobles or
Scottish angels.

Fig. 949.

- | | | |
|--|--------|----------|
| 1. O. ❖ POST · 5 · & · IOO · PROA' · INVICTA · MANENT · | } [HEC | 77½ grs. |
| R. ❖ DEVS · IVDICIVM · TVVM · REGI · DA · 1584 | | |
| 2. Do.: the graining of the inner circle on the reverse executed diagonally, 78 grs. | | |
| 3. As No. 1: date, 1586, | | 79¼ grs. |
| 4. Do.: do.: from a different reverse die, | | 78⅛ grs. |
| 5. As No. 1: date 1588; a point at each side of the quatrefoil M. M. on the reverse, | | 76½ grs. |

The date of 1585 is represented in the S.S.A. and Hunterian collections. I am not aware of any pieces of the date 1587. These coins are called “lyoun noblis” in a Minute of Privy Council, 10th December 1586, in connection with “assayis tane of the Cunye;” but in a table made about 1597, by the “Laird of Merchistoun,” general of the mint, giving the current values of gold and silver coins, they are described as “the peice quhilk wes cunyeit for iij li xv s commonlie callit the Scottis angell.” This name was given to them probably on account of their nearly corresponding in module and weight with the English angel, which, however, was of much superior quality, being almost pure gold, or 23⅛ carats fine.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Two-thirds lion
noble or Scot-
tish crown.

TWO-THIRDS LION NOBLE OR SCOTTISH CROWN.

Fig. 950.

I. O. ❖ POST • 5 • & • IOO • PROA • INVICTA • MANET •	} [HEC	5 1½ grs.
R. ❖ DEVS • IVDICIVM • TVVM • REGI • DA • 1585		

A large annulet in the 1st quarter of the reverse, below the quatrefoil M.M. From the Martin and Marquis of Hastings (Nobleman, 1880) sales. The date 1584 is represented in the S.S.A. collection, figured by Cochran-Patrick, Pl. IX., No. 8. A specimen of the two-thirds lion, with date 1587, was bought at the Wingate sale by Mr. Addington for £201; now in the Richardson collection. The dates 1586 and 1588 are not, so far as I am aware, represented in any collection; but, as the several examples of the known dates are almost, if not wholly, unique, it is possible that these dates may also yet be met with.

One-third lion
noble or Scot-
tish half-crown.

ONE-THIRD LION NOBLE OR SCOTTISH HALF-CROWN.

Fig. 950A.

1a. O. ❖ POST • 5 • & • IOO • PROA • INVICTA • MANENT •	} [HEC ¹	26 grs.
R. ❖ DEVS • IVDICIVM • TVVM • REGI • DA • 1584 ²		

In the S.S.A. collection. The only other known example, also of the same date, was bought at the Wingate sale by Mr. Addington for £205; now in the Richardson collection.

The two-thirds and one-third lion nobles are described as the "new crownis haill and half" in the Minute of Privy Council 10th December 1586. They correspond in weight with the earlier Scottish crowns and

¹ *After one hundred and five ancestors, this remains unconquered.*

² *O Lord give thy Judgment to the king.*

half-crowns. The weight of the French crown of the period was 51·989 grs. Troy.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
One-third lion
noble or Scot-
tish half-crown.

In the contract "anent the cunye," August 1596, the lion nobles and parts, there called "the thrie pund fyfteine schilling peces," were to be received at the mint, in common with the other gold money of $21\frac{1}{2}$ carats fine, at £26:17:6 the ounce, or at £4:9:7 for each of the whole pieces, where of full weight, and the parts in proportion.

A commission was appointed by Parliament on the 8th July 1587, "to confer, tret, and conclude asweill vpon the stay of the money now current as vpoun the cunyeing of ane new money of gold xxij carret fyne;" but this proposed new coinage was not carried out at the time.

THISTLE NOBLES.

Thistle nobles.

The next Scottish gold coins issued are the thistle nobles, or "Scottis Roisnobillis," which were ordered by Act of Privy Council 13th September 1588. They were to be "strikin of the wecht and fynnes of the Inglis rois noble, that is to say, weyand ane qwarter of ane vnce Pareis wecht, with halff peceis equivalent with ane grane of remeid alsweill havy as licht vpoun ilk pece, and off the fynnes of Tuentie-three carrett sevin granes with twa granes of remeid alsweill vndir as abone. The haille pece to have course and passage for seven pund sax schillingis aucht penneyis, and the half pece three pund xij s iiiij d, havand on the ane syde twa scepteris crossit, ane thirssil, four lyounis crownit and foure crownis with this circumscription, FLORENT SCEPTRA PIIS REGNA HIS IOVA DAT NUMERATQUE; and on the vthir syde ane ship with his maiesteis arms, and vndir the same ane thirsill with this circumscription, IACOBUS 6 D G REX SCOTORUM."

The standard weight of the thistle nobles, at four to the Scottish ounce, was 117·78 grs. Troy. On some pieces a saltire indented on the small flag above the ship is observable. The only mint mark, so far as has come under my notice, is the quatrefoil, which is placed before the legends on the obverse and the reverse.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Thistle nobles.

Fig. 951.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| 1. O. ❀ • IACOBVS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORVM
R. ❀ FLORENT • SCEPT' • PIIS • REGNA • HIS • IOVA •
[DAT • NVMERATQ • ¹] | } | 117½ grs. |
| 2. Do. : a point before and after the legends on both sides, | | 117½ grs. |
| 3. As the last, with a hair-line inner circle on the centre of the reverse, | | 119 grs. |
| 4. NVMERA' for NVMERATQ, a point before and after the legend on the obverse, but not on the reverse, | | 117½ grs. |
| 5. SCEPTRA and NVMERAQ, otherwise as No. 4, except in having a point to right of M.M. on the obverse, as well as before and after the legend, | | 116 grs. |

On the reverses of Nos. 2 and 4 the quatrefoils before the inscription, from the imperfect manner in which they are struck, have the appearance of crosses, as incorrectly described by Lindsay. On the reverse of No. 3 the quatrefoil is disposed saltirewise. No. 5, formerly in the Taap collection, is an almost unique variety.

The half-thistle noble is not known, and does not seem to have been struck. There was the less occasion for this piece as the lion nobles and their parts were not called in apparently till the 6th August 1591, and then only with limited success, for their further currency was authorised, on the 13th January following, by an Act of Privy Council, by which the value of the lion noble was continued at £4, to which it had been raised from its original price, £3:15s., on the 30th August 1588, while the thistle nobles remained as before at £7:6:8.

Intrinsically, the thistle nobles, struck in the proportion of four to the ounce, and of the fineness of 23 carats 7 grains, were worth only £6:11:7½, as against the lion nobles at £4, of the fineness of 21 carats 6 grains, and struck in the proportion of six pieces to the ounce.

The difference between £6:11:7½ and £7:6:8 represented 11·42 per cent. To this add 6·66 per cent, the difference between £3:15s. and

¹ *Sceptres flourish with the pious; God gives them kingdoms and numbers them.*

£4 on the lion nobles; giving in all a rise of 18 per cent in the price of Scottish gold money from the issue of the lion nobles, 19th May 1584, and that of the thistle nobles, 13th September 1588.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Thistle nobles.

A coinage of "four stane wecht of gold" was ordered by Act of Privy Council on the 13th July 1590, to clear the Cunyie House of what gold was still there remaining. This coinage could have been in no other than thistle nobles. On the 3d February following—as expressly stated—"to beir oute the chargeis of his hienes house, quhilk now by ressoun of his Marriage is augmentit," it was directed that "thair salbe wrocht and cunyeit twa hundreth vnce wecht of vtter fyne gold in the thrissill noblis, keipand the same wecht, fynnes, circumscription, and proportioun in all thingis" as before.

As issued at £7:6:8, or £29:6:8 the ounce, the thistle nobles were decidedly overvalued, for in August 1596, notwithstanding the considerable rise in the price of money, they were received at the mint, in common with other gold coins of 23 carats 7 grs. fine, at only £29:7:6 the ounce, while the lion nobles, issued at £3:15s., or £22:10s. the ounce, and raised at 30th August 1588, to £4, or £24 the ounce, were received at the mint in August 1596, in common with other gold money of 21 carats 6 grs. fine, at £26:17:6 the ounce.

HAT PIECES OR SCOTTISH FOUR-POUND PIECES.

Hat pieces.

The ostensible occasion of this, and of the companion silver coinage, as stated in the Act of Parliament 6th August 1591, by which they were introduced, was to remedy the "greit skayth" and inconvenience sustained throughout the kingdom "threw the diversitie and chois of sindry space of money" then current, by having "a setled ordour and forme set down thairanent als neir to imitat oure nybour cuntre as the present estate of this realme will permit." With the exception of the thistle nobles, all the gold money in circulation was directed to be called in, and "reduceit and stricken in ane space of gold of xxij carret fyne with twa granis of remeid

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Hat pieces.

of fynes alsweill abone as vnder, the vnce thairof to be set furth at twenty-sevin pundis, quhairof fifty-four pecis sall wey the merk wecht with ane grayne of remeid of wecht vpoun ilk pece, and to have cours for four pundis the pece, with halffis accordingleie vpoun the saidis remeids, havand on the ane syde his hienes portrat according to the painteris draucht, with this circumscription, IACOBUS • 6 • DEI • GRATIA • REX • SCOTORUM, and on the vther syde ane lyoun crownit sitting in ane chyre halding ane scepture, pointing to ane cloude with IEHOUA in Hebrew abone the samyn, with this circumscription, TE SOLUM VEREOR, with the dait of the yeir."

As fixed at 22 carats of fine gold and two carats of alloy, the standard of the new Scottish gold money, in connection with the higher standard of the thistle nobles, corresponded with the two standards of quality employed in England on the gold money. It is important to note that in all the subsequent Scottish gold coinages the standard of fineness never varied from 22 carats. As struck in the proportion of 54 to the merk, or $6\frac{3}{4}$ to the ounce, the standard weight of the hat piece was 69·8 grs. Troy. No half-hat pieces appear to have been issued.

Fig. 952.

1. O. * • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM •	}	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R. * • TE • SOLVM • VEREOR • 1591 ¹		
2. Do. : date, 1592,		69 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
3. Do. : from a different reverse die,		69 grs.
4. Do. : date, 1593,		65 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
5. Do. : from a different reverse die,		67 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

The issue of this new money was not attended with any rise in price, as in the case of the previous gold coinages. Indeed, a slight reduction in value may be said to have taken place, for with the thistle noble at

¹ *Thee alone do I fear.*

£7:6:8, or £29:6:8 the ounce, the hat piece ought properly to have been placed at £4:1:1, or £27:7:3 the ounce.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Hat pieces.

By the Act of Parliament 6th August 1591, ordering the issue of the hat pieces at £27 the ounce, of the fineness of 22 carats, it was directed that the "maister cunyeour sall pay for euery vnce of gold of xxij carret fyne twenty-four pundis fyvetene schillingis, and for all vther gold accordingle pro rata, swa that he sall deliuer or pay the foirsaidis pryces or the iust wecht ressaut be him in the new cunyeit money foirsaid, retening the xij part thairof." The difference between £24:15s., the price at which gold of 22 carats fine was to be purchased at the mint, and £27, at which gold money of the same quality was to be issued, was 9·09 per cent; or 8·33 per cent, as representing the twelfth part of the new money retained by the master of the mint for the royalty and the gross profits of coinage.

RIDERS AND HALF-RIDERS, OR FIVE-POUND AND FIFTY-SHILLING PIECES.

Riders and half-riders.

By Act of Parliament, 17th January 1593-4, the whole of the gold money, "propir and foreyne," circulating within the kingdom, was ordered to be called in at current prices and coined anew of "the fynnes of tuentie-twa carret with twa granes of remeid alsweill abone as vnder, at threttie pundis the vnce, to be sett furth in fyve pund peceis, quhairof thair salbe sax peceis in the vnce with halffis at Ls the pece, with twa granes of remeid of wecht vpoun ilk pece alsweill licht as havy, haveand on the ane side his Maiesteis portrat on horsbak armed, with this circumscription, IACOBUS 6 • D • G • REX SCOTORU, with the date of the yeir vndir the horse, and on the vthir syde the lyoun in a sheild, crowned with this circumscription, SPERO MELIORA."

This marks a rise of 11·11 per cent in the price of gold money of the fineness of 22 carats, that is, as from £27 to £30 the ounce. At six to the ounce, the standard weight of the riders was 78·52 grs. Troy, giving the weight of the half-riders at 39·26 grs. Troy.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Riders and half-
riders.

There are two distinctly different varieties of obverse on the riders of 1593. On the first variety, which seems to have been the earliest issue of this year, the two hind legs of the horse are so disposed as to appear as one leg only, the lion on the housings is within a single tressure, and the King's armour is quite plain. On the second variety, which is the same as on the issues of the subsequent years, the hind legs of the horse are both well represented, the lion on the housings is within a double tressure, and the King's armour is usually beaded, that is, ornamented with small pellets.

Riders.

RIDERS OR FIVE-POUND PIECES.

First variety.—Fig. 953.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 1. O. ♣ • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • —1593 • | } | 76 grs. |
| R. ♣ • SPERO • MELIORA • ¹ | | |

Second variety.—Fig. 954.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 2. O. ♣ • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • —1593 • | } | 79 grs. |
| R. • ♣ • SPERO • MELIORA • | | |

3. Do. : from a different reverse die.

On these two pieces, as on the following, the King's armour is beaded, both on the cuirass and on the cuisses ; but on a very rare rider of 1593, with IACOBS for IACOBVS, in the Richardson collection, corresponding in other respects with the riders of the second variety, the cuisses are plain.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 4. As No. 2 : date, 1594, | 78 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 5. Do. : from different dies, | 77 grs. |
| 6. Do. : with IACOBS, | 76 grs. |
| 7. As No. 2 : date, 1595, | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 8. Do. : from different dies, | 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |

¹ *I hope for better things.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 9. As No. 2 : date, 1599, | 77 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. James VI.
(1567-1603). |
| 10. Do. : from different dies, | 78 grs. Riders. |

No riders of 1596, 1597, 1600, appear to be known. A specimen of the rider of 1598 is in the Cochran-Patrick collection ; and another is in the British Museum, possibly the piece found at Great Yarmouth, of which a notice is given in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, vol. vii. p. 9. The rider of 1601 is represented in the S.S.A. and B.M. collections.

HALF-RIDERS OR FIFTY-SHILLING PIECES.

Half-riders.

Fig. 955.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. O. • + • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • — 1593 •
R. • + • SPERO • MELIORA • | } 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 2. Do. : date, 1594, | 39 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 3. Do. : date, 1598, | 39 grs. |
| 4. Do. : date, 1599, | 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 5. Do. : from a different reverse die, | 38 grs. |
| 6. Do. : date, 1601, | 38 grs. |

A half-rider of 1595 is in the Hunterian collection. No half-riders of 1596, 1597, 1600, seem to be known.

In connection with the silver money—the ten-shilling pieces and parts—issued along with the riders and half-riders, it has been stated that the mint had been let to the Burgh of Edinburgh on a tack of two years and three months, which expired at the end of April 1596. The gold money executed under this contract is represented by the riders and half-riders of 1593, 1594, 1595. No coinages appear to have taken place in 1596, 1597. On the 2d of August 1598, as also mentioned, the profits and casualties of the mint were let for six years to Thomas Foulis, goldsmith, and Robert

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Half-riders.

Jowsie, merchant, burgesses of Edinburgh. Under this contract the coinage of the riders and half-riders was resumed, represented by the issues of 1598, 1599, 1601.

On the 30th of October 1598, by Act of Parliament, foreign gold money, of the fineness of 22 carats, was ordered to have course for £28 : 16s. the ounce, while all native gold money of the same fineness was to have currency for £30 the ounce. On the 18th of December following, by an Act of Privy Council, it was directed that "the vnce of gold being of twentie-two carret fine of forraine cunye" should "pass for threttie pundis, and the vnce of the samin fines being of his Majesties awin cunye for threttie-twa pundis;" thus raising the currency value of the rider to £5 : 6 : 8, and of the half-rider to £2 : 13 : 4.

Sword and sceptr
tre pieces and
halves.

SWORD AND SCEPTRE OR SIX-POUND PIECES, AND HALF SWORD AND SCEPTRE OR THREE-POUND PIECES.

In quality and weight these pieces were precisely as the preceding coinage, being of 22 carats fine, and struck respectively in the proportion of twelve and of six to the ounce.

The ostensible grounds for the introduction of this coinage, as stated in the preamble of the Act of Parliament 11th September 1601, were "the grit scaircitie of money within this cuntrey, procurit pairtly be the careing away in the lait yieris of derth of gret quantitie of the same for bringing hame of victuall and provissioun, and pairtly proceeding vpoun the meane and low pryce that the same presentlie gevis, thairby sindrie taking occasion to transport the same, making thair gaine thair of."

For the outflow of bullion from the kingdom, as resulting from the first of these causes, there could be no remedy so long as the commerce of the country failed to provide a sufficient exchange for procuring the necessaries of life. But where the money was abstracted from the kingdom by reason of the "meane and low pryce" at which it was current, affording a profit to private persons for exporting it, the natural remedy was

to place a higher price upon it, as was done in the case of the late gold coinage at December 1598, when the value was raised from £30 to £32 the ounce, without any change being made on the types or inscriptions of the coins. But this did not serve the end that his Majesty had in view in the present instance, which, as on too many former occasions, was simply to replenish his own empty exchequer. For this purpose, all the gold and silver money in the kingdom, as well native as foreign, was called in, and the gold money of the fineness of 22 carats was ordered to be received at the mint at the rate of £33 the ounce, and to be reissued in the new money at £36 the ounce, thus giving a gross profit to his Majesty of 9·09 per cent.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Sword and sceptre pieces and halves.

This new money was to be "imprentit" as follows : "The saidis peiceis haveand on the ane syde ane sceptour and ane suorde in forme of Sanct Androis croce, and the croun abone thame, and ane thrissell in euerie syd, with the yeir of God beneth all contenit within the inner ring, and with this superscriptioun, SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX, with ane little roise at the begynning of the ditone (motto) on ather syde, and on the vther syde his maiesteis armes within ane scheild and ane croun, with this circumscrip-tioun, IACOBUS SEXTUS D · G · R · SCOTORUM."

The standard weight of the sword and sceptre pieces was 78·52 grs. Troy, and of the half sword and sceptre pieces 39·26 grs. Troy.

SWORD AND SCEPTRE OR SIX-POUND PIECES.

Sword and sceptre pieces.

Fig. 956.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. O. ❖ · IACOBVS · 6 · D · G · R · SCOTORVM · | } | 78 grs. |
| R. ❖ · SALVS · POPVLI · SVPREMA · LEX ¹ · 1601 · | | |
| 2. Do. : same date ; the inner tressure of the shield wants the lis above the lion, | | |
| | | [79 grs. |
| 3. Do. : 1602 ; the shield as on No. 1, | | |
| | | 78 grs. |
| 4. Do. : 1602 ; the shield as on No. 2, | | |
| | | 78 grs. |

¹ *The safety of the People is the Supreme Law.*

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Sword and sceptre pieces.

5, 6. Do. : 1603 ; the shield as on No. 1 ; two coins, different reverse dies,

[75½, 76 grs.

The date 1604 is represented in the S.S.A. and Richardson collections.

Half sword and
sceptre pieces.

HALF SWORD AND SCEPTRE OR THREE-POUND PIECES.

Fig. 957.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. O. ❀ • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • | } | 39½ grs. |
| R. ❀ • SALVS • POPVLI • SVPREMA • LEX • 1601 • | | |
| 2. Do. : same date ; the shield as on the sword and sceptre No. 2, | | 37½ grs. |
| 3. Do. : 1602 ; the shield as on No. 2, | | 39¼ grs. |
| 4. Do. : 1604 ; the shield as on No. 2 ; wants the points at the sides of the date, | | [38 grs. |

The date 1604 is very rare ; the date 1603 was represented in the collection of the late Dr. Kelk of Scarborough.

Forgeries of
sword and sceptre pieces.

Silver gilt forgeries exist of the sword and sceptre piece, bearing the date of 1611. By some these pieces are regarded as patterns for an intended coinage in that year. The types and inscriptions are the same as on the sword and sceptre pieces, 1601-4, and with the title of King of Scotland only, which does not occur on any coin of James VI. issued for Scotland after 1604. The quatrefoils as M.M. before the legends are badly formed, and want the large pellet in the centre. The fleurs-de-lis in the inner tressure of the escutcheon are without any connection with the fleurs-de-lis in the outer tressure. A highly suspicious circumstance is that these pieces are always gilt, as if to pass for the genuine gold coins, to which they closely approximate in weight.

Fig. 958.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 1. O. ❀ • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • | } | 76 grs. |
| R. ❀ • SALVS • POPVLI • SVPREMA • LEX • 1611 • | | |

I may add that there appears to be no reason to doubt that these

pieces are of the period to which they profess to belong. Some that I have seen are very much rubbed, with the gilt almost entirely worn off, suggesting that they had been in actual currency. James VI.
(1567-1603).

BILLON AND COPPER COINAGES PREVIOUS TO THE ACCESSION TO THE ENGLISH THRONE.

*Billon and copper
coinages previous
to the English
accession.*

On the 26th December 1567, as previously mentioned, an Act of Parliament was passed, proclaiming the billon money of the previous reign to one-half of its former value: the nonsunts or twelvepenny groats to sixpence; the bawbees or sixpenny pieces to threepence; the servio placks or fourpenny pieces to twopence; the hardheads to halfpennies; and the pennies to remain at their current value.

These summary measures were taken ostensibly that the “hamebringaris and cunyearis within the realme” of false alloyed money of the several descriptions thus cried down should have no advantage of it, as they had had formerly “of the said cunye.”

But if at these prices the false alloyed money was within what might be considered its actual value, the legitimate alloyed money must have been reduced far below its proper price. In intrinsic value the bawbees of Mary of three deniers fine, at sixteen to the ounce, if holding their due quality and weight, were worth fully sixpence, as against the sword dollars of James of eleven deniers fine, at thirty shillings; and, in similar proportion, the nonsunts of six deniers fine, at eighteen to the ounce, if keeping the same conditions, were worth nearly elevenpence.

In these circumstances a very serious loss would have been sustained by the poorer portion of the community, among whom the alloyed money was chiefly held, had they had no resource but to part with it at the prices to which it had arbitrarily been reduced by the Government. But where money was of a higher value than was put upon it by Government, it either fell into the refiners' or the exporters' hands, or the lieges exchanged it among themselves at their own valuations.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Billon and copper
coinages previous
to the English
accession.

In the Act of Privy Council 24th December 1583—by which the first alloyed coinage of James VI. was ordered, viz., the placks and half-placks (or, as they are there styled, the “aucht penny and foure penny grottis”)—it is complained that privy persons, “in the vnlawfull transporting, breking doun, and fyning of worn xij d peces, babeis and awld plakkes,” had frustrated his Majesty “of his rycht and proffit of his connye.” This, however, simply meant that these privy persons were paying a higher price for this old alloyed money than was being given for it at his Majesty’s mint.

Placks and half-
placks.

EIGHTPENNY AND FOURPENNY PIECES, OR PLACKS AND HALF-PLACKS.

In the before-mentioned Act it was ordered “that all the saidis twelf pennie peices, babeis and plakkes, with the thre pennie grottis and half plakkes now current, salbe brocht in to his hienes cunye hous, not being fals, counterfite, and brokin downe, with all gudlie diligence, and thair of new money to be cunyeit of thre pennie fyne in grottes at aucht penneis the pece, and hawlf grottes at iiij d, with twa granes of remeid of fynes, alsweill abone as vnder. And that thair be ane hundreth threttie-fyfe of the saidis grottis in the merk, or tua hundreth threscoir and ten of foure penny grottis in the merk wecht of the said money, with allowance of aucht of the saidis aucht penny grottis, or xvj of the foure penny grottis for remeid of wecht, alsweill havie as licht, vpoun everie merk wecht of the said money passand the irnes.” This gives the value of the ounce weight of these coins at eleven shillings and threepence, there being $16\frac{7}{8}$ of the larger and $33\frac{3}{4}$ of the smaller pieces in the ounce, respectively of the standard weight of 27·9 and 13·95 grs. Troy.

The types and circumscriptions of the eightpenny and fourpenny groats were directed to be as follows—“that the said money haue on the ane syde ane thrissell crowned, with this circumscription, OPPIDUM EDINBURGI, and on the vther syde his maiesteis armes crowned, with this circumscription, IACOBUS 6 DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM.

EIGHTPENNY PIECES OR PLACKS.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Placks.

Fig. 959.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 1. O. IACOBVS • 6 • D : G • R • SCOTOR' | } | 25 grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM EDINBVRGI | | |
| 2. Do. : with IACOBIVS, double struck, | | 29 grs. |

Fig. 960.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|
| 3. O. IACOBVS 6 • D G • R SCOTOR' | } | 26, 42 grs. |
| R. OPPIDVM EDINBVRGI | | |

Two specimens : the placks, Fig. 960, are a very base coinage—simply copper silver-washed pieces ; the fillet of the crown above the arms is intersected by straight lines, two and two, instead of by the usual round perforations ; the ornamentation of the inner tressure of the escutcheon is represented by one lis only ; the weights are very irregular, but seem to be usually considerably above rather than below the standard ; the several specimens are struck apparently from a single pair of dies and are presumably forgeries.

Others read OPPIDVM EDINBVRG.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 4. O. IACOBVS • 6 • D : G • R • SCOTOR' | } | 22 grs. |
| R. OPPID' • EDINB • | | |

Much worn, but the only specimen that I have seen of this hitherto unpublished variety ; a mule apparently, the obverse struck from the coinage, Fig. 959, and the reverse from the following coinage, Fig. 961.

Fig. 961.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| 5. O. IACOB' • 6 • D • G • R • SCO' • | } | 20, 26½, 27 grs. |
| R. OPPID' • EDINB' • | | |

Three specimens, all from different dies.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Placks.

On the 23d of June 1585, it was ordered that, "in respect of the present infectioun of the pestilence¹ enterit at God's plesure within the burgh of Edinburgh," the mint, with its implements and officers, should be removed to Dundee, "and thair to entir and continew in cunyeing and wirking of gold, silver, and allayed money according to the actis and warrandis past thairanent of befor, alterand the circumscription of the allayed pennies OPPIDUM DUNDEI for OPPIDUM EDINBURGI, and eikand (adding) ane ring within the lettres as they have alreddy outwith the same, quhaireuer it sal happin the said money to be wrocht."

On the 21st of October following, "in respect of the present infectioun of the pestilence enterit at God's plesure within the burghis of Edinburgh and Dundee," it was directed that the mint should be removed to Perth, with alteration of "the circumscription of the allayed penneis OPPIDUM PERTH for OPPIDUM EDINBURGI," adding, as above instructed, a ring or beaded circle within the letters "as they have alreddy outwith the same."

Hitherto no specimens of these pieces with OPPIDVM DVNDEI or OPPIDVM PERTH have been discovered. Possibly none may have been struck. This is the more probable from the statement in an Act of Privy Council of 11th December 1585, that "pairtlie be the drift and delay vsit be his hienes subiectis in inbringing and deliuering to his maiesties maister cunyeour of the allayed peceis of money, namelie of the xij ð peceis, babeis and plakkis, and three penny grotes, to haue bene brokin doun and sett oute in new cunye according to the Actis of Parliament and diuerss his hieness proclamationis maid be the same effect, not only *hes the officiaris of his cunyeie bene constrainit to ly ydill this lang tyme bigane*, bot the vnlauchfull transporting breking doun and fynning of the saidis peceis hes bene vsit in the meantyme, alsweill outwith the cuntrey as within the same, to the grete hinder of his maiesteis proffite and hurt of the commounweill."

In this same Act the officers of the mint are again directed, as formerly

¹ "The plague of pestilence," writes Sir James Balfour, under A.D. 1585, "raged extremely in Scotland, quherof maney thousands of people deyed; no shyre, citey, toune, or village being free of it."

instructed on the 21st of October, that is some eight weeks previous, to James VI.
 “transporte thameselffis, with thair haill werklvmis, to the burgh of Perth (1567-1603).
with all possible diligence.” Placks.

The following pieces of the Edinburgh mint, with beaded inner circles, may have been coined about this time.

Fig. 962.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 6. O. IACOB' • 6 • D • G • R • SCO' • | } | 27½, 28, 36½ grs. |
| R. OPPID' • EDINB' • | | |

Three specimens, all from different dies.

FOURPENNY PIECES OR HALF-PLACKS.

Half-placks.

Figs. 963, 964.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. O. IACOB' • 6 • D • G • R • SCO' • | } | 15½ grs. |
| R. OPPID' • EDINB' • | | |
| 2. Do. : without the points after SCO and EDINB, | | 14 grs. |
| 3. As No. 1, without the contractive marks on the obverse, | | 13 grs. |
| 4. Without points between the words or marks of contraction, | | 16½ grs. |

The last piece seems to be considerably more debased than the others ; all are without beaded inner circles. The half-placks are very rare.

The latest coinage ordered of eightpenny and fourpenny pieces was on the 30th of July 1588, when “the generall Thomas Achesoun, maister of his hienes cunyiehous, and vtheris officiaris of the said cunyiehous,” were commanded to fabricate eighty stones weight of these pieces, amounting to a currency value of £11,520, to defray the expenses of an expedition under Francis, Earl of Bothwell, to repress insubordination in the Northern Isles and the adjacent mainland districts. In certain contemporary documents the eightpenny and fourpenny pieces are styled Achesouns and half-Achesouns, probably from having been the first base coinage made when

James VI.
(1567-1603).

this Thomas Achesoun was master of the mint, an office which he held from 1581 to 1611.

Twopenny and
penny pieces.

TWOPENNY AND PENNY PIECES.

Now usually called hardheads and half-hardheads: a coinage ordered by Act of Privy Council, 30th August 1588, and professedly issued for the benefit of the poor, but set forth at a profit of about one hundred per cent.

The Act states that—"Forasmekle as throw the penuritie and scantness of penneyis and vtheris small money for the present within this realme, it is perfytlye vndirstand to the Kingis maiestie and Lordis of Secreit Counsall that the pure people ar grittimelie endomageit, and that the victualis sic as breid, drink, fishe, and vthir penny worthis being sauld in small are sett to hichar priceis and greitare derth (dearness) nor thai wald be incais thair wer sufficient quantitie of small money haueand cours amangis the subiectis of this realme; thairfor, and for certane vtheris ressonable caussis¹ moving his maiestie and the saidis lordis, it is thocht expedient that ane penney and twa penneyis of allayed money be maid, forgeit, and imprentit and sett furth, of tuelff grane fyne with twa granes of remeid, alsweill abone as vndir, fourty of the penneyis weyand ane vnce, and twenty of the tua penny plackis weyand ane vnce, quhairof three hundreth and tuentie penneyis weyis ane merk, with tuelff pece of remeid vpoun ilk merk, and ane hundreth and lx twa-penny plackis in the merk wecht with aucht pece of remeid vpoun the merk, alsweill licht as havy. The penny haueand on the ane syde ane lyoun ramping, with this circumscription, VINCIT VERITAS, and vpoun the vthir syde of the penny I R in a sipher crowned, with this circumscription, IACOBUS SEXTUS D G R SCOTORUM; and the plak haueand on the ane syde the Lyoun within a sheild crowned, with the foir-said circumscription, VINCIT VERITAS, and vpoun the vthir syde I R crowned, with this circumscription, IACOBUS 6 D G R SCOTORUM, and to haue cours throw all the legis of this realme for a penny and twa penneyis,

¹ A periphrasis for the profit resulting on this philanthropic transaction.

and that onlie ffourtie stane of vthir fyne silver with the allay correspondent in this cunye pas throw the irlis of the cunyeihous."

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Twopenny and
penny pieces.

As coined into these pieces, which were to be only twelve grains fine, forty stanes weight of utter fine silver, with the correspondent alloy, gave a total of nine hundred and sixty stanes weight, representing 4,915,200 twopences, or 9,830,400 pennies, equivalent to £40,960, of which the intrinsic value in utter fine silver at thirty-seven shillings and sixpence the ounce was £19,000, leaving a handsome margin of profit, after deduction of the expense of alloy and workmanship, to recompense his Majesty for his care in providing small money for the accommodation of his poor subjects. As set forth in these pieces utter fine silver gave a value of eighty shillings the ounce.

Standard weights : twopence, 23.55 grs. Troy ; penny, 11.77 grs. Troy.

TWO PENNY PLACKS.

Twopenny
placks.

Fig. 965.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. O. ❖ • IACOB • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTO • | } | 23½ grs. |
| R. VINCIT • VERITAS • | | |

Fig. 966.

2. The I • R on the obverse is reversed, and the legends are blundered, 22¼ grs.

This last piece is of rude execution, with the shield of a different form from that on the ordinary specimens, rather resembling that on the eightpenny placks ; it is evidently one of the numerous forgeries of the period.

Shortly after the issue of the twopenny placks an alteration was made on the type of the reverse. This was ordered by an Act of Privy Council of the 6th of November 1588, which sets forth that although these coins "may weill aneuch be decernit be the imprent fra his maiesteis vthir cunye, yit becaus the saidis twa penny plackis aggreis in quantitie with the aucht penny pecis, sum auaricious and dissaitfull personis takis occaisioun thairby to outputt the same plackis in exchange for aucht penneyis, to the grite hurte

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Twopenny
placks.

of the simple and ignorant personis ressauaris thairof;" for the remedy whereof the officers of the mint were directed "to alter the imprent of the saidis twa penny plackis on ane syde thairof, and cheiflie on that syde quhairon the scheild is placit be removing of the same scheild quairin the lyoun is contenit and to ad thairto twa dobbis vpoun the bak syde of the lyoun, kepaned alwayis the same imprent on the vthir syde." The two points as here ordered to be placed behind the lion on the twopenny placks were to indicate the value of the coins. This is the first occasion in the Scottish coinage on which points were employed for this purpose.

Fig. 967.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 3. O. ❀ • IACOB' • 6 • D • G • R • SCO' • | } | 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. ❀ • VINCIT • VERITAS • | | |
| 4. Do. : with SCOTO' | | 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 5. As the last, but of ruder execution, with small lettering, | | 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 6. Very coarse workmanship, the inscriptions badly rendered, | | 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

The last two of these pieces appear to be contemporary forgeries.

Pennies.

PENNIES.

Fig. 968.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. ❀ • IACOB • D • G • R • SCO • | } | 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. ❀ • VINCIT • VERITAS | | |
| 2. Do. : with IACO • B •, | | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

The pennies are of extreme rarity ; the twopences with the lion within a shield are also rare, but the twopences of the subsequent coinage with the lion without a shield are very common.

In connection with the issue of the twopenny placks, the coinage of the eightpenny placks proceeded for some time ; as appears from the Act of

Privy Council, of the 14th of March 1589-90, in which the king, with consent of his council, in assigning the whole profits of the mint to Sir Robert Melvill, treasurer depute, to whom his Majesty was in debt, “prorogatis the cunyeing off all gold, silver, and allayed money quhatsumevir, and in speciall the aucht penny grotis and twa penny plackis, ay and quhill the samin be specialie dischargeit be ws.”

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Pennies.

When the new gold and silver coinages, as ordered by the Act of Parliament, of the 6th of August 1591, were introduced, the only alloyed money allowed to circulate was the twopenny placks and the pennies.

By the Act of Privy Council, of the 8th of March 1591-2, Thomas Foullis, goldsmith to his Majesty, and sinker of the irons at the cunye-house, was commissioned to contract with Sir William Bowes of London or others, for the reducing of all the base and the alloyed money, the pennies and twopenny placks alone excepted. Two thousand four hundred stones of base money were to be reduced; for the reduction and refining of which, on every twelve ounces, Thomas Foullis was to pay “aucht penneyis stirling, or sax shillingis Scottis money,” thus giving at this time the value of English money as exactly nine times that of Scottish money.

SALTIRE OR FOURPENNY PLACKS.

Saltire placks.

These were the latest of the alloyed coinages of Scotland, of which the place was subsequently supplied by issues of purely copper money.

As directed by the Act of Parliament of 27th December 1593, the saltire placks were to be of one denier fine, and struck in the proportion of eight score to the merk, or twenty to the ounce, giving their standard weight at 23.55 grs. Troy. They were to be of the value of fourpence each; so that the price per ounce at which utter fine silver was set forth in these pieces was eighty shillings, exactly as on the occasion of the last alloyed coinage.

The types and inscriptions, as further directed by the said Act, were as follows—“The said pece haveand on the ane syde twa sceptouris cros with

James VI.
(1567-1603).

ane thrissill growand vp through thame, with this circumscription, IACOBUS 6 • D • G • REX SCOTORUM ; and on the vther syde ane losane (lozenge) with ane thrissill on euery nuke in forme of a croce, with this circumscription, OPPIDUM EDINBURGI."

Saltire placks.

SALTIRE PLACKS.

Fig. 969.

<p>I O. ❖ • IACOB' • 6 • D • G • R • SCO' •</p> <p>R. ❖ • OPPID' • EDINB' •</p>	}	<p>19, 18½ grs.</p>
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Two specimens from different dies.

As originally ordered, two hundred stones weight of pure silver, with the alloy correspondent, were to pass through the irons of the cunyiehouse in these pieces, amounting in all to two thousand four hundred stones weight, representing twelve millions two hundred and eighty-eight thousand placks. Their extreme rarity, however, suggests that only a comparatively small proportion of this quantity could have been issued. What certainly rendered an extensive coinage of billon money the less necessary was the issue, as ordered on the 17th January 1588-9, of small silver money in ten-shilling, five-shilling, thirty-penny, and one-shilling pieces.

There would have been no necessity for the saltire plack money at all had the proposal made by the general of the mint, Sir Archibald Napier of Edinbillie, been accepted, of calling in and stamping the eightpenny pieces, or Achesoun placks, and issuing them anew at ninepence.

The Achesoun placks, as struck in the proportion of 135 to the merk, and of the quality of 3 deniers fine, and as issued at eightpence each, gave to utter fine silver a currency value of £18 the merk, or £2 : 5s. the ounce ; as re-issued at ninepence each, the currency value of utter fine silver in these pieces would have been £20 : 5s. the merk, or £2 : 10 : 7½ the ounce.

The saltire placks, as struck in the proportion of 160 to the merk, and of the quality of one denier fine, and as issued at fourpence each, gave to utter fine silver a currency value of £32 the merk, or £4 the ounce.

What lay at the root of these constant tamperings with the coinage under James VI. was the wretched state of the King's private exchequer. The expenses of the royal household, as stated in a paper "Anent the reforming of the Cunye,"¹ of date April 1593, were about £50,000 Scots in the year, of which the King's property, from being so heavily mortgaged, was scarcely able to bear a third part. The remainder had to be made out of the King's royalty upon the coinage. But in seeking to make a greater profit from this source, more particularly by the profuse issues of base money at higher and higher prices, the prices of provisions and other merchandise were enormously increased, leading to a proportionate increase in the expenses of the royal household, so that, writes the author of the paper "Anent the reforming of the Cunye,"—"gif this cours of mone continew as it hes done thir sevin yeir bigane, necessarily for the sustening of his maiesties hous and clothing, thair will require ane augmentatioun euery yeir of x^m li (£10,000) at leist." It is also stated by this writer that as much could have been bought in 1582 for a "babee" (sixpence) as could now be purchased for "aucht pennys, and alsmeikle for ane vnce of gold at the price of xxiiij li as now for ane vnce of gold at xxix li vj s viij d. Gif thairfoir," continues this writer, "the further cunyeing of base money salbe stayed and the viij d pece cryit back to vj d and the gold accordingle, it sall mak that quhilk the King byis in effect the fourt penny better chaip, and consequentlie bring down the fourt or fyft penny of the thingis commonlie coft in viveris or merchandice to his hienes vse." Apart from other considerations a very great waste of material must have been occasioned by these constant and uncalled for recoinages, not to speak of the large amount of unnecessary labour involved.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Saltire placks.

COPPER MONEY—TWO PENCES AND PENNIES.

On the 13th May 1597, "the Kingis maiestie with advise of his nobilitie counsale and Esteatis presentlie convenit" gave instructions that

Copper money.
Two pences and
pennies.

¹ *Balcarres Papers*, Advocates' Library, Edinburgh; Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 265.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Twopences and
pennies.

there should be coined "ane hundreth stane wecht of copper vnmixt with ony vther kynd of mettale wrocht and forgeit *in ane miln*, and be the said miln *maid reddy to the prenting* eftir the accustumat forme of his maiesties cunyiehouse, *with pyle and tursell*."

In an overture to the King in the month of April previous, James Achesoun had recommended that, for the better carrying out of His Majesty's "guid motion to haif na alayit money cunyeit bot onlie fyne gold and fyne silver," there should be "ane small money of fyne copper onlie, to wit penneis and twa penneis," which would do away with the necessity of resorting to the employment of small alloyed money for the purposes of exchange and for the making of minor purchases. It had also been recommended by him that the coinages in fine gold, fine silver, and fine copper should be executed better than formerly, seeing that the evil working of the money in time past, as he was able to prove, had been "the special caus of counterfuitting and romidging thairto." Achesoun also intimated that for the prevention of counterfeiting and of tampering with the edges of the coins, he had "dewysit a new forme of wirking, and wark lumes thairto," that would avoid the losses and dangers formerly occasioned.

One particular merit claimed for this invention was, that in future the weights of the coins would be better regulated, so that it would not be necessary, as in times past, to allow two grains of remedy on the weight of each piece, under and above, to the master of the mint; through which such of the heavier money as had fallen into the merchant's hands had been transported out of the country and only the lighter money left in circulation.

But by "this forme of wirking quhilk I intend," states Achesoun, "thair sall be na pece of money, ather gold, silver, or copper, according to their quantitie and wecht, that sall be ane grane heavier or lighter, thikker or thinner, braider or narower, ane nor another. . . . And farder, the money sall be weill prentit that na pece thairto sall want ony thing of the superscriptioun."

In this description by Achesoun of his proposed process, it is clear that he did not mean to dispense with the use of the pile and trussell. Certainly, however, it embraced the use of an instrument similar to what

is now called a flatting mill, by which the copper, or other material of which the money was to be made, was rolled out to a uniform thickness, thus securing that no one piece should be thicker or thinner than another. Further, to make certain that each piece should be of the same module, the one with the other, neither broader nor narrower, sharp punches called cutters were to be employed in cutting out the *flans* for the coins. These flans, as they corresponded exactly with the sizes of the dies, ensured that no part of the superscription should be left out.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Twopences and
pennies.

The copper twopences and pennies, as thus made by Achesoun's new process, are of uniform module, and present a smooth, firm surface, with sharply defined edges. They exhibit a great improvement on the money hitherto made in Scotland.

The twopenny pieces of this new coinage were to be of the weight of three deniers, and the penny pieces to weigh one denier twelve grains, or, as expressed in the Act, "threescoir foure peceis of the saidis tua penny peceis to be in the mark wecht, with twa of the saidis twa peceis of remeid of wecht alswell havy as licht on the mark wecht thairof, and saxscoir aucht peceis of the saidis penny peceis to be in the mark wecht, with foure of the saidis penny peceis of remeid of weight alswele havie as licht on the mark wecht of the samin,"—giving the standard weight of the twopence at 58·89 grs. Troy, and of the penny at 29·44 grs. Troy. The "remeid of weight," allowed on these pieces, as made by the new process, was much less than that which had been formerly allowed on the alloyed small money as made by the old process.

These coins were to have "on the ane syde the Kingis face bair heidit with this circumscription, IACOBUS 6 · D · G · REX SCOTORUM ; and on the vther syde three thrissillis distinct, with this circumscription, OPPIDUM EDINBURGI, and the saidis spaceis to have course amangis his hienes liegis for twa pennyis and ane penny ilk pece."

The pennies have a small point behind the head to indicate the value, but there are no points behind the head on the twopences. On both the head regards the right.

James VI.
(1567-1603).
Twopences.

TWO PENCES.

Fig. 970.

1. O. • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM	}	54 $\frac{1}{4}$, 58 $\frac{7}{8}$ grs.
R. • OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI		

Two specimens : a point between the thistle heads.

Pennies.

PENNIES.

Fig. 971.

2. O. • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM	}	17, 28 grs.
R. • OPPIDVM • EDINBVRGI		

Two specimens ; the lighter piece is much defaced and the edge clipped. The twopences are common, but the pennies are extremely rare.

Coinages for
Scotland after
the English ac-
cession.

COINAGES OF JAMES VI. FOR SCOTLAND AFTER HIS ACCESSION TO THE ENGLISH THRONE.

FIRST SILVER ISSUE.

The first coinage for Scotland of James VI. after his accession to the English throne, as ordered on the 15th of November 1604, was to conform exactly to that of England in type, quality, and weight, and to consist of the same denominations;¹ but, as bearing his titles of King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, the numeral 6, formerly placed after his name upon his money when he was King of Scotland only, is now omitted.

It was directed that this new money of James for Scotland should be

¹ But while the Scottish silver money is directed to be of the standard of 11 deniers fine, as on the occasion of the two last silver coinages of James before his accession to the English throne, the English silver money appears to have remained at the old sterling standard, 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine, equivalent to 11 deniers 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Scottish!

distinguished from that for England by "ane special mark," which is otherwise described as "ane lytill thrissill," to be placed before the inscriptions on the several pieces, save on the sixpences Scottish, or halfpennies English, on which there were no inscriptions. What further distinguishes the Scottish money of James from that struck for England is the difference in the style of crown; on the latter the English style of crown is employed, while on the former the Scottish style of crown is invariably retained. As previously explained, the centre ornament on the English crown is a cross, with a lis at each side; but on the Scottish crown the lis is the centre ornament, with a cross at each side. There are also some other distinctions between the two coinages, which will be mentioned in connection with the descriptions of the several pieces of the Scottish series.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Coinages for
Scotland after
the English ac-
cession.

From an "Inventar of the Warrands and Wreitis of the Cunyiehouse," we learn that the "pylls, tursells, and punchiounes" for this new coinage for Scotland were made by James Achesoun at London, and were sent home by him in June 1605.¹ These were ordered to be delivered to Thomas Foulis, "Sinker of His Majesties Irines," the puncheons to be used for "making of ma pyllis and tursellis."²

The Scottish system of weights was still to be employed, and continued to be in use at the Scottish mint till the close of the Scottish numismatic series.

THREE-POUND PIECE SCOTTISH, OR CROWN STERLING.

Three-pound
piece.

In the contract between the King and James Achesoun, master of the mint for Scotland, this coin is described as "ane peice callit the siluer crowne or thrie pund peice Scottis, and to haif course in Scotland for thrie punds money, and in England for fyve shillings sterling;" so that Scottish money at this time was only the twelfth part of the value of English money.

The "prentis and circumscriptiones" were to be as follows:—"On the ane syd his maiesties pictur, crownit and armit, with ane sword in his hand, on horsbak, with ane littill thrissell in ane cheild on his hors hip, all

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 323.



² *Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 320.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Three-pound
piece.

within the inner ring, with this circumscription, IACOBVS D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX, and on the vther syde his maiesties armis of his saidis kingdomes, in ane new forme of cheild quarterlie, to witt, in the first quarter thrie flower de lyces croce with thrie libbertis croce and in the croce quarter alsmekill with ane lyoun in ane doubill tressoure in ane vther quarter and the harpe in the fourt quarter, all within the inner ring, with this circumscription, QUE DEUS CONIUNXIT NEMO SEPARET."¹ The Scottish sixty-shilling piece appears always to have & for ET in the legend on the obverse.

Twelve and two-fifth pieces were to weigh 12 ounces 5 deniers 9 grains 18 primes Scottish, or 12 ounces Troy weight of England, giving their standard weight at 23 deniers 15 grains 21 primes 5 seconds 13 fourths Scottish, or 567·8836 grs., which, divided by ·8179785 to reduce it to English Troy weight, gives 464·5166 grs. Troy, or 19 pennyweights 8 grains 10 mites 8 droits; in either case exactly as stated in the table annexed to the English proclamation published in Ruding, vol. i. p. 363.

Fig. 972.

1. O.		·IACOBVS·D'·G'·MAG'·BRIT'·FRAN'·&·HIB'·REX·	}	465 $\frac{5}{8}$ grs.
R.		·QVÆ·DEVs·CONIVNXIT·NEMO·SEPARET·		

The English crown, or five shillings sterling, has a crowned rose on the housings of the horse, with ET instead of &, and is of different execution from that of the Scottish piece.

The thistle is the mint mark employed on the first English money of James, but it was superseded by the lis in May 1604, about thirteen months prior to the issue of his corresponding Scottish money. It was again employed as a mint mark on the English coins of James in 1621 or 1622, when crowns, half-crowns, and shillings were struck having a plume of feathers over the shield on the reverse, to show that they were coined from Welsh silver, minted probably at Aberystwith, where about this time a mint was established.

¹ *What God hath joined let no one separate.*

A crown of James is figured by Ruding, Pl. XVII. 2, having the obverse struck from the Scottish dies—M.M. thistle, crowned thistle on the housings, & for ET—connected with the Welsh reverse—M.M. trefoil, and a plume over the shield. No reference is given for this piece. The existence of such a coin is in the highest degree unlikely.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Three-pound
piece.

Another apocryphal coin appears to be the crown of James, figured by Snelling, Pl. VIII. 17, with lis M.M. on both sides, a crowned thistle upon the housings, and ET in the inscription on the obverse, on the reverse a plume over the shield. In the first edition of Hawkins the Cuff cabinet is given as a reference for this piece, and in the second edition of Hawkins the Christmas collection is also mentioned as having contained a specimen. Apparently these references have been taken from the Sale Catalogues of the Cuff and Christmas collections. But the crown with the lis M.M. and a plume over the shield, lot 1093 of the Cuff Sale Catalogue, is distinctly stated as having its obverse of the same type as the coin in the lot immediately preceding, an exurgat crown, with thistle M.M. and a crowned rose on the housing of the horse. The reference to the Cuff collection, consequently, cannot hold. The Christmas crown, with the lis M.M. and a plume over the shield, is published by Christmas in the *Num. Chron.*, Second Series, vol. i. p. 27, as being one of the pieces possessed by him "in addition to those tabulated by Mr. Hawkins."

The only crown of James with the lis M.M. and the plume over the shield that is "tabulated by Mr. Hawkins" is that figured in Snelling, Pl. VIII. No. 17, with the supposed *thistle* on the housings, consequently the Christmas specimen must have had the *rose* on the housings, in which respect only could it be regarded as a variety from that published by Hawkins. The piece referred to is apparently the crown in lot 560 of the Christmas Sale Catalogue, described in connection with a half-crown with plumes over the shield and other coins, but without mention of the object on the housings on either piece. A rose may easily have been mistaken for a thistle by the person who figured the coins, particularly as the object on the housings on the crown and half-crown is so often indistinct. Snelling himself does not allude to the peculiarity of such a piece having

James VI.
(1603-1625).

a thistle instead of a rose on the housings. Its existence may well be doubted in the absence of any known specimen.

Thirty-shilling
piece.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR HALF-CROWN STERLING.

Fig. 973.

Figured in Cochran-Patrick, Pl. XI. No. 2, from a specimen in the British Museum, but not yet represented in this collection. Types and circumscriptions exactly as on the larger denomination. Weight, as stated in the table in Ruding, 11 deniers 19 grains 22 primes 14 seconds 12 thirds $6\frac{1}{2}$ fourths, or 283·9418 Scottish grains, equal to 232·258 grains Troy, the standard weight of the English half-crown of James.

There is a specimen in the Pollexfen collection.

Twelve-shilling
piece.

TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR SHILLING STERLING.

Current in Scotland for twelve shillings ; in England for twelve pennies sterling. Types and circumscriptions to be as follows—"On the ane syde his maisties portrat foirsaid fra the papis vp crownit and armit with this mark at his neck xii, with this circumscription, IACOBVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX, and on the vther syd his maisties armes foirsaid without the crowne in ane plane scheild, with this circumscription, QVE · DEVS · CONIVNXIT · NEMO · SEPARET." Weight: 4 deniers 17 grains 13 primes 20 seconds 1 third, or 113·5767 Scottish grains, equal to 92·903 grains Troy, the standard weight of the English shilling.

M.M. thistle head.—Fig. 974.

2.	O.	☞ · IACOBVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRAN' · ET · HIB' · REX ·	}	90 grs.
	R.	☞ · QVÆ · DEVS · CONIVNXIT · NEMO · SEPARET ·		

The twelve-shilling pieces Scottish may easily be distinguished from the English shillings with thistle M.M. by the portrait, which is different from that on any of the English shillings. The contraction, & for ET, does not seem to occur on the Scottish twelve-shilling pieces.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Twelve-shilling
piece.

SIX-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR SIXPENCE STERLING. Six-shilling piece.

Current in Scotland for six shillings; in England for six pennies sterling. Types and circumscriptions: "On the ane syde his maisties said portrait armit fra the papis vp and crownit, with this mark at his neck vi, with this circumscription • IACOBVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX, and on the vther syd his saidis armes, without the crowne in ane plain scheild with this circumscription QVE DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET, with the dait of the yeir abone the armes." Weight: 2 deniers 8 grains 18 primes 22 seconds 12 fourths, or 56·7883 Scottish grains, equal to 46·451 grains Troy, the standard weight of the English sixpence.

M.M. thistle head.—Fig. 975.

3. O. ☙ • IACOBVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX • }
R. ☙ • QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET • } 46¼ grs.

The date, 1605, is above the shield. The portrait on the six-shilling piece Scottish, like that on the twelve-shilling piece, to which it is very similar, is easily distinguishable from that on the corresponding English silver money. This very rare coin is not figured in Cochran-Patrick's plates.

Until the publication by Mr. Cochran-Patrick of his *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, the coins above described, with the corresponding gold pieces, were regarded as belonging to the English series. Ruding, in connection with the English proclamation of 16th November 1604, had distinctly stated that "The coins minted in Scotland differed from those of England only in these particulars—that in the shield of the royal arms

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Six-shilling piece.

Scotland possessed the first and fourth quarters, France and England being placed quarterly in the second and Ireland in the third; and that the trappings of the king's horse upon the crown and half-crowns of silver, were adorned with the crowned thistle instead of the crowned rose." It was not unknown to those familiar with the English and Scottish coinage of the period that the obverses of the silver coins as above described, and of the corresponding gold money, were identical with the obverses of the Scottish coins of King James with Scotland occupying the first and fourth quarters of the reverse; but this was accounted for by supposing that in some way Scottish dies had been employed in striking the obverses of these pieces. Their true character was revealed by the publication of the Gordonston and Hopetoun papers, by Mr. Cochran-Patrick, giving copies respectively of the proclamation of 15th November 1604, relating to the new Scottish coinage, and of the contract anent the cunyie, of 16th November 1604, between his majesty and Thomas Achesone. These documents supply such minute descriptions of the several pieces of the new coinage that no doubt can now be entertained respecting the coins to be attributed to this first issue of James after his accession to the English throne. The inscription on the reverses of these coins—"What God hath joined let no man separate"—shows how ardently the union of the two kingdoms was desired by James. In the preamble to the Scottish proclamation it is declared "That the reducing of the gold and silver of bath the said kingdomes to ane certaine equalitie is not only necessar preparation for the vnion of the saids kingdomes, bot ane essentiall pairt of the samen." From the great rarity of most of the silver and gold coins of James after his accession to the English throne, by comparison with the commonness of most of the pieces struck by him previous to that event, there can be little doubt that a large proportion of the gold and silver currency in Scotland after the union of the crowns must have been of English mintage.

TWO-SHILLING PIECE, OR TWOPENCE STERLING.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Two-shilling
piece.

Out of every hundred pounds weight of silver the master of the mint in Scotland was taken bound to work four pounds weight in small money ; of which two pounds weight were to be in Scottish two-shilling pieces, one and a half pound weight in Scottish one-shilling pieces, and one half pound weight in Scottish sixpenny pieces. The two-shilling pieces were current in England for twopence sterling, and were to be of the standard weight of 18 grains 22 primes 7 seconds 8 thirds 4 fourths, or 18·93 Scottish grains, equal to 15·48 grains Troy. As with the larger pieces, minute directions were given respecting their types and legends. They were to have "On the ane syd ane roiss crownit, with this circumscription, I · D · G · ROSA · SINE · SPINA, and on the vther syd ane thrissell flowre crownit, with this circumscription, TVEATVR · VNITA · DEVS. The legend on the reverse, "God upholds the United," was another reference to the benefits derived from an intimate union of the kingdoms. There is considerable difference in the execution of the Scottish and English small silver money of James. The rose on the English rose-and-thistle silver money is more neatly formed than on the Scottish ; the sepals usually branch out into three divisions like the end of a cross patonce, while on the Scottish coins the sepals of the rose appear rather to terminate in a sharp single point. On the English rose-and-thistle silver money the scales of the thistle for the greater part are formed of solid lozenges ; on the Scottish coins they are generally of an open angular formation. The crown on the English two-penny pieces is distinguished from the Scottish not merely by having the cross between the fleurs-de-lis but by having usually a beaded belt, which I have not met with on any of the Scottish two-shilling pieces. The lettering on the Scottish rose-and-thistle money seems also rather larger than on the English pieces. I speak, of course, of such of these coins as have come under my personal observation. The two following pieces have the thistle mint mark on both sides, but one has the Scottish crown, with the rose and thistle formed in the Scottish manner, the other has the English crown, with the rose and thistle

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Two-shilling
piece.

formed in the English manner. I look upon the former as certainly Scottish and on the latter as most probably English, issued in 1621, 22, or 23, when the thistle was the mint mark in England.

M.M. thistle, Scottish crown.—Fig. 976.

4. O.  · I · D · G · ROSA · SINE · SPINA	}	14 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.
R.  · TVEATVR · VNITA · DEVS ·		

M.M. thistle, English crown.—Fig. 977.

5. O.  I : D : G : ROSA SINE SPINA	}	13 $\frac{5}{8}$, 14 $\frac{5}{8}$, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R.  TVEATVR VNITA DEVS		

From different dies. Hawkins, 2d edition, gives about a dozen different mint marks in connection with the English rose-and-thistle twopences. It may appear surprising that the rose-and-thistle coins as above, with thistle M.M. and English crown, should be more plentiful than those with thistle M.M. and Scottish crown, so far at least as represented in this cabinet. It is again to be considered, however, that there are very few one-shilling pieces Scottish, or pennies sterling, with thistle M.M., although, according to contract, there ought to have been one half more of the shilling pieces Scottish than the two-shilling pieces Scottish fabricated in Scotland. As for the six-penny pieces Scottish with thistle M.M., although that M.M. is given in Hawkins I am not aware that one single specimen is to be found, although, by the contract, quite as many of these coins were to have been struck by Achesoun as of the two-shilling pieces.

One-shilling
piece.

ONE-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR ONE PENNY STERLING.

Same types and inscriptions as the two-shilling pieces, but the rose and thistle not crowned. Standard weight: 9 grains 11 primes 3 seconds 16 thirds 2 fourths, or 9·46 Scottish grains, equal to 7·74 grains Troy.

M.M. thistle.—Fig. 978.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
One-shilling
piece.

- | | | |
|--|---|--------|
| 6. O. ☞ • I' • D' • G' • ROSA • SINE • SPINA • | } | 7 grs. |
| R. ☞ • TVEATVR • VNITA • DEVS • | | |

Same style of rose and thistle as on the twopence No. 4, and same large lettering.

The following coin may possibly be Scottish. It has no M.M. except a point before the legends, and the lettering is small as on English rose-and-thistle pennies, but the rose and thistle are in the Scottish style.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 7. O. • I' • D' • G' • ROSA' • SINE' • SPINA | } | 10 grs. |
| R. • TVEATVR • VNITA • DEVS | | |

The two following are also without M.M., except a point before and after the legends on both sides, but the rose and thistle are in the English style.

Fig. 979.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---------|
| 8. O. • I • D • G • ROSA SINE SPINA • | } | 9½ grs. |
| R. • TVEATVR VNITA DEVS • | | |

No inner circle on the reverse.—Fig. 980.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------|
| 9. O. • I : D : G : ROSA SINE SPINA • | } | 8 grs. |
| R. • TVEATVR VNIA DEVS • | | |

About as many M.M. are given of the rose-and-thistle penny sterling by Hawkins in 2d edition as of the twopence sterling.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Sixpenny piece.

SIXPENNY PIECE SCOTTISH, OR ONE
HALFPENNY STERLING.

The specimen of this coin, autotyped in Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, Pl. XI. 6, and attributed to Scotland presumably, as having no mint mark, has the rose and thistle formed as on the English rose-and-thistle twopences and pennies. It is therefore more likely to be of English than of Scottish attribution. The same may be said of the two-shilling piece Scottish, or twopence sterling, No. 4 of the same plate, with thistle M.M., but English crown. The one-shilling piece Scottish, or one penny sterling, No. 5, with thistle M.M., has, however, the rose and thistle formed in the Scottish manner. The only English rose-and-thistle coin that I have seen, if English it can be called, with the thistle formed in the Scottish manner, is the sixpenny piece Scottish, or halfpenny sterling, with lis M.M. in this collection. The scales on the thistle, as will be observed from the illustration, are all of the open angular character, in marked contrast to the coin figured in Cochran-Patrick's plate, on which the scales of the thistle are of the close lozenge formation. There is a *bristling* effect in the Scottish manner of rendering the thistle, more in keeping with its character, and therefore more artistic than the English representation. Occasionally, on English rose-and-thistle coins, the scales of the thistle have a partially open appearance, resulting, however, not from design, but from failure of the dies or from imperfect striking. The sepals of the rose, also on English rose-and-thistle pieces, from similar causes, and possibly also sometimes by design, present the pointed appearance of the sepals of the rose on the Scottish rose-and-thistle coins. The standard weight of the sixpenny piece, or one halfpenny sterling, was 4 grains 17 primes 13 seconds 20 thirds 1 fourth, or 4.73 Scottish grains, equal to 3.87 grains Troy. Those with mint mark have it on the thistle side only. Although no mint mark was specially ordered to be placed on the sixpenny piece Scottish, still, with so many mintages of these pieces as must have taken place from 1605 to the death of James in 1625, it is quite possible that a mint mark may have been used

in some instances, and if any other mint mark than the thistle were allowable, the exception most likely to be entertained was in favour of the fleur-de-lis, the old mint mark on Scottish coins.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Sixpenny piece.

Figs. 981, 982.

10. O. Rose, no M.M.

R. Thistle, M.M. lis,

4 grs.

The coin, Fig. 982, M.M. bell, is an illustration of the English rose-and-thistle halfpenny sterling, or sixpenny piece Scottish.

SECOND SILVER ISSUE AFTER THE ENGLISH ACCESSION.

Second silver
issue after the
English accession.



On the 7th December 1609 the escutcheon on Scottish gold and silver coins was altered as follows, by Act of Privy Council:¹ "The Lordis of Secrite Counsall, according to ane warrand and directioun in write, signed be the King his most sacred maiestie, ordanis and commandis the sinkar of the Irnis of the conyiehouse to mak and ingrave new Irnis for imprenting of the coyne of his maiesties gold and siluer, conteyning his maiesties airmes within the scheild, in the same verie forme as the grite seale of this kingdome is, so that the airmeis of Scotland sall conteyne tua seuerall quarteris of the same coate without ony farder alteratioun on ather syde, keeping alwyse still the same wecht, fynnes, and porportioun whiche hes bene formerlie vsed. And ordanis the generall, maister cunyeoure, wardane, counter wardane, and vtheris, and officeairis of the cunyiehouse, according to their seuerall callingis and ordouris, to proceed to the working of his maiesties gold and siluer, according to the new impression fairsaid, and no vtherwyse, as they will ansuer vpoun the dewtie of thair officeis."

¹ *Acts of the Privy Council*, vol. 1609, 1610, p. 160; Cochran-Patrick, vol. i. p. 215, cx.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Three-pound
piece.

THREE-POUND PIECE SCOTTISH, OR CROWN STERLING.

M.M. thistle-head.—Fig. 983.

11. O.  · IACOBVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRAN' · & · HIB' · REX · }
R.  · QVÆ · DEVS · CONIVNXIT · NEMO · SEPARET · } 454 grs.



12. Do. : from different dies ; the lettering on the obverse smaller, 449½ grs.

The three-pound pieces Scottish of this coinage have the obverses in the same style as those of the preceding issue.

Thirty-shilling
piece.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR HALF-CROWN, STERLING.

M.M. leaved thistle on the obverse, thistle-head on the reverse.—Fig. 984.

13. O.  · IACOBVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · & · HIB · REX · }
R.  · QVÆ · DEVS · CONIVNXIT · NEMO · SEPARET } 231¼ grs.



14. Do. : but thistle-head M.M. on both sides, 228¼ grs.

Whether from double striking or design, the thistle before the legend on the obverse of No. 13 has certainly all the appearance of a leaved thistle. The obverses are in the same style as the thirty-shilling pieces Scottish of the preceding issues. The belt of the king's crown on No. 13 is plain ; on No. 14 it is pierced, as on the half-crowns of Charles I., first coinage.

Twelve-shilling
piece.

TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR ONE SHILLING STERLING.

Fig. 985.

15. O.  · IACOBVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · & · HIB · REX · }
R.  · QVÆ · DEVS · CONIVNXIT · NEMO · SEPARET · } 93 grs.


Same style of obverse as on the preceding issue of the twelve-shilling

piece Scottish, except in reading & for ET. The specimen figured in Ruding, Pl. XLI. 3, has ET; but as the style of the crown is English, it is highly probable that the obverse of an English shilling has done duty for the illustration. Where the Scottish style of crown occurs with ET, the obverse has been struck from a die of the coinage of 1605-1610.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Twelve-shilling
piece.

SIX-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR SIXPENCE STERLING. Six-shilling
piece.

Fig. 986.

16. O.  • IACOBVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX • }
R.  • QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET • } 47 grs.

Date above escutcheon, 1622. Same style of obverse as on the six-shilling piece Scottish of the preceding issue. The dates that I have personally met with of this extremely rare piece are 1612 (Wingate sale, described in Sale Catalogue as 1619, but see autotype of this specimen in Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, Pl. XI. 14), 1615 (Mr. F. W. Lincoln), 1616 (Mr. Guthrie Lornie). The six-shilling piece Scottish appears to retain on the obverse legend the ET of the two larger denominations. Although the two-shilling, one-shilling, and sixpenny pieces Scottish continued to be struck to the end of this reign, there are no means of distinguishing the coins of the first from those of the second issue—so far, at least, as at present known.

The percentage for coinage on the silver money was at first slightly larger in Scotland than in England. In Scottish money silver of eleven deniers fine was received at the Edinburgh mint at £2 : 18s., and issued in coined money at £3 : 0 : 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ (£3 : 0 : 10.29) per ounce of 471.155 grs. Troy, giving a gross profit of 4.695 per cent. In England silver was received at the Tower mint at 5s., and issued in coined money at 5s. 2d. per ounce of 480 grs. Troy, giving a gross profit of 3.225 per cent. But by Act of Privy Council, on 3d March 1612, it was ordered that the profits of the coinage should be placed upon the same level in Scotland as in England.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Six-shilling
piece.

It was therefore "resolved to reduce the coynage of ilk pund Troy of siluer to be coyned to the sowme of tua schillingis stirling. . . . By the quhilk rate it followis, be just computatioun, that the coynage of ane Scottis stane weght of siluer wil be xxv pundis vj s viij d Scottis money," giving, consequently, on the coinage of each Scottish ounce of silver money a gross profit of 1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., as against 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., the former rate, when silver was received at the mint at £2 : 18s. Scottish and given out at £3 : 0 : 10 $\frac{1}{4}$. In keeping with this it was ordered that £2 : 18 : 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ should be paid at the mint for each Scottish ounce of silver of eleven deniers fine in ingot received by the master coiner. Out of the £25 : 6 : 8 Scottish money on the coinage of each Scottish stone weight of silver, the master coiner, "for his awne labouris and his workmen, and for all vther charges and expenssis sustenit be him," was to receive £15 Scottish money, leaving as the king's seignorage on each Scottish stone weight of silver £10 : 6 : 8 Scottish money. No change was made in the value of the silver coins under James after his accession to the English throne, notwithstanding that the gold money had been raised ten per cent by proclamation, 26th November 1611. The reason of this, as stated in the said proclamation, was, that as in silver money "all tradis and paymentis ar ordinarily maid, in respect the rysing of the price thair of wald gif both cullour and caus to rais the priceis of all commoditeis and thingis vendible."

First gold issue
after the English
accession.

GOLD COINAGES OF JAMES AFTER THE ENGLISH ACCESSION.

These were the counterparts of the two silver coinages, corresponding respectively with them in the disposition of the arms on the reverse, and contemporary with them in respect to period of issue. The first gold coinage of James after his accession, which was for England only, was the same in weight and quality as that of the 43d year of Elizabeth, viz., 22 carats fine, and struck in the proportion of 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereigns to the English pound Troy, allowing to each sovereign a standard weight of 171.94 grs. Troy. But that struck for the United Kingdom was in the proportion of 37 $\frac{1}{5}$

sovereigns to the English pound Troy, giving an average weight to each sovereign of only 154·83 grs. Troy. The reason for this great reduction in the standard weight of the sovereign is published in the preamble of the English proclamation announcing the new coinage. According to Ruding, the king "stated that great inconvenience had arisen from the Scottish coins of gold having been declared equal to the gold coins of England. Not that it was not worth in true value so much of the silver money of England, but because the English coins of gold were not, in regard of the silver coins, of the true proportion between gold and silver accustomed in all nations. This error had been the great cause of the transportation of gold out of the realm into other countries, because the gold coins of England were of more value in those parts than they were allowed to be current at within the realm." Ruding, in his "Table of the different denominations of Gold Coins, with their respective weights in Troy grains," has inadvertently rated the value of the sovereign of the first year as thirty shillings, but there can be no doubt, from the reasons above stated, that its value at the time of issue was the same as that of the sovereign of the second year struck for the United Kingdom, viz., twenty shillings. In connection with this, it is to be kept in view that all through the reign of James as King of the United Kingdom, the value of the silver money in England, as already shown, remained the same as at the 43d year of Elizabeth.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
First gold issue
after the English
accession.

FIRST ISSUE.

By the proclamation of 15th November 1604 of the new money for Scotland, five species of gold money were to be struck for Scotland as for England. These were to be of crown gold, or 22 carats fine, with two grains of remedy of fineness on each piece, as well under as above the standard. The principal of these was to be "callit the vnite, and to haif course in Scotland for tuelff pound Scottis money and in England for tuentie schilling sterling, quhairof threttie-sevine and ane fyft pairt sall wey tuelff vneces, fyve deneiris, nyne graines, auchtein prýmes Scottis, and in England tuelff vneces Troy."

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Unit.

UNIT.

The standard weight of the unit, as more specifically mentioned in the table annexed to the English proclamation of 16th November 1604, was 7 deniers 21 grains 7 primes 1 second 9 thirds 19 fourths, or 189·29 grs. Scottish, equal to 154·83 grs. Troy. Two grains of remedy of weight were allowed, as well under as above. The types and inscriptions were as follows: "The prent of the said vnite or tuelff pund peices of gold haifand on the ane syd thair of his maiesties portrat fra the belt up, crownit and armit, with ane septare in his rycht hand, and in his left hand ane warld or gloib, with ane croce abone it, all within the inner ring except the croune extendit to the vtmost ring, with this circumscription, IACOBVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX • ; and on the vther side his maiesties armes in ane new forme of scheild quarterlie, to witt, in the first quarter thrie flour de lycess croce, thrie libbertis croce, and in the croce quarter als mekill, with ane lyoun in ane doubill tressour in the vther quarter, and the harpe in the ffourt quarter, with ane Crowne above the cheild extendit to the vtmost ring, with ane I on the ane syd of the cheild and ane R on the vther, with this circumscription, FACIAM • EOS • IN • GENTEM • VNAM." The king's bust regards the right on the gold as on the silver pieces, and all have "ane littil thrissell" before the inscriptions on either side, as ordered.

M.M. thistle-head.—Fig. 987.

1. O. •  • IACOBVS • D' • G' • MAG' • BRIT' • FRAN' • & • HIB' • REX	} 150½ grs.
R. •  • FACIAM • EOS • IN • GENTEM • VNAM •	

The inscription on the reverse, "*I will make them into one people*," was another reference to the much-desired union by James of the two nations.

Double crown.

DOUBLE CROWN.

The half of the above was to be "ane vther peice of gold callit the double croune, quhilk sall haif course in Scotland for sax pund Scottis

money, and in England for ten schilling sterling, quhairof thrie scoir fourteen and tua fyft pairtis sall wey tuelff vnces, fyve deneiris, nyne graines, auchtein prymes Scottis, and in England tuelff vnces Troy." As more specifically described in the table annexed to the English proclamation of 16th November 1604, the standard weight of the double crown was 3 deniers 22 grains 15 primes 12 seconds 16 thirds $21\frac{1}{2}$ fourths, or 94.64 grs. Scottish, equal to 77.41 grs. Troy. Two grains of remedy of weight, as well above as under, on each piece. The type was to be "on the ane syd his maiesties portrat fra his papis vpe crownit, all within the inner ring, with this circumscription, IA • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX • ; and on the vther syd his maiesties said armes within ane plain cheild crownit, vpward to the vtmost ring, with ane I on the ane syd and ane R on the vther, with this circumscription, HENRICVS • ROSAS • REGNA • IACOBVS"—*Henry (united) the Roses, James (united) the Kingdoms*—referring to the union of the Red and White Roses, the Houses of Lancaster and York, by Henry VII., and the union of England and Scotland, under one crown, by James.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Double crown.

The double crown, as above, is not yet represented in this collection. A specimen is figured in Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, Pl. X. No. 17. It has ET, not & as on the larger piece.

BRITAIN CROWN.

Britain crown.

Described in the proclamation and contract as "ane vther peice of gold callit the Brittane croune quhilk sall haif course in Scotland for thrie pund Scotis money and in England for fyve schilling stirling quhairof ane hundreth ffourtie aucht and foure fyft pairtis of ane peice sall wey tuelff vnces fyve deneiris nyne graines auchtein prymes Scottis and in England tuelff vnces Troy." Standard weight of each piece, according to the table, 1 denier 23 grains 7 primes 18 seconds 8 thirds $10\frac{3}{4}$ fourths, or 47.32 Scottish grains, equal to 38.7 grains Troy. One grain of remedy of weight as well above as under. Same types and inscriptions as on the double crown. Not as yet represented in this cabinet.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Thistle crown.

THISTLE CROWN.

"Ane vther peice of gold callit the Thrissell croune quhilk sall haif course in Scotland for ffourtie aucht schilling Scottis money and in England for four schilling sterling. Quhairof ane hundreth four scoir sex peices sall wey tuelff vnces fyve deneirs nyne grains auchtein prymes Scottis and in England tuelff vnces Troy." Standard weight of thistle crown, 1 denier 13 grains 20 primes 14 seconds 16 thirds $8\frac{3}{4}$ fourths, or 37·86 Scottish grains, equal to 30·96 grains Troy. One grain of remedy of weight as well above as under. The coin was to be impressed as follows—"on the ane syde ane roiss crownit, with this circumscription, IA · D · G · MAG · BR · F · ET · H · REX · and on the vther syd ane thrissell flowre crownit, with this circumscription, TVEATVR · VNITA · DEVS ·." The letters I · R are never placed on either side of the rose or thistle on the thistle crown of the Scottish type, while they almost invariably occur (one exception only being at present known) on one or both sides of the English coin. The Scottish pieces, however, may be readily distinguished by their having & instead of ET, and the Scottish instead of the English crown. Thistle crowns of the English type are very common. Thistle crowns of the Scottish type are very rare, in keeping with the great rarity of the rose-and-thistle silver pieces of the Scottish type.

M.M. thistle head.—Fig. 988.

2. O.  IA' · D' · G' · MAG' · BR' · F' · & · H' · REX ·	}	30½ grs.
R.  TVEATVR · VNITA · DEVS ·		

The following is an example of the English type.

M.M. fleur-de-lis.—Fig. 989.

3. O. * · IA' · D' · G' · MAG' · BR' · F' · ET · H' · REX ·	}	30½ grs.
R. * · TVEATVR · VNITA · DEVS ·		

The letters I—R are on each side of the rose and thistle. The thistle

on this piece is formed in much the same manner as on the six-penny piece Scottish, or halfpenny sterling, with M.M. fleur-de-lis. James VI.
(1603-1625).

HALF-CROWN.

Half-crown.

The remaining coin of the series is described as "ane uthair peice of gold callit the half croune quhilk sall haif course in Scotland for threttie schilling Scottis money and in England for tua schillingis sex penneyis sterling quhairof tua hundreth four scoir sevintein and thrie fyft pairtis of ane peice sall wey tuelff vnces fyve deneiris nyne graines auchtein prymes Scottis and in England tuelff vnces Troy." Standard weight of half crown, 23 grains, 15 primes, 21 seconds, 4 thirds, 5 fourths, or 23·66 Scottish grains, equal to 19·35 grains Troy. One grain of remedy of weight as well above as under. On the one side was to be "his maiesties portrat crownit, all within the inner ring, with this circumscription, I • D • G • ROSA • SINE • SPINA • and on the vther syd his maiesties armes foirsaid within ane plain cheild crownit vpwart to the vtmost ring, with this circumscription, TVEATVR • VNITA • DEVS •." This is a very rare piece, and is not yet represented in this cabinet. As on the larger coins, the obverse is the same as on the corresponding pieces of the second issue.

Out of every twenty pounds weight of crown gold, that is, of 22 carats fineness, coined, it was ordered that there should be "at the leist ane pund weght of the said small gold callit the thrie pund peices, fourtie aucht and threttie schilling peices."

SECOND GOLD ISSUE AFTER THE ENGLISH ACCESSION. Second gold issue
after the English
accession.

These differ from the gold pieces of the first issue only in having the arms on the reverse disposed in the same form as on the great seal of Scotland—that is, Scotland, first and fourth quarters; France and England quarterly, second quarter; Ireland, third quarter. The unit is comparatively common, but all the other denominations are very rare. The thistle crowns of the second issue cannot be distinguished from those of the first.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Unit.

UNIT.

M.M. thistle head.—Fig. 990.

4. O.  IACOBVS · D' · G' · MAG' · BRIT' · FRAN' · & · HIB' · REX · }
R. ·  · FACIAM · EOS · IN · GENTEM · VNAM · } 152 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

Double crown.

DOUBLE CROWN.

This coin differs from the double crown of the first issue in having the Scottish arms instead of the English in the first and fourth quarters of the shield on the reverse; and on the obverse by reading, almost invariably, IACOBVS instead of IA'.



The coin described as a half unit, or double crown of James, in the Catalogue of Scottish Coins and Medals from the Cabinet of Mr. Coats, exhibited at the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow in 1876, was so described by inadvertence, being the double crown of the first coinage of Charles I., page 481 of this work. The double crown of James of second issue has not yet been added to this collection. A specimen from the British Museum collection is figured by Cochran-Patrick, Pl. XI. 8, and reads ET on the obverse legend.

There are two varieties of this rare coin in the Pollexfen collection; one, believed to be unique, reading IA' on the obverse, the other reading IACOBVS.

Britain crown.

BRITAIN CROWN.



M.M. thistle head.—Fig. 991.

5. O.  · IA' · D · G · MAG · BRIT · FRAN · ET · HIB · REX · }
R. ·  · HENRICVS · ROSAS · REGNA · IACOBVS · } 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs

Half-crown.

HALF-CROWN.

M.M. thistle head.—Fig. 992.

6. O.  · I · D · G · ROSA · SINE · SPINA · }
R. ·  · TVEATVR · VNITA · DEVS · } 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

The per centage for coinage on the gold money in Scotland after the English accession was at first 4·394 per cent, the ounce of gold of 22 carats fine having been received at the mint at £34 : 18s., and put forth in coined money at £36 : 10 : 1 per ounce, according to the statement in the Act of Privy Council, 16th January 1612. On the 26th of November 1611, by Act of Privy Council the price of the gold money was raised ten per cent. This was done on the ground that “his maiesteis coynes especiallie of gold ar frequentlie transportit and hes ane ordinarie cours and passage and ar moir current in treadis paymentis beyond the seyis nor within his maiesteis awne Kingdome. . . . In so far as the double Angell callit the Vnet, quhilk is heir current for tuelff pundis is valued in foreyne pairtis for xij li iij s, quhilk is a tent pairt moir, and all vtheris his maiesteis coynes rateable. . . . Thairfoir his maiestie hes heirby declarit, published, and authorised all the severall peecis of gold heireftir mentionat to be current within this realme heireftir at the values following : That is to say, the peece of gold callit the Vnet or double Angell at threttene pundis iij s. The peece of gold callit the dowble crowne or single Angell at sex pundis xij s. The peece of gold callit the Britanne crowne, or thrie pund peece, at thrie pundis vj s. The peece of gold callit the thrissill crowne, or fourtie-aucht shilling peece at fyiftie-tua schillingis vj d, the peece of gold callit the half crowne or xxx s peece at xxxij s.” To these were added the sword and sceptre piece, or “sex pund peece of gold at sex pundis xij s.” With this rise in the price of the gold coins was shortly after added a very considerable reduction on the royal seignorage, inclusive of charges for working, on the gold coinage. By the Act of Privy Council 5th March 1612, it was “resolved to reduce the conage of ilk pund troy of gold to be coyned to the somme of twenty schillingis stirling. By the quhilk rate it followis be just computatioun that the coynage of ilk vnce Scottis weyght of gold wil be xix s viij d Scottis.” The master coiner in Scotland was ordered to purchase all gold brought to him in ingot of 22 carats fine at £39 : 3 : 5, or, as it is afterwards stated, at £39 : 3 : 6, for each Scottish ounce thereof. This, added to 19s. 8d. for seignorage and expenses of working, gives £40 : 3 : 1, or £40 : 3 : 2, as the price per Scottish ounce of Scottish gold money. At this rate the per

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Half-crown.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Half-crown.

centage for coinage of the gold money in Scotland was only 2·448 per cent. This per centage, viz., 19s. 8d. on the coinage of each Scottish ounce of gold, was apportioned as follows—first allowing to the master coiner his allowance of “vj ſ viij d vpoun ilk vnce weyght of gold for his awne labouris and his workmen, and for all vther charges and expenssis sustenit be him, conforme to the contract maid betuix his maiestie and vmquhile Thomas Achesoun lait maister coynyeour of the dait at Whytehall the 16 of November 1604, his maiesteis proffeitt vpoun his moneyis heir conyeit in Scotland will extend to the sowme of xiiij ſ Scottis vpoun ilk vnce weyght of gold.” In England the per centage on the gold coinage seems to have been usually the same as on the silver coinage, viz., 3·225 per cent. This appears from the proclamation in England of 14th May 1612, allowing to those who brought in gold of 22 carats fine to his majesty's mint at London the sum of £3:6s. per ounce Troy, while it was given out in coined money at £3:8:2½ per ounce. On the 31st July 1619, by proclamation, an exceptional reduction on the profit of the gold coinage in England was made for the space of one year. From 26s. 4d., as above, on every pound weight of gold coined, together with some advantage at the mint from shearing, the profit was reduced to 15s., or 1·83 per cent. This was done that there might be more abundance of gold coin within the realm, and that the light gold money, of which a considerable amount was in circulation, might be brought in and coined anew in the various spaces of gold money ordered at that time in England. No more sceptre pieces and their parts were to be coined for England. As stated in Ruding, “the advancing of the gold coins, at the rate of two shillings in twenty, had been found inconvenient, on account of their unaptness for tale, occasioning fractions and perplexities in reckonings, and by the inequality of the sum causing persons in some disbursements of gold to deliver more than otherwise they would if the coin had been of an even proportion.” New pieces of crown gold were therefore struck in their stead—the well known gold laurels and their parts—of the old original values of, respectively, twenty, ten, and five shillings. The sceptred unit and its parts continued, however, still to be coined for Scotland.

COPPER COINAGES OF JAMES AFTER THE
ENGLISH ACCESSION.

FIRST ISSUE.

James VI.
(1603-1625).
First copper issue
after the English
accession.

On the 1st March 1614, a warrant was given by Act of Privy Council for the coinage of three hundred stones weight of copper in two penny and one penny pieces. Great inconvenience had been felt for some time past from the scarcity of small money, so that foreign copper money had crept into circulation, but the course of this was proscribed by Act of 20th May 1613. A proposal by some private speculator to coin ten thousand stones weight of copper, with the offer of £40 to his Majesty for the license and privilege thereof, was brought before the Privy Council on the 27th May 1613, but unanimously rejected, as the conditions of the offer were not regarded as beneficial to the commonweal. The Lords of Privy Council, however, at the same time recommended that two hundred stones weight of copper should be coined "in twa penny peiceis of suche a weght and proportioun as no gayne nor commoditie salbe had thair of, bot so muche as may defray the workemenis wageis, and ordanis ane missive to be writtin heiranent to his maiestie." This resulted in the warrant of 1st March 1614, ordering the coinage of three hundred stones weight of copper in two penny and one penny pieces, as above. In ordering this new coinage his Majesty declares that he has been "movit with pitie and commiseratioun of the poore, without ony kynde of respect or consideratioun of his maiesteis awin proffeit, quhair-with his maiestie in this cause will dispence." If his Majesty dispensed with his "awin proffeit" on this occasion, as thus asserted, it must be admitted that the price of copper had risen very considerably since the last coinage of copper money in 1597. At that time eight twopences went to the ounce, giving the value per stone in coined copper at £17:1:4. Of this coinage twelve and a half twopences went to the ounce, giving the price per stone of copper money at £26:13:4—a rise in nominal value of more than one-half, while silver money of eleven deniers fine, which in 1597 was issued at £2:10s. per ounce, was in 1614 coined at £3:0:10¼

James VI.
(1603-1625).
First copper issue
after the English
accession.

per ounce, a rise in nominal value of only about one-fifth. Under Mary, when the pennies of 1556 were being coined, the price of copper, as stated in the Hopetoun MSS., was only 3 shillings per pound, or £2:8s. per stone, and the price of working each stone of pennies, at 42 to the ounce, was £8.

As on the occasion of the copper coinage in 1597, this new copper money was to be "wrocht and forgeit in ane mylne, and cuttit in a cutter, and be the said mylne and cutter maid reddy for the prenting after the accustomat forme of his maiesties cunyhous, with pyle and tursell, quhair-throw the same be not counterfoote." The edges of the better preserved pieces of this coinage have a sharp cut appearance, like the edges of the copper money of 1597; but where the coins have been much in circulation, owing to their greater thinness the edges frequently assume a rounded character. The types and inscriptions were ordered to be as follows: "One the ane syde thrie thrissillis on ane stak, with ane thrissill leafe on ilk syde of the said stalk, at the fute thairof, all contenit within the inner ring, with this circumscription, IACOBVS • DEI • GRA • MAG • BRIT • And on the uther syde ane Lyoun crownit, with tua titillis¹ a litel distant from the lyonis tail on the saidis tua penny pecis. And ane titil at the same pairt on the saidis penny peces, for the better discerning of the saidis penny peces from the tua penny peces, with this circumscription, FRANCIE • ET • HIBERNIE • REX •" No one was bound to receive of this money more than sixpence in the pound. On the former occasion the restriction was to twelpence in the pound. This present copper coinage, consequently, does not seem to have been regarded as being of so good value in proportion to the silver money as the copper coinage of 1597.

Twopence.

TWOPENCE.

Fig. 993.

I. O. • IACOBVS • DEI • GRA • MAG • BRIT
R. • FRANCIE • ET • HIBERNIE • REX

}

37 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

¹ Tittle—Matthew v. 18.

2. Another specimen, more circulated,

35 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. James VI.
(1603-1625).
Twopence.

Two points behind the tail of the lion, to indicate the value—two pennies. Standard weight, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ pieces to the ounce, 37·69 grs. Quality, pure copper, without mixture of any other metal.

PENNY.

Penny.

Fig. 994.

3. O · IACOBVS · DEI · GRA · MAG · BRIT
R · FRANCIE · ET · HIBERNIE · REX

}

20 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

One point behind the tail of the lion. Standard weight, at 25 pieces to the ounce, 18·84 grs. Quality as above.

By a further warrant, 17th May 1614, two hundred stones weight more of copper were coined in twopences and pennies, as above, making in all five hundred stones weight.

SECOND ISSUE.

Second issue

A new copper coinage, differing from the last in being at the rate of sixteen twopenny pieces to the ounce, bringing up the price of the stone weight to £34 : 2 : 8, exactly double that of 1597, was ordered by proclamation 5th August 1623. This coinage differed slightly from that of the first issue after the English accession, in the rendering of the inscriptions. On the thistle side the coins were to be inscribed IACOBVS · D · G · MAG · BRIT ; on the lion side the inscription was to be FRAN · ET · HIB · REX—the word ET, however, being uniformly contracted into & on the coins. Five hundred stones weight of copper were ordered to be coined, and prepared by the mill and cutter for printing with pile and trussel in the same manner as the two previous coinages of copper money. No reason is given for this rise of upwards of twenty per cent in the copper money, which is the more notable as being unattended with any rise in the prices of gold and silver money. His Majesty, however, becomes profuse in his professions

James VI.
(1603-1625).
Second copper
issue after the
English acces-
sion.

of pity for his poor subjects and of his own disinterestedness. In the preamble to the proclamation it is stated: "And his maiestie being moued with pitie and commiseratioun of the poore, whose nomberis ar become so grite, and thair necessityis and miseryis so extreame as the lyke wes neuer hard of nor seene within this kingdome, his maiestie for thair caus is content to lay asyde all priuat respect and consideratioun of his awin proffitt, whilk in the mater of the coyne his maiestie may laughfullie mak, and in this cais will dispens thairwith."

Twopence or
turner.

TWOPENCE OR TURNER.

Fig. 995.

4. O. • IACOBVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT	}	25, 26 grs.
R. • FRAN • & • HIB • REX		

Two points behind the tail of the lion. Standard weight, at sixteen pieces to the ounce, 29.44 grs. Quality, pure copper.

Penny or half-
turner.

PENNY OR HALF-TURNER.

The penny of this coinage is figured in Cochran-Patrick, Pl. XII. 4, with a reference to the Wingate collection. No such piece seems to have been sold at the sale of Mr. Wingate's coins. It is represented in the Pollexfen collection.

A copper coinage of farthing tokens, for England, Ireland, and Wales, was ordered by proclamation on 19th May 1613. These pieces average in weight about twelve grains, and were probably struck in the proportion of forty to the ounce Troy, although originally it had been proposed to make the standard weight only six grains. At tenpence sterling to the ounce Troy these coins were enormously over priced. No one was forced to receive these farthing tokens in payment otherwise than with their own good liking. So it was stated in the proclamation. All the same they pressed very hardly upon the poor; as at one time, when those who pur-

chased them in large quantities from the makers were allowed a gain of twelvepence in every twenty shillings, many tradesmen paid their handicraftsmen in them. The Scottish copper coins were not tokens, but genuine coins of the realm, hence their better intrinsic value in proportion to the small English copper pseudo-currency, which, at tenpence per ounce, equivalent to about ten shillings Scottish money, were rated nearly five times higher than the Scottish copper coinage of 1614, as issued at two shillings and a penny per Scottish ounce.

James VI.
(1603-1625)
Penny or half-
turner.

Charles I.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).

BORN 19TH NOVEMBER 1600; ACCEDED 27TH MARCH 1625;
BEHEADED 30TH JANUARY 1649.

SILVER COINAGES.

Silver coinages.

FIRST ISSUE.

First issue.

In all respects the same as the last coinage of the preceding reign, except in the change of name and in a very slight change in the portrait on all the coins, including that on the two larger denominations, shown chiefly in the style of wearing the beard, which is smaller and more pointed than on the coins with the name of James. This coinage was ordered by a missive of the king to the Scottish Privy Council, given at Whitehall 6th April 1625, and exhibited at the meeting of Privy Council of the 15th April 1625, ordaining and commanding "Charles Dickiesone, sinker of our yrnis in our said kingdome, to mak, sink, and grave our signet, privie and grite seales, with our quarter seale and casket, as alsua the yrnis of our mynt house, after that same forme, ordour, and impressioun as our said darrest lord and father his said seales wer maid, with alteratioun and change of our portrat allanerlie in the place of our said darest lord and fatheris." In pursuance of this warrant the Lords of Secret Council commanded the

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
First silver issue.

officers of the mint to proceed to the coining of the several species of gold, silver, and copper, exactly as those which were in issue during the late reign, "according to his maiesties new yrnis, and with the prent, stamp, and circumscription of the same, as thay ar now renewed by the warrand foir-said, the saidis peeces of gold, silver, and copper keiping the weight and fynenes mentioned in the acts and warrandis maid heiranent of before." A special commission, dated 1st April 1625, for England, was directed to the wardens, comptrollers, and assay masters of the mint, authorising them, as stated in Ruding, "to continue the mint in work, which had been stopped upon the death of the late king, and to use the dies of the late king until others should be provided." No mention in this case is made of any alteration of the dies, and it is evident that none took place, as the coins executed under this commission cannot be distinguished from those of the late reign.

Three-pound
piece.

THREE-POUND PIECE SCOTTISH, OR CROWN STERLING.

M.M. thistle-head.—Fig. 996.

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------|
| I. O. | • CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & • HIB • REX • | } 460 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. | • QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET • | |

Thirty-shilling
piece.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR HALF-CROWN STERLING.

M.M. thistle-head.—Fig. 997.

- | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------------------|
| 2. O. | • CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & • HIB • REX • | } 229,
230 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs. |
| R. | • QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET • | |

Two specimens, from slightly different dies.

TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR
ONE SHILLING STERLING.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Twelve-shilling
piece.

M.M. thistle-head.—Fig. 998.

3. O.  • CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & • HIB • REX • } 90 $\frac{1}{4}$,
R.  • QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET • } 91 $\frac{3}{8}$ grs.

Two coins, from different dies.

SIX-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR
SIXPENCE STERLING.

Six-shilling piece.

M.M. thistle-head.—Fig. 999.

4. O.  • CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & • HIB • REX • } 43 $\frac{3}{8}$ grs.
R.  • QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET • }

The date 1630 above the shield.

5. As above, with date 1633, 43 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.

The dates 1625 and 1632 occur in the Pollexfen collection.

TWO SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR
TWO PENCE STERLING.

Two-shilling
piece.

M.M. thistle-head, Scottish crown.—Fig. 1000.

6. O.  • C • D • G • ROSA • SINE • SPINA • } 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R.  • TVEATVR • VNITA • DEVS • }

ONE-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR
PENNY STERLING.

One-shilling
piece.

The one-shilling piece Scottish, or penny sterling, of this coinage, still unique so far as I know, is in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Pollexfen. It

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
One-shilling
piece.

was published by Mr. Pollexfen in 1868, in Lindsay's 2d Supplement to the *Coinage of Scotland*, and is figured there Pl. II. 22 ; also in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for the same year, vol. viii. N.S., where it is also figured—in both cases along with a thistle penny of James of the English type, with M.M. rose, but which both Mr. Pollexfen, and Mr. W. F. Miller who engraved it, believed to be Scottish, with M.M. thistle. The M.M. is indeed of a somewhat confused appearance on the reverse, from imperfect striking, but its true character seems to be unmistakeable on the obverse, where the heart of the rose—the centre point and five small surrounding leaves—is distinctly visible. The thistle-heads occupying the field on the reverse of these two pennies are characteristic representations respectively of the English and Scottish styles of rendering the thistle-head on the rose-and-thistle silver coinages. On the James penny the ornamentation on the body of the thistle-head is of a close compact character, while the flower, or crown above, has the upper and lower lines of petals put in by a series of neat, regular strokes. On the Charles penny the ornamentation on the body of the thistle-head is of a more open character, the scales less regularly arranged, and the petals in the upper row of the crown or flower rather indicated than distinctly expressed, with a tendency to run into one another. These characteristic differences may be observed in the representations of the two coins in Lindsay and in the *Numismatic Chronicle* ; but they are better brought out by Mr. W. F. Miller in the latter work, as given in illustration of Mr. Pollexfen's well known paper "on two new Scottish pennies of James VI. and Charles I." That the Charles I. rose-and-thistle pennies and twopences should be so unmistakeably Scottish in character, furnishes the best substantiation of the main contention of Mr. Pollexfen, in the paper in question, that only Scottish coins of the rose-and-thistle type were struck under Charles I. The lettering on the Charles I. rose-and-thistle coins is the same as on the James silver pieces of the Scottish type, and the crown on the Charles I. rose-and-thistle twopences, or two-shilling pieces Scottish, is always of the Scottish type.

LATER ISSUES.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Later silver issues.

The celebrated Nicolas Briot received his appointment as master of the Scottish mint on the 7th August 1635, having been chosen for that office by "the Kings majestie." He was ordered to proceed to the working of gold and silver money of the same denominations, and keeping the same weights and qualities, as had been contracted between his late majesty James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, and the late "Thomas Achesone, maister cunyear," for the execution of the Scottish coinages subsequent to the accession of James to the English throne. Although sworn into the office of master coiner at this time, the terms of the contract relating to his appointment had still to be settled between Briot and his majesty, acting through the Scottish Privy Council. At a meeting with Briot on the 11th June 1636, the Lords of Committee ordered that he should "find sufficient and responsall caution for the faithfull discharge of his office, and that he sall satisfie and redresse all parteis interessed, and reside within the countrie and discharge his office in person, and not remove furth of the countrie without licence." Briot, in answer, while expressing his willingness and ability to discharge the duties of the office, objected to be burdened with finding caution, as he was already "his majesteis officer in the mynt of England." He also declined to be tied to a settled residence within the kingdom, as he would run the risk of forfeiting thereby his fees and pensions in connection with his charge in the mint of England, amounting to £300 sterling. Nothing was therefore settled about this matter, nor does Briot appear to have made any gold or silver monies up to this time.

The appointment of Briot as master moneyer had been looked upon with great jealousy by the officers of the Scottish mint. In their remonstrances to the committee against this appointment, they urged "that the office of a maister cunyear was incompatible with that of the grauer and sinker of his majesteis yrnes, and that the inconvenient both to King and countrie was vnauoydable, whiche a person thus qualified (if willing) were able to produce. Besides that it cannot be instanced by anie former precedent that euer a maister coynner wes a grauer or sinker of yrnes, or

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Later silver issues.

had the skill and abilitie to doe the same." This statement seems the more extraordinary when it is remembered that John Achesoun, who engraved the portrait of Queen Mary for her testoons of 1553, and who is described in the register at Paris as "tailleur de la monnaie d'Escosse," is referred to as "maister Cwnyeour" in the Lord High Treasurer's accounts for May 1555, and appears to have been connected with the Scottish mint for a long time in that capacity. And yet among those who most bitterly opposed the appointment of Briot as master of the mint under Charles I. was a John Achesone, general of the cunyehouse, who was probably a descendant of the John Achesoun of Queen Mary's time.

Among other prominent objections to Briot before the Lords of the Committee in June 1636, was, that "he intends to introduce a new forme of working by the milne, which may make a cleere difference in the print of the coin of this Kingdome from that of England, to the breache of the compromitt and receaued orders made thereanent: his majestie is heirby petitioned that he might be graciouslie pleased to forbear the introduction of anie novelteis in our mynt, and that our coyne be wrought according to the old forme, and that Briot's invention of his milne be not obtruded vpon ws till it be first receaued and approved of in England." This, as it stands, would seem to imply that up to this time the use of the mill had not been sanctioned in England; but we know that Briot had previously been allowed by special warrant to work his new process at the Tower mint, and it is recorded by Ruding that, "on the 13th of June 1631, his majesty appointed commissioners to examine and view his trial and proofs, intending the monies so made by him should have current course as the other money made by the ordinary way of the hammer."

On the 23d June 1636, owing to the pressing need for small coin within the realm, the Lords of Secret Council gave their sanction to the making of an arrangement by the Lord High Treasurer with Briot for the speedy marking and striking of "suche small peeces as his majestie and the Counsell hes commanded;" but with special provision that till his majesty should signify his pleasure touching a master coiner, "the occasion foresaid sall establish no right of a maister coynner in the person of the said Nicolas,

nather strenthen his plea and pretention to the said office in time cumming ; Charles I.
 bot that the said place is voide and free to be disposed of as his majestie sall (1625-1649).
 be pleased to command." The arrangement effected by the Lord High Later silver issues.
 Treasurer with Briot, as we learn from the Act of Privy Council 21st July
 1636, was, that Briot should work and coin, "*according to the forme and
 maner of striking used of before in the cunye hous*, in half merk peeces, fourtie
 pennie peeces, and twentie pennie peeces, of the fynenesse of elevin deniers
 fyne," all the bullion presently payable to the mint, as resting and owing in
 the merchant's hands.

Very minute instructions, as we shall afterwards have occasion to see,
 were given in the Act, respecting the impressions and circumscriptions to
 be placed upon the above mentioned pieces. A warrant of the same date
 was directed to Charles Dickesone, sinker of his majesty's irons, to grave
 and sink irons for these pieces, "and in regarde the said Charles hes not
 beene in vse to grave his majesteis face, and that the said Nicolas Briot
 being cheefe graver to his majestie in the mynt of England is best
 experienced with suche livelie impressions, thairfor the saids lords, for the
 furtherance and good of the seruisse, ordains the said Nicolas Briot to grave
 his majesteis said effigie for the three abonenamit speces of coyne, and to
 deliver the same to the said Charles Dickesone for sinking the saids yrnns
 conforme thereto."

Whether through undue haste in the execution of this coinage, to
 supply "the necessitous estate of the countrie," or, what is quite probable,
 through malicious design, with a view to damage Briot (the officers of the
 Scottish mint having treated Briot all through in the most shabby manner,
 and thrown every impediment in his way), the "livelie impressions" made
 by Briot for the king's portrait were completely spoiled by this Charles
 Dickesone in the sinking of the irons. The heads on the several coins are
 totally blurred, as if the dies had been sunk from old worn-out puncheons,
 presenting the same resemblance to the real work of Briot as a shadow on
 the wall does to a real face. By the fact, however, that these pieces are
 unmistakeably hammered coins they may be easily distinguished from the
 other coins of the series executed after the mill and screw came into

Charles I.
(1625-1649)
Later silver issues.

operation. The half-merks want the letters C R at the sides of the escutcheon on the reverse; the forty- and twenty-penny pieces have beaded inner circles; and the inscriptions are in exact accordance with those ordered by the Act of 21st July 1636.

Briot seems to have lost no time in urging the Privy Council to put the coinage in a better position. A minute of 14th September 1636 is to the following effect, "The lords of secreit counsell having heard a motion made for coyning of the bulyeoun with greater expedition, and lesse charges to his majestie, by a milne nor by the hammer, notwithstanding thair of they ordain the maister of the coynehouse to proceed with all diligence to the coyning of the bulyeoun according to the accustomed forme, and recommends to his majesteis thesaurer to acquaint his majestie with the motion, and as his majestie sall dedeclare hes pleasure the same sall be accordingly followed." There exists a very rare pattern milled half-merk by Briot, with the same bust and inscription on the obverse as on his other milled half-merks, but with the crowned escutcheon on the reverse differently executed; corresponding, indeed, in the manner of rendering the crown and the arms in the several quarters exactly with the escutcheon on the half-merks of the hammered coinage, for which the irons were sunk by Dickesone.

While corresponding with the ordinary milled half-merks in having the letters C R, each crowned, at the sides of the escutcheon, the pattern milled half-merk has one most important feature peculiar to itself. Above the crown on the escutcheon, on either side of the small cross on the centre, occurs the date 16-36. This coin, which, so far as I am aware, is unique, is in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Pollexfen, to whom I am deeply indebted for forwarding it to me for inspection. It was first published by Mr. Pollexfen in Lindsay's 2d Supplement, Pl. II. No. 23. The bust is evidently the same as that so vilely treated by Dickesone on the hammered half-merks; the outlines—which are all that are seen on Dickesone's piece—being in all respects identical. The only difference is in the rendering of the crown, which has two arches only, while on Dickesone's half-merks, perhaps at his own instance, the crown shows three arches. There is a pattern forty-penny piece to match, with C—R, each crowned, at the sides of

the thistle, but without the date. The only specimen of this coin, so far as known to me, is in the S.S.A. collection at Edinburgh. There is also, corresponding exactly with the pattern forty-penny piece, a very rare pattern twenty-penny piece, with C—R, each crowned, at the sides of the thistle, a specimen of which is in this collection.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Later silver issues.

The dies for these pieces, from their finished appearance, seem to have been executed entirely by Briot's own hands, with the view, apparently, of showing what his designs really were; while the great beauty of the impressions would prove, in a manner not to be disallowed, the superiority of his process of the mill and screw over the accustomed manner of working by the hammer.

However this may be, Briot was shortly afterwards successful in his motion. On the 29th November 1636, the Lords of Secret Council having decided upon reducing the foreign dollars current within the realm into his Majesty's proper coin, Briot undertook to receive and convert into his Majesty's own coin—twelve shillings and six shillings Scottish—two-third parts of the dollars current within the kingdom, provided he were allowed to work the same by the mill, and that his Majesty would dispense with his seignorage on the coinage, so that the conversion of these foreign pieces into his Majesty's own money might be attended with scarcely any loss to the inbringers thereof. On the 12th January 1637, at another meeting, the Lords of Secret Council gave full warrant, liberty, and license to Briot to make use of the mill and press for the execution of this coinage. Apparently the issue of larger denominations than twelve- and six-shilling pieces Scottish, or shillings and sixpences sterling, was arranged for on this occasion, as it is stated that "the saids lords ordanis and commands Charles Dickesone, graver of his majesteis yrnes, to sinke and grave yrnes answerable to the particular especes conteanit in umquhill Thomas Acheson, maister of the mynt his contract," that is, the contract relating to the first issue of James after his accession to the English throne.

Evidently Charles Dickesone was not to be allowed to exercise his tender mercies in dealing with Briot's designs for this money, as when

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Later silver issues.

sinking the irons for the coinage of 1636. After providing that his Majesty's effigy and portrait, as before, should be executed by Mr. Briot, it is ordered in the Act that "the said lords ordanis the said Mr. Briot to concurre with and assist the said Charles Dickesone in the sinking and graving of the said yrnes, and to be ayding vnto him in all and euerie thing wherein his abilitie and skill sall be found requisite." The use by Briot of "his ingyne and milne" was limited to Whitsunday next only, at which time the Lords of Secret Council were to "continue or discharge the same as vpon tryell thay sall find the good or evill thair of to require." On the 1st of April following a further extension of the use of the milne and press was granted up to 15th June next.

By his Majesty's command and "royall direction," the Lords of Privy Council duly installed Briot as Master of the Mint for Scotland, on the 3d of August 1637. In this office, at the instance of the Lords of Privy Council, his son-in-law, John Falconer, son of Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkertoun, was conjoined with him. John Falconer gave sureties both for himself and his father-in-law. At the same time a letter was read by Briot from his Majesty to the Lords, intimating that "whereas we have beene pleased at this time to direct to that our kingdome Nicolas Briot our servant for performing of suche things concerning the gold and silver coynes thought necessarie to have course there, wherein having now of late givin order to our thesaurer at his being heir, and direction at this time to the said Nicolas, vpon performance of that service, *to return with speid*: our pleasure is that with all the convenience that can be, you caus him to be sett a worke tuiching the ordering of the saids coynes of gold and silver, according to our direction signified to our thesaurer." On the 17th of October following, Briot and Falconer, "maisters of his majesteis coyne-hous," were commanded to proceed with all diligence, by process of the mill and press, "untill the last day of November nixt," in the conversion of the bullion into "threttie shilling peeces, twelffe shilling peeces, halfe merks, fourtie pennie peeces, and twentie pennie peeces." Two days later a warrant was given to Briot and Falconer for the coining of "a certaine quantitie of gold brought within this kingdome be the adventurers of Guinee," which

was to be made into the same denominations, and keeping the same weights and quality, as in the case of the gold issue of 1625 and previous contracts. The beautiful sceptre pieces and their parts, by Briot, belong to this coinage, and were now coined for the first time, as shown by a later Act of Privy Council, 14th December 1637, in which it is ordered that the instructions contained in the previous Acts and Contracts should be altered in respect of the inscriptions to be placed upon the several pieces. Upon special considerations tending to his Majesty's honour, it is stated that the Lords of Privy Council "hes thought meit and expedient, concluded and ordained, that the circumscription vpon the side of the greater peeces that sall be wrought and printed of the said gold, sall be in the wordes and termes following, to witt, HIS PRÆSUM UT PROSIM, and in the circumscription of the lesser peeces, UNITA TUEMUR." The inscription on the larger coins, "*I am put in authority over them that I may do them good,*" was all very well as a complimentary reference to the active personal interest taken by Charles I. in placing the Scottish coinage on a proper footing, but it was scarcely appropriate in a more extended sense, as, by his unwise interferences in Scottish ecclesiastical matters, Charles I. had already entered upon that ruinous policy which eventually lost him his crown and his life. By another Act, of 14th December 1637, the employment in the mint of the mill and press was continued.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Later silver issues.

It will be seen that Briot must have been hard at work during the years 1636, 1637, in graving and sinking dies for the several species of coin at the Scottish mint; possibly, also, during the earlier portion of 1638. In this latter year he was engaged at the English mint, as appears from the coins with the anchor, the mint mark at the Tower for 1638. It is not probable that Briot was engaged at the Scottish mint in 1639. In June of that year the "Committee of Estates," appointed by the Covenanting Government of Scotland to act when Parliament was not sitting, entered into a contract respecting the coinage, "for themselffis, and in name of the thrie Estaits of Parliament, on the ane pairt, and Johne Falconer, Mr of his maiesties cunyiehouse, on the vthyr pairt," without any mention of Briot's name throughout the contract, as given from the Hopetoun Papers by Mr.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Later silver issues.

Cochran-Patrick.¹ It is not likely that "Nicolas Briot our servant," as he is styled by Charles I. in his missive to the Lords of Privy Council, directing them to make choice of him as master of the mint in Scotland, would have consented to act under the authority of a government opposed to the King, his sole patron. There is no mention of Briot's name again in connection with the Scottish mint during the reign of Charles I.

John Falconer was ratified in the office of master in 1646,² and his name occurs in a document, of date 5th July 1647, entitled "Copie Act of Court anent Jon Robbs Ryott within the Coinehous," published by Mr. Cochran-Patrick, from the Hopetoun Papers,³ where, in his capacity of General Depute, in the absence of Sir John Hope, General of the Mint, Falconer is represented as giving judgment "anent the compleant given in against the said Johne Robbe be David Falconer, cojunct M^r of the said Mintt."

After the death of Charles I. a warrant, by Act of the Scottish Parliament, dated 4th July 1650, directs "Sir John Falconer to stryk three scoir stane of copper." Again, after the restoration of Charles II., another Act of Parliament, 12th June 1661, commands "Sir Johne Falconer, Master of the Conyiehouse," conjointly with "Charles Maitland of Haltoun, Generall of his Maiesties Mint heer in Scotland, to coyne or cause to be coyned in turners three thousand stane weight of good poore copper." In neither case is there mention of Briot. The bond of caution for Briot and Falconer, as masters of the mint, executed in 1637, was produced on 10th July 1662 by the Lord Register, and ordered to be registered. But Briot certainly was not acting at this time, as, in a document of the same date,⁴ Sir John Falconer is described as master of the mint, without any reference to Briot.

¹ *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. ii. pp. 112, 113, CXXXV.

² *Ibid.* p. 176, LXVII.

³ *Ibid.* p. 131, CXLVIII.

⁴ *Ibid.* p. 148, XXVIII.

HAMMERED COINAGE OF 1636.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Hammered coin-
age of 1636.

ALL WITH THE SCOTTISH CROWN BOTH ON THE OBVERSE AND REVERSE.

HALF-MERK PIECE.

Half-merk.

According to the Act of Privy Conncil, 21st July 1636, a fourth part of the bullion that passed his Majesty's irons was to be coined into half-merk pieces, and the remainder, in equal parts, to be stricken and wrought in forty and twenty penny pieces. The pound weight was to contain $146\frac{1}{16}$ half-merk pieces, giving their standard weight at 51·6 grs. Troy. The Act directs that the "halfemerk peeces sall beare vpon the one side thair of the impression of his majesteis face and head crownned, and behind the same $\text{VI}\frac{1}{8}$, with this circumscription, CAROLVS · D · G · SCOT : ANG : FR · & HIB : R, and vpon the other side his majesteis armes, with this circumscription, CHRISTO AVSPICE REGNO."

The following piece corresponds to this description. Another appears to be from the same dies, although presenting a slightly different appearance on the reverse, from the manner in which it is struck. Comparatively few dies seem to have been used for this coinage.

The legend on the obverse commencing from below.—Fig. 1001.

I. O. CAROLVS · D · G · SCOT : ANG : FR · & HIB · R ·	}	49 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
B. CHRISTO · AVSPICE · REGNO ·		

FORTY-PENNY PIECE.

Forty-penny
piece.

Of these pieces $292\frac{1}{8}$ were to be contained in the pound of weight, giving their standard weight at 25·8 grs. Troy. The Act states, "and the saids fourtie pennie peeces sall beare vpon the one side thair of the impression of his majesteis face and head crownned, and behind the same XL, with the foresaid circumscription, CAR : D · G · SCOT : ANG : & HIB : R ·,

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Forty-penny
piece.

and upon the other side of the saids fourtie pennie peeces ane thistle, with ane crowne abone the same, with this circumscription, SALUS REIP • SUPR : LEX." These pieces have beaded inner circles, differing in this respect from the milled coins of the same denomination, which have the inner circles plain. Notwithstanding the considerable quantity of them that seem to have been struck in proportion to the half-merk pieces of the same coinage, they are much rarer than the half-merks. The head always presents the same unfinished appearance as on these pieces.

The legend on the obverse commencing from below.—Fig. 1002.

2. O. CAR • D • G • SCOT • ANG : FR • & • HIB : R	}	23 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. SALVS • REIP : SVPR • LEX •		

One variety has SALVS • REIP : SVPREM • LEX.

Twenty-penny
piece.

TWENTY-PENNY PIECE.

There were to be of these 584 $\frac{1}{4}$ in the pound weight, giving the standard weight at 12·9 grs. Troy. The same types as on the forty-penny pieces, but with XX behind the head, and IVST • THRONVM • FIRMAT on the reverse. Beaded inner circles.

The legend on the obverse commencing from below.—Fig. 1003.

3. O. CAR • D • G • SCOT : ANG • FR : & • HIB : R •	}	12 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
R. IVST : THRONVM : FIRMAT •		

Briot's pattern
milled coinage
of 1636.

BRIOT'S PATTERN MILLED COINAGE OF 1636.

This coinage consists of half-merk, forty-, and twenty-penny pieces. Notwithstanding their beautifully finished appearance, a comparison of these pieces with the wretchedly-executed hammered coins of the same

denominations, as above described, shows that they are from precisely the same designs. The half-merk of this coinage, as previously remarked, is in the collection of the Rev. Mr. Pollexfen, and weighs $49\frac{1}{2}$ grs. A description of it has been already given. Its great peculiarity is in having the date 1636, which is placed above the crown on the reverse. The inscription on the obverse is the same as on the ordinary milled half-merks of Briot, and the head, crown, and bust are exactly as on these pieces. But it differs from them in a marked degree in the treatment of the crown and arms on the reverse, the manner of rendering these being identical with that on the hammered half-merks. A pattern milled forty-penny piece of the same coinage, as already stated, is in the S.S.A. collection. Except in being of larger module, with XL instead of XX behind the head, and with SALVS, etc., instead of IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT, on the reverse, it closely corresponds with the pattern milled twenty-penny piece, represented in this collection. Mr. Lindsay mentions two specimens of the pattern milled twenty-penny piece, respectively in the Cuff and Coxon cabinets, which he states were the only two known examples. The specimen in this collection may possibly be one or other of these. In keeping with the hammered forty- and twenty- penny pieces of 1636, the inner circles on the pattern milled money of the same denominations are beaded, not plain. They have C • R, each crowned, at the sides of the thistle, as on the pattern and ordinary milled half-merk pieces.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Briot's pattern
milled coinage
of 1636.

PATTERN TWENTY-PENNY PIECE.

Pattern twenty-
penny piece.

The legend on the obverse commencing from below.—Fig. 1004.

4. O. • CAR • D : G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R •	}	11 $\frac{5}{8}$ grs.
R. • IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT •		

B, for Briot, below the bust ; a small lozenge below the XX behind the head ; the words on both sides divided by small lozenges.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Briot's milled
coinage of 1637.

BRIOT'S MILLED COINAGE OF 1637.



The Lords of Secret Council having sanctioned the use of the mill and screw on the 12th January 1637, considerable coinages of milled silver money appear to have been made by Briot early in that year. The only coins specifically mentioned are the twelve shillings and six shillings Scottish, as proposed to Briot at the meeting of Privy Council, 29th November 1636; but the Act 12th January 1637, which was the first warrant to Briot to commence operations with his new machinery, has a wider scope, directing that irons should be prepared for the "particular speces," as contained in the contract relating to the first coinage of James VI. after his accession to the English throne, the same as that by which the first coinage of Charles I. was regulated. It is probable, therefore, that the sixty-shilling pieces Scottish, or crowns sterling, by Briot, were first commenced to be struck at this time, and also Briot's thirty-shilling pieces Scottish, or half-crowns sterling. There is no reason to suppose that any of the smaller denominations, the rose-and-thistle two-shilling, one-shilling, and sixpenny pieces Scottish, as contained in the said contract, were included in this coinage by Briot. Possibly, however, such may have been the intention. One variety of the two-shilling piece Scottish, with a lion within an escutcheon on the reverse, as ordered by the Act 1642, has its obverse from a die by Briot, who had no connection with this coinage. There are no numerals behind the head on this piece, as on the other varieties, and the reverse is of very much better work than the obverse. The most likely explanation for such an obverse die being connected with a reverse die of the coinages of 1642 is, that it may have been prepared by Briot at some former time for a proposed coinage of two-shilling pieces, which had not been carried out. The inscription on the obverse of this coin, MAG • BRIT, etc., is the same as on the twelve- and six-shilling pieces Scottish by Briot, and it has B below the bust, thus associating it with Briot's first milled silver coinage of 1637. The twenty-penny pieces by Briot have not the MAG • BRIT inscription, but read invariably, so far as I have observed, SCOT • ANG, etc.

On the sixty- and thirty- shilling pieces the legend on the obverse commences from the top; but on all the remaining denominations of this coinage it begins from the bottom. Charles I.
(1625-1649).

THREE-POUND PIECE SCOTTISH, OR CROWN STERLING. Three-pound
piece.

Types as before, but the king on horseback to left; ground and line below the horse; thistle-head and B M.M. before the legend on the obverse and at the end of the legend on the reverse; the escutcheon on the reverse crowned with the Scottish crown; the words divided by small lozenges. The legends commencing from the top.

Fig. 1005.

5. O.  CAROLVS • D : G • MAGN • BRITANN • FRANC •
[ET • HIBERN • REX • } 461 $\frac{3}{8}$ grs.
 R. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET 

Lindsay, in his *Descriptive Catalogue of the Silver Coins of Scotland*, professes to give three varieties of the three-pound piece Scottish of Charles I. of the above type: 1st, without the B over the thistle-head on the obverse, or with the thistle-head and the B at the end of the legend on the reverse, or with ground below the horse. The reference in this case is to Cardonnel's badly-executed and imperfect plate, and is therefore utterly untrustworthy. The next variety given by Lindsay has ground below the horse, and with the thistle-head and the B at the end of the legend on the reverse, but without the B over the thistle-head on the obverse. For this, the reference is to the illustration in Snelling's plate, which also is simply an incomplete rendering of Briot's coin. The remaining variety, with reference to Ruding's more correctly executed plate, corresponds with the last, except in having the B over the thistle-head on the obverse (in which it agrees with the coin in this collection), only without any line drawn below the ground, and with the whole of the king's sword within the inner circle. Cardonnel and Snelling also represent the king's sword as being wholly

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Three-pound
piece.

contained within the inner circle, which is the more extraordinary as on all the specimens of the actual coin that I have seen the sword passes through the letter X and extends to the outer circle. Indeed, all the specimens that I have ever met with of the second coinage sixty-shilling piece Scottish of Charles I. appear to have been from the same dies, obverse and reverse. It is much to be regretted that Lindsay should have taken so many of his descriptions of coins from the plates of Cardonnel and others. These cannot possibly be depended upon, executed as they have been, for the most part, by persons entirely destitute of numismatic knowledge and feeling.


In a short memorandum from the Hopetoun Papers, under date 4th June 1639, extracted from the Minutes of the Committee of Estates Ordinances, it is stated that a coinage was at that time ordered of "croune peices, $\frac{1}{2}$ croune, 12š, 6š, $\frac{1}{2}$ merks, and 40d peices, in weight and fynnes according to the standard and the last impressiōe." Briot was not acting at this time, as shown by the contract of June 1639, between the Committee of Estates and Falconer as master of the cunyiehouse, without any mention of Briot. Yet if any crown pieces were struck at this time they must have been from Briot's dies, bearing the initial letter of Briot's name, exactly as when originally issued.

Thirty-shilling
piece.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR HALF-CROWN STERLING.

The only half-crown of Briot corresponding to the above crown, has, for M.M. on the obverse, an anemone and the letter B, as on Briot's English half-crown of 1632, with a thistle-head and the letter B as M.M. on the reverse. There is ground below the horse, but without any line, and the sword penetrates through the letter X to the outer circle. In other respects these pieces correspond closely with the crowns, save that the inscription on the obverse is more contracted, and that the M.M. on the reverse is placed at the beginning instead of at the end of the legend, and the style of crown above the arms is plainer.

Fig. 1006.

6. O. ^{B.} ✱ CAROLVS • D : G • MAGN • BRITAN • FRAN •
 [ET • HIB • REX • } 227 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
 R. ^{B.}  QVÆ • DEVS : CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET • }

Charles I.
 (1625-1649).
 Thirty-shilling
 piece.

As with the crowns, no varieties of die seem to be presented by these pieces.

TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR
 ONE SHILLING STERLING.

Twelve-shilling
 piece.

Type of obverse : bust with large head regarding the left, crowned with Scottish crown ; long curling hair ; the bust descending to the edge of the coin, in armour, with a scarf over the shoulders, and a short, plain, folding collar ; XII, for the value, behind the head. The legend commencing from below, with a small B, for Briot, at the end. Type of reverse : the Scottish arms crowned with the Scottish crown, between C R, both crowned, with a small lozenge below each letter ; the legend commencing from the top, with a small B at the end. The words on both sides divided by small lozenges. Fine work.

Fig. 1007.

7. O. CAR • D : G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX ^{B.} } 91 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.
 R. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET • ^{B.} }

The style of head and bust on this piece corresponds with that on the pattern half-merk piece of 1636, and on the ordinary half-merk piece, by Briot, except that on these there is no scarf over the armour. In the general style of rendering the bust this piece also corresponds with the Briot English shilling of 1632.

SIX-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR SIXPENCE STERLING.

Six-shilling
 piece.

The same style of head and bust as on the twelve-shilling piece Scottish described above, except that the head is crowned with the English crown ;

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Six-shilling
piece.

VI. behind the head for the value ; the legend on the obverse commencing from below ; some pieces have B and a lis at the end of the legend on the obverse, others have B simply. The same style of reverse as on the twelve-shilling piece Scottish by Briot, but embracing some slight varieties of die. None seem to have B at the end of the legend on the reverse, but some have B above the crown. Some pieces have a large style of harp, completely filling the third quarter of the escutcheon, as on the larger denomination ; others have a smaller style of harp, apparently always without strings. Probably this last was the earlier type, as it does not seem to be associated with any of the Falconer coinages of six-shilling pieces Scottish.

Small harp on the reverse.—Fig. 1008.

8. O. CAR • D : G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX •	}	43½ grs.
R. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •		

9. As last, but with a lis and B at the end of the legend on the obverse, a small lozenge below, and another to the right of VI., 45 grs.

Large harp on the reverse.—Fig. 1009.

10. O. CAR • D : G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET HIB • REX •	}	43 grs.
R. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPAR •		

B above the crown, to right. The words divided by points instead of by lozenges.

Half-merk.

HALF-MERK PIECE.

The bust is put in from the same puncheons as the pattern half-merk pieces of 1636, and the arms on the reverse are put in from the same puncheons as the arms on the small harp six-shilling pieces Scottish, except that the harp on the half-merk pieces has been fitted with strings, showing that they are of somewhat later issue than the small harp sixpences. This

is in keeping with what is stated in the Records of the Privy Council, for it is not until the 17th October 1637 that we meet with a warrant for the coinage of half-merk, forty-penny, and twenty-penny pieces, and these are mentioned in connection with an issue of thirty-shilling and twelve-shilling pieces, but without any reference to a further coinage, in the meantime, of six-shilling pieces. Indeed the half-merk or six-shillings and eightpence pieces, and the six-shilling pieces, were so nearly of a value, and so much resembled each other, that it seems to have been a fight between them, which was to keep the field. Eventually the six-shilling pieces won, probably as holding better proportions with the larger pieces; for while there are several distinct types of these, there appear to be no varieties of die of the half-merk pieces. Type of obverse: bust to left, extending considerably below the inner circle, crowned with the Scottish crown, and in armour, without the scarf, but with the short, plain, folding collar as on the six-shilling pieces. For the value, $\frac{VI}{8}$ behind the head, with a small lozenge on each side of VI. The legend commencing from below, with a small B below the bust. Type of reverse: as on the six-shilling pieces, with a small harp; the legend commencing, as usual, from the top, with a small B at the end above the first lis of the crown. The words on both sides divided by small lozenges.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Half-merk.

Figs. 1010, 1011.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 11. O. CAR • D : G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R • | } | 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. CHRISTO • AVSPICE • REGNO • | | |
| 12. Do.: from a different obverse die, | | 46 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs. |

The same standard weight, 51·6 grs. Troy, as the hammered half-merks.

FORTY-PENNY PIECE.

Forty-penny
piece.

The same style of obverse as on the half-merk, but with XL behind the head for the value, and a small lozenge above and below the numeral B at the end of the legend. Two-leaved thistle on the reverse with the

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Forty-penny
piece.

Scottish crown above. Some pieces have a B below the thistle; others, as the following, have a B above the crown. The usual reading of the legend on the reverse is SALVS • REIPVB • SVPREMA • LEX, but some coins have REIPVBLICE, which is the inscription on the pattern forty-penny piece. Plain, instead of beaded, inner circles.

Figs. 1012, 1013.

13. O. CAR • D : G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R ^m	}	24 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.
R. SALVS • REIPVBLICE • SVPREMA • LEX •		

14. Do.: with REIPVB.	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
-----------------------	-----------------------

Standard weight, 25·8 grs. Troy, as the hammered forty-penny pieces.

Twenty-penny
piece.

TWENTY-PENNY PIECE.

The same types as the forty-penny pieces; XX behind the head for the value, with a small lozenge above and below the numeral. Several varieties of die. All with the inscription on the obverse commencing from below.

Fig. 1014.

15. O. CAR • D : G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R ^m	}	13, 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.
R. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT ^m		

Two specimens from different dies, B below the bust, and at the end of the legend on the reverse.

16. Do.: but the B on the reverse above the crown,	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
--	-----------------------

17. Do.: the B both on the obverse and on the reverse above the crown,	13 $\frac{3}{8}$ grs.
--	-----------------------

18. Do.: with the B on the obverse before the bust,	13 grs.
---	---------

19. As the last, with the B on the reverse within the crown,	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
--	-----------------------

The letter B, as placed upon all the above coins from the sixty-shilling to the twenty-penny piece, was probably employed by Briot not in his capacity as master of the mint, but rather, as on the corresponding English

coinages by Briot, to indicate that the dies for these had been prepared by him, and that the coins had been made by his new improved method. Falconer had been conjoined with him as master of the mint on 3d August 1637, and the warrant for coining the half-merk, forty-, and twenty-penny pieces does not seem to have been issued till the 17th October 1637. Some of the sixpences also with B were probably not struck till after then. It was different with the F placed by Falconer upon certain coins, apparently after Briot had left Scotland in 1638 to execute his English coinages of that year, with the anchor and B mint mark. There is no reason to suppose that Falconer engraved any of the dies for the coins. But, as sole acting master of the mint at Edinburgh, in the absence of Briot, it was very proper that some sign, such as the initial letter of his name, should have been employed by Falconer for the better recognition of that portion of the coinage which was executed on his sole responsibility. On what appear to be the later coinages under Falconer this sign is dropped, probably after there was no further chance of Briot's return to Scotland.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Twenty-penny
piece.

An intermediate coinage of thirty-shilling and twelve-shilling pieces took place between the coins with B upon one side or other and those with F on one side or other. Some of the smaller pieces may belong to this issue, but these cannot so well be recognised. The thirty-shilling pieces closely resemble the Briot thirty-shilling pieces, but have the thistle-head M.M. on the obverse and the reverse. The twelve-shilling pieces display the large head and draped bust of the Briot twelve-shilling pieces, but of different execution, and, like the thirty-shilling pieces of the same coinage, have the thistle-head M.M. on both sides. That these are of intermediate issue between the B and F coinages appears from certain twelve-shilling pieces with the same head, but without the thistle-head M.M. on either side, having F above the crown on the reverse. I have not met with any of the thirty-shilling pieces of this coinage with F on the reverse. These coins may have been the joint work of Briot and Dickesone. At least, to a certain extent, Briot's "properties," so to speak, have been employed upon them. The reverses of both pieces are entirely Briot's, and the obverses are partly put in from his puncheons.



Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Intermediate
issue.
Thirty-shilling
piece.

INTERMEDIATE ISSUE.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR
HALF-CROWN STERLING.

Very little variation in the obverse from Briot's coin. The horse occupies exactly the same position. The rendering of the king's features is in a different style, however, while the head is sunk more upon the shoulders, and the crown wants the row of pellets on the top. The sword extends to the outer circle, coming out immediately before the X instead of passing below it. The same reverse as on Briot's coin, but with the thistle-head M.M. on both sides. The words divided by small lozenges. The legend on the obverse commences from the top.

Fig. 1015.

20. O.  CAROLVS • D : G • MAGN • BRITAN • FRAN •
[ET • HIB • REX • } 227 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R.  QVÆ • DEVS : CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET • }

Twelve-shilling
piece.

TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR
SHILLING STERLING.

The head, bust, and crown copied from Briot's coin, but the face with a more furrowed appearance, and the hair more scantily treated. The same reverse as Briot's. Thistle-head M.M. at the end of the legend on the obverse and above the crown on the reverse. The words divided by small lozenges. The legend on the obverse commences from the bottom.

21. O. CAR • D : G • MAG • BRITAN • FR • ET • HIB • REX •  }
R. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET • } 91 grs.

Some of the smaller pieces, without any initial letter on the obverse, but with F on the reverse, probably belong to this issue, as the following

Charles I.
(1625-1649).

FORTY-PENNY PIECE.

Forty-penny
piece.

The legend on the obverse commences from the bottom.

No lozenges above or below the numerals.—Fig. 1016.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 22. O. CAR • D : G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R • | } | 20 grs. |
| R. SALVS • REIPVB • SVPREMA • LEX ^F | | |
| 23. Do.: the lettering on the reverse much broken. | | 24 grs. |

FALCONER'S COINAGES

Falconer's coin-
ages.

FIRST ISSUE WITH F.

First issue with
F.

TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR
SHILLING STERLING.

Twelve-shilling
piece.

The same head and crown as the twelve-shilling piece Scottish of intermediate issue, but the fringe of scarf, in front, is longer, and the cross of the crown penetrates the inner circle. The reverse is from a slightly different die. The legend on the obverse commences from the bottom.

Fig. 1017.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 24. O. CAR • D : G • MAG • BRITAN • FR • ET • HIB • REX | } | 89½ grs. |
| R. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET • | | |
| F above the crown to the right. | | |

SIX-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR SIXPENCE STERLING.

Six-shilling
piece.

The same head on the obverse and arms on the reverse as on the six-shilling piece Scottish, No. 10, with a large harp. The first of the two

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Six-shilling
piece.

following pieces has a lis and a B at the end of the legend on the obverse, being from the same die as the six-shilling piece Scottish, No. 9. The second has F below the bust. Both have F above the crown on the reverse, and the reverses are from identical dies. The legend on the obverse commences from the bottom.

25. O. CAR·D:G·MAG·BRIT·FRAN·ET·HIB·REX  }
R. QVÆ·DEVS·CONIVNXIT·NEMO·SEPARET } 44½ grs.

26. As the last, but with FR for FRAN ; F below the bust, 42¼ grs.

Neither of these pieces has small lozenges beside the numerals behind the head.

There is a variety without the initial letter on the obverse, and with F above the crown on the reverse.

Forty-penny
piece.

FORTY-PENNY PIECE.

The first of the following coins has the obverse struck apparently from the same die as that of the forty-penny piece, No. 12, but the letters present a much more broken appearance ; a small lozenge above and below the numeral XL, behind the head. The other pieces have no lozenges beside the numerals, and the cross of the crown does not extend far beyond the inner circle. The same head and bust on all. The legend on the obverse commencing from below.

Small lozenge above and below the numerals.

27. O. CAR·D:G·SCOT·ANG·FR·ET·HIB·R }
R. ·SALVS·REIPVB·SVPREMA·LEX· } 27 grs.

F above the crown on the reverse. From a patched-up obverse die ; the letters broken.

Without lozenges below the numerals.

28. O. CAR • D : G • SCOT • AN • FR • ET • HIB • R •
 R. SALVS • REIPVB • SVPREMA • LEX • } 31 grs.

Charles I.
 (1625-1649).
 Forty-penny
 piece.

The reverse of this piece is from the same die as the reverse of the preceding.

29. As the last, but with ANG ; a point before but not after the legend on the obverse, $28\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
30. Do. : a point after but not before the legend on the obverse ; F at the end of the legend on the reverse, and a small point at each side of the mound of the crown, $28\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
31. Do. : without points before or after the legend on the obverse ; beaded inner circle on the reverse, with F and a point above the crown, $21\frac{1}{8}$ grs.
32. As the last ; beaded inner circles on both sides ; CAROLVS • D • G • M • BR • F • ET • HIB • R (English crown on the obverse), 24 grs.

The following coin, with REX for LEX, was probably struck when the Scottish Estates were contending against the King. It has F at the end of the legend on the reverse, and seems a genuine coin, not a forgery, as suggested by Mr. Lindsay. It is extremely rare. A specimen is figured by Lindsay, 1st Sup., Pl. II. No. 33.

33. O. CAR • D : G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HI • R
 R. SALVS • REIPVB • SVPREMA • REX } 18 grs.

TWENTY-PENNY PIECE.

Twenty-penny
 piece.

The first of the following pieces has B at the end of the legend on the obverse, with F at the end of the legend on the reverse. The second, with F at the end of the legend on the reverse ; and the third and fourth with F,

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Twenty-penny
piece.

and a point above the crown, have no initial at the end of the legend on the obverse; with a diminished style of bust, as if part of the front had been cut away. No lozenges beside the numerals. The legend on the obverse commences from below.

Fig. 1018.

34.	O. CAR • D : G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R	}	9 $\frac{2}{3}$ grs.
	R. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT		

Fig. 1019.

35.	O. CAR • D : G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R	}	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
	R. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT		
36.	O. CAR • D : G • MAG • BRI • FR • ET • HIB • R	}	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
	R. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT		
37.	O. CAR : D • G • MAG • BR • FR • ET • HI • REX	}	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
	R. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT		

FALCONER'S COINAGES.

Second issue
with F.

SECOND ISSUE WITH F.

The head and bust on the twelve-shilling pieces Scottish of this coinage are so manifestly copied from the Briot English shillings of 1638, with the anchor M.M., that there can be no doubt that they are of corresponding issue with these pieces, and consequently struck subsequently to the twelve-shilling pieces Scottish with the large head, which have the bust draped, in the style of Briot's earlier English shillings, with anemone M.M. The treatment of the head on the twelve-shilling pieces Scottish of this issue has the same correspondence with the rendering of the head on Briot's English shillings of 1638, as the treatment of the head on the twelve-shilling pieces Scottish of intermediate issue with large head and thistle-head M.M. has with that of the head on the Briot twelve-shilling pieces Scottish with large

head and B at the end of the legends. From this it is to be inferred that in neither case were these executed by Briot, but after him.



Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Second issue
with F.

All the twelve-shilling pieces Scottish of this issue have a leaved thistle as M.M. There are thirty-shilling pieces Scottish with leaved thistle M.M., and of a similar style of work ; also six-shilling pieces Scottish, with leaved thistle M.M., and of similar work. On all of these the legend on the obverse commences from the top, with CAROLVS given in full, with ET for &. There is every reason to believe that these thirty-, twelve-, and six- shilling pieces belong to one and the same coinage. To the same issue we must attribute the twenty-penny pieces, with the legend on the obverse commencing from the top, and with ET for &. These, like the twelve- and six- shilling pieces, have the bust contained, or nearly so, within the inner circle. I have not met with any forty-penny pieces of this coinage, although probably coins of this denomination of the preceding type may have still continued to be struck.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR
HALF-CROWN STERLING.



Thirty-shilling
piece.

Some of these pieces have smooth ground below the horse, others have rough ground, as if broken up with herbage. The former, as corresponding rather with the manner of rendering the ground below the horse on the Briot thirty- and sixty- shilling pieces, may be regarded as the earliest in point of issue. The two first of the following have smooth ground, the two remaining pieces have rough ground below the horse. All show an F in front of or below the horse's near hind hoof. Boldly grained legendary circles.

38. O.  CAROLVS • D : G • MAG : BRITAN : FRAN : ET
[: HIB : REX : } 229 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R.  QVÆ • DEVS : CONIVNXIT : NEMO : SEPARET }



A small lozenge on each side of the cross above the crown.

Charles I
(1625-1649).
Thirty-shilling
piece.



39. O.  : CAROLVS : D : G : MAG : BRIT : FRAN : ET :
[HIB : REX : } 226 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R.  QVÆ : DEVS : CONIVNXIT : NEMO : SEPARET

A star of six points above the crown to the right of the mound, a star of five points to the left.

This is a very peculiar piece, owing to the ground being so high up in the field, and to the two points before CAROLVS being stamped over a suppressed thistle.

40. O. *  * CAROLVS : D : G : MAGN : BRITAN : FRAN :
[ET : HIB : REX } 230 grs.
R.  QVÆ : DEVS : CONIVNXIT : NEMO : SEPARET

A star of five points on each side of the mound of the crown on the reverse, as also on each side of the thistle on the obverse; F under the horse's foot, and a star of five points on the ground to right.

41. O. †  † CAROLVS : D : G : MAGN : BRITAN : FRAN :
[ET : HIB : REX } 231 grs.
R.  QVÆ : DEVS : CONIVXIT : NEMO : SEPARET.

F between two points to the left of the mound of the crown, a star of five points and a point to the right of the mound. A cross and point on each side of the thistle on the obverse, and F under the horse's foot.

Twelve-shilling
piece.


TWELVE-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR SHILLING STERLING.

There are two varieties of the twelve-shilling piece Scottish of this issue. What is evidently the earlier, with F at the end of the legend on the obverse, has delicately grained inner circles, and small lions in the first and fourth quarters of the reverse, corresponding in this respect with the large head pieces with B, or thistle-head M.M.



The other variety, without F on the obverse, but with F and a point above the crown on the reverse, has the inner circles more roughly grained, and the lions in the first and fourth quarters of the shield are larger. There is no difference, however, in the rendering of the portrait of the king, which appears with the English instead of the Scottish style of crown, only of much less delicate execution than the crown on Briot's English shilling, and with a row of pellets on the upper arch, probably to disguise the coarser work. The numeral XII behind the head for the value. The legend on the obverse commencing from the top.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Twelve-shilling
piece.



Fig. 1020.

42. O.  CAROLVS • D : G • MAGN • BRITAN • FRAN C •
[ET • HIB • REX •] } 90½ grs.
R. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET •

The bust slightly extends below the inner beaded circle.

43. O.  CAROLVS : D : G : MAGN : BRITAN : FRAN :
[ET : HIB : REX] } 92 grs.
R.  QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET

The bust partly contained within the beaded inner circle. F and a point above the crown on the reverse, as also on the following :


44. O.  CAROLVS : D : G : MAGN : BRITAN : FRAN :
[ET : HIB : REX] } 89⅜ grs.
R.  QVÆ : DEVS : CONIVNXIT : NEMO : SEPARET :

The bust wholly within the inner circle.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Six-shilling
piece.

SIX-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR SIXPENCE STERLING.

The bust draped as on the former issues, but entirely confined within the beaded inner circle. The numeral VI behind the head for the value. English crown on the obverse.

45. O.  CAROLVS • D : G • MAG • BRIT • FR • ET • HIB }
[• REX } 45 grs.
R. QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARE

F above the crown on the reverse, to the left. The graining of the inner circles has a peculiar corded appearance.

Twenty-penny
piece.

TWENTY-PENNY PIECE.

The first of the following has the bust within the inner circle, with F above the crown, to the left, on the reverse.

The second, reading MAGN • BRIT, has the bust extending slightly beyond the inner circle, and appears also to have F above the crown on the reverse.

The third, reading SCOT • ANG • FR • & • HIB, has F at the end of the legend on the reverse. All three have lozenge M.M. on the obverse.

Fig. 1021.

46. O. ♦ CAR • D : G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R' }
R. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT } 15 grs.
47. O. ♦ CAR • D : G • MAGN • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HI • R }
R. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT } 14½ grs.

Fig. 1022.

48. O. ♦ CAR • D • G • SCOT • ANG • FR • & • HIB • R
 R. IVSTITIA • THRONVM • FIRMAT

}

15 $\frac{7}{8}$ grs.

Charles I.
 (1625-1649).
 Twenty-penny
 piece.

The obverse die of this last piece properly belongs to the coinages without F.

49. As the last ; lozenge M.M. on the obverse ; F and points above the crown on the reverse, 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.

FALCONER'S COINAGES.

Falconer's coin-
 ages without F.

WITHOUT F.

The legends on the obverse commencing from the top, as on the last issue with F. Some of the pieces of this coinage have & for ET, which, together with the small thistle-head M.M. on the reverses, has induced some Scottish numismatists to regard this as among the earliest, if not the very earliest, of the milled issues of Charles I., as corresponding in the above respects with the money of his first coinage. I have not been able to concur in this opinion. To my mind there can be no doubt that Briot's own money was the earliest milled coinage of Charles I. After these come what I have described as an intermediate coinage between the B and F issues, with finely-grained inner circles. Then follow the coins, here described as Falconer's first issue with F, also with finely-grained inner circles, and closely connected in other respects with the preceding. Briot's own coinage was certainly executed early in 1637. But the coinage here described as Falconer's second issue with F could not have taken place till 1638, or later, as the head and bust on the twelve-shilling pieces Scottish of that issue are copied from the head and bust on Briot's English shillings of 1638. We have seen that there are two varieties of twelve-shilling pieces Scottish of Falconer's second issue with F. Of these, one, with F after the legend on the obverse, has finely-grained inner circles, and small lions in the first and fourth quarters of the escutcheon on the reverse ; the other,

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Falconer's coin-
ages without F.

with F above the crown on the reverse, has the inner circles less delicately grained, and has large lions in the first and fourth quarters of the escutcheon on the reverse. The first of these is the latest of the Scottish coins of Charles I. with finely-grained inner circles, while the other may be regarded as the earliest of the twelve-shilling pieces Scottish of Charles I. with the more coarsely-grained inner circles and the larger style of lions on the reverse. It is with these last that the twelve-shilling pieces Scottish of Charles I., with & for ET, and without F, are connected, having the same roughly-grained inner circles and large lions. In having & for ET, these pieces correspond with the two- and three- shilling pieces issued by Act of Privy Council 1642, which, with equal propriety, for this same reason, might have been regarded as among the earlier coinages of the second series of Charles I., had not the Act by which they were ordered been preserved. Some of the twenty-penny pieces of Falconer's coinage, with & and without F, have the busts put in from the same puncheons as the busts on the two- and three- shilling pieces of 1642.

Thirty-shilling
piece.

THIRTY-SHILLING PIECE SCOTTISH, OR
HALF-CROWN STERLING.

Grass, very regularly marked, below the horse. Leaved thistle M.M. on the obverse, thistle-head M.M. on the reverse.





50. O.  • CAROLVS : D : G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET •
[HIB • REX • } 225 grs.
R.  QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET • }

Fig. 1023.

51. O.  • CAROLVS • D : G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & •
[HIB • REX • } 226¼ grs.
R.  QVÆ • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET • }

- R. ☞ QVÆ . DEVS . CONIVNXIT . NEMO . SEPARET.

Twelve-shilling
piece.

Two varieties: one with leaved thistle M.M. on the obverse and thistle-head M.M. on the reverse; the other with thistle-head M.M. on both sides.

- R. ☞ QVÆ . DEVS . CONIVNXIT . NEMO . SEPARET .

- R. QVÆ · DEVS · CONIVNXIT · NEMO · SEPARET .

Six-shilling piece.

The head and bust exactly as on the six-shilling piece Scottish of the second issue with F, and put in apparently by the same puncheon, but the arches on the back part of the crown have been doubled. The bust is wholly within the inner circle, as also the crowned escutcheon on the

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Six-shilling piece

reverse. Leaved thistle M.M. on the obverse, thistle-head M.M. on the reverse. No lozenges below the C and R at the sides of the escutcheon.

55. O.  CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FR • ET • HIB • REX • }
R.  QVE • DEVS • CONIVNXIT • NEMO • SEPARET } 44 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.

A better preserved specimen, in Mr. Pollexfen's collection, weighs 46 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.

Twenty-penny
piece.

TWENTY-PENNY PIECE.

The twenty-penny pieces of Falconer's coinages without F, usually have IVST instead of IVSTITIA on the reverse.

The bust on the following is almost wholly confined within the inner circle.

56. O. ♦ CAR • D • G • SCOT • ANG • FR • & HIB • R }
R. IVST • THRONVM • FIRMAT } 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

57. Do. : with CAR D : etc., and a point before IVST, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

58. O. CAROLVS • D • G • SCOT • ANG • FR • & HIB • R }
R. IVST • THRONVM • FIRMAT } 12 grs.

Forgeries.

FORGERIES.

Many forgeries exist of the twenty-penny piece. The first of the following is exceptional, in being of good silver; the three remaining coins are of very debased material. On all four the inscription on the obverse commences from below.

Fig. 1024.

59. O. CAR II C SCOT RG FR T HIB R
IVSTI ONV M FBAA

}

11 grs.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Forgeries

Fig. 1025.

60. O. CAR D G SCOT ANG FR E HIB R
R. : IVSTITIA THROVM • FIRMAT

}

11 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

61. O. CAR II G SCOT ANG FR ET HIB R
R. IVSTITIV THRONVM FRMAT

}

7 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

62. O. CAR : D C SDOI ANO FR HIB : NRI
R. ISIIIIHMRNVM FIRMAR

}

10 grs.

The bust on this last piece is confined within the inner circle. Some of these coins may have been executed under Charles II.

TWO-SHILLING AND THREE-SHILLING PIECES.

Two-shilling and
three-shilling
pieces.

By Act of Privy Council, 28th March 1642, it was ordered that there should be no further coinages of half-merk, forty-penny, or twenty-penny pieces. In place of these it was ordained that "there be coynd tua shilling and three shilling peeces, of weight and fynnesse conforme to the ordinance made of before thereanent, with the impressions and circumscriptions following. To witt, the saids tua shilling peeces haveing on the one syde the king's majesties portrait conteand in the old matrice or stamp, with two II on the right side thereof, togidder with this circumscription, CAR D G SCOT ANG FR & HIB R, and on the other syde the lyon in ane escucheon, the lyon within a double tressure, three floured, and above the escucheon ane imperiall crowne with the double border, and this circumscription, IVST THRONVM FIRMAT; and the three schilling peeces having on the one syde the king's portrait, with the circumscription forsaid, with the head of a thrissell on the right syde thair of, and on the other syde his majesties

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Two-shilling and
three-shilling
pieces.

armes, with this circumscription, SALVS REIP SVPREMA LEX ; and that the saids tua and three shilling peeces be of weight and fynness proportionable, conforme to the contract formerlie made with the maisters of his majesties mint for stryking of his majesties coyne. . . . And that Charles Dickeson, sinker of his majesties irons, doe make, grave, and sink irons agreeable to the impressions and circumscriptions of the silver spesces abone specifeit, with all diligence."

No record has been preserved of any "ordinance made of before thereanent" in connection with a coinage of two- and three- shilling pieces under Charles I. Yet the fact that one of the two-shilling pieces of 1642 has its obverse from a die by Briot, with B under the bust, differing in the style of work very considerably from its own reverse (which is manifestly by Dickeson, who was instructed to execute this coinage of 1642), very much strengthens the probability—to which reference has already been made—that some such coinage may previously have been in contemplation ; so far, at least, as may have related to an issue of two-shilling pieces. This piece is the more remarkable from having no numerals behind the head, and from reading MAG · BRIT, which does not occur on any of the twenty-penny pieces by Briot. It is not probable, therefore, that the obverse could have been from a die intended for any of these.

No reduction having been made under Charles I, in the standard of the coinage, either as regarded weight or quality, the standard weight of the two-shilling piece of 1642 was the same as that of the old rose-and-thistle two-shilling pieces, that is, 15·48 grs. Troy, giving as the weight of the three-shilling piece, 23·22 grs. Troy.

Two-shilling
piece.

TWO-SHILLING PIECE.

Without numerals behind the head.—Fig. 1026.

63. O. CAR · D : MAG · BRIT · FRAN · ET · HIB · R	}	13½ grs.
R. · IVST · THRONVM · FIRMAT		

B below the bust, which extends to the outer circle. The legend on

the obverse commencing from the bottom. On all the following, with numerals behind the head, the legend on the obverse commences from the top.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Two-shilling
piece.

Large numerals behind the head.—Fig. 1027.

64. O. CAR • D • G • SCOT • ANG • FRAN • & • HIB • R •
R. • IVST • THRONVM • FIRMAT • } 15½ grs.

The bust slightly extending below the inner circle. The fleurs-de-lis on the inner side of the escutcheon on the reverse of this, as also of the preceding, are indicated rather than expressed.

On the following the fleurs-de-lis on the inner side of the tressure, as on the outer, are fully rendered.

65. O. CAR • D • G • SCOT • ANG • FRAN • & • HIB • R •
R. IVST • THRONVM • FIRMAT • } 16⅓ grs.

From the same obverse die as the last.

Small numerals behind the head.—Fig. 1028.

66. O. CAR • D • G • SCOT • AN • FR • & • HIB • R •
R. IVST • THRONVM • FIRMAT • } 16⅔ grs.

The bust confined within the inner circle.

THREE-SHILLING PIECE.

Three-shilling
piece.

Fig. 1029.

67. O. CAR • D • G • SCOT • ANG • FRAN • & • HIB • R •
R. • SALVS • REIP • SVPR • LEX • } 23⅓ grs.

68. From the same obverse die, but no points in the legendary circle on the reverse, 30 grs.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Three-shilling
piece.

Notwithstanding the rather rude appearance of these coins, and of the two-shilling pieces with numerals behind the head, there is little reason, in my opinion, to doubt that they are milled, not hammered money. The field is perfectly smooth, and they present no semblance of double striking. From the greater diversity of dies employed upon the two-shilling pieces, it is probable that the number of issues of these may have been more numerous than of the three-shilling pieces.

Gold coinages.

GOLD COINAGES.

First issue.

FIRST ISSUE.



Ordered by Act of Privy Council, 15th April 1625, according to "warrant and direction from the king's maiestie" that the irons of his majesty's "coynehouse" should be "renewed, with the alteration of his maiesties portrat and letters of his name in place of his darrest lord and fatheris," for the outputting of the particular species of gold, as follows: "viz., of the vnite called the double angell, of the double crowne called the angell, of the Britane crowne, or thrie pund peece, called the fyve merk peece, of the thrisle crowne called the four merk peece, of the halfe crowne called the twa merk peece and ane half," the said pieces "keiping the weight and fynenes mentioned in the Acts and warrantis maid heiranent of before." Although here respectively described as multiples of the merk, and probably passing as such, these pieces were not the exact equivalents of the values assigned. Twenty merks represent £13:6:8, while the current value of the unit was £13:4s. only, or two shillings and eightpence less than the twenty merks; and the several parts of the unit in proportion. By proclamation, 26th November 1661, the double angel or unit was raised to £13:6:8.

The change in the portrait from that on the gold coins of the previous reign consists, as previously remarked, chiefly in the smaller and more pointed style of beard, and, perhaps, in the nose not being so full.

UNIT.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Unit.

Fig. 1030.



1. O. •  • CAROLVS • D' • G' • MAG' • BRIT' • FRAN' • & •	}	153½ grs.
[HIB' • REX •		
R. •  • FACIAM • EOS • IN • GENTEM • VNAM		

C • R, instead of I • R, at the sides of the escutcheon on the reverse, which is the same as on the second issue of James.

HALF-UNIT.

Half-unit.

Fig. 1031.

2. O. •  • CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • & •	}	76⅜ grs.
[HIB • REX •		
R.  HENRICVS • ROSAS • REGNA • IACOBVS •		

BRITAIN CROWN.

Britain crown.

The Britain crown of this coinage is in the British Museum, but I am not aware if the thistle crown and half-crown are represented in any collection.

SECOND ISSUE.

Second issue

As mentioned in connection with Briot's silver coinages of Charles I., a warrant was issued for the coinage of gold money on 19th October 1637, from gold brought into the kingdom by the African Company from the Coast of Guinea. On 14th December following "direction wes givin to Nicolas Briot and Johne Falcouner, maisters of his majesteis coynehous, to prepare thameselves, and to proceed to the working and printing of the said gold in maner, and in the speses, and according to the proportion of fynenesse, of weight, and division of weight, specifeit in the Act of Counsell of the date at Edinburgh the 15 day of April 1625 yeeres," but with alteration of the

HALF-UNIT.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Half-unit.

Head regards the left; B below the bust.—Fig. 1034.

5. O. CAR • D : G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX • }
R. • VNITA • TVEMVR • } 76 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

English crown on the obverse.

The following has the Scottish crown on the obverse, with the head and bust put in apparently from much used and slightly altered puncheons by Briot.

Fig. 1035.

6. O. CAR • D : G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX • }
R. • VNITA • TVEMVR • } 73 $\frac{7}{8}$ grs.

The impressions on these coins have always a very waxy appearance. A half-unit in the S.S.A. collection has F at the end of the legend on the obverse, with FR for FRAN, and English crown. The words are divided by points, and the lions in the first and fourth quarters of the escutcheon are smaller than on Briot's half-unit.

QUARTER-UNIT OR BRITAIN CROWN.

Quarter-unit or
Britain crown.

The head regards the left, with English crown, as on the half-units, partly extending beyond the inner circle. B below the bust, at the end of the legend. There is a later coinage of the quarter-unit, without B below the bust, and with Scottish crown on the obverse, wholly confined within the inner circle. A specimen of this rare variety is figured in Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, Pl. XIII. No. 6, from a coin in the B.M. collection.

Fig. 1036.

7. O. CAR • D : G • MAG • BRIT • FR • ET • HIB • REX • }
R. • VNITA • TVEMVR • } 38 grs.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Eighth-of-unit
or half-crown.

EIGHTH-OF-UNIT, OR HALF-CROWN.

Two varieties of this piece are represented in this collection. Of these one has R for REX, with B below the bust; the other has REX in full, without B below the bust, but with B and a small lozenge above the crown on the reverse. The head regards the left, with Scottish crown.

B below the bust.—Fig. 1037.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 8. O. CAR • D : G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • R | } | 20 grs. |
| R. • VNITA • TVEMVR • | | |

B and a lozenge above the crown on the reverse.—Fig. 1038.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 9. O. CAR • D : G • MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX | } | 19½ grs. |
| R. • VNITA • TVEMVR • | | |

Copper coinages.

COPPER COINAGES.

First issue.

FIRST ISSUE.

A coinage of five hundred stones weight of copper, unmixed with any other metal, in penny and twopenny pieces, was ordered by Act of Privy Council, 15th April 1629, the manner of working, impressions, circumscriptions, and weights, to be the same as contained in the Act 5th August 1623, relating to the last copper coinage of James, substituting only the name of CAROLVS for that of IACOBVS.

Twopence or
turner.

TWOPENCE OR TURNER.

Fig. 1039.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. O. CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT • | } | 30, 28¼ grs. |
| R. FRAN • & • HIB • REX • | | |

PENNY OR HALF-TURNER.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Penny or half-
turner.

Fig. 1040.

2. O. CAROLVS • D • G • MAG • BRIT •
R. FRAN • & • HIB • REX •

}

11 grs.

On the 26th August 1631 a coinage of farthing tokens was ordered, of the same weight and price as current in England, that is, at 72 to the Scottish ounce, and to pass in Scotland at three pennies Scottish, equivalent to 18 shillings per ounce, or £230 : 8s. per stone. This coinage was not carried out, but a pattern in silver exists in the British Museum. The types and circumscriptions are particularly specified in the Act, viz., "on the one side twa CC, thus interlaced, ☉ and crowned, with this circumscription, CAR • D • G • MAG • BRIT • FR • ET • HIB • R, and on the other side ane thrissell, with the usual motto, NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET." Fifteen hundred stones weight were to have been coined.

By another Act of Privy Council, 10th January 1632, it was directed that a coinage of copper money should take place in twopenny and penny pieces, in the proportion respectively of 36 and 72 to the ounce, equivalent to 6 shillings per ounce, or £76 : 16s. per stone. This is the first coinage made in Scotland entirely by the mill and press. The instructions were that it should be "wrought and forged in a milne, cutted be cutters, *printed with presses* and other ingynes necessar thereto." The types and circumscriptions as ordered were: "The saids peeces having on the one side ane imperiall crowne, and the letters C • R at the sides thereof, and beneath the crowne the twa pennie peece having twa •I•I thus pointed, and the pennie one •I•, as the figure and nomber of thair value, with this inscriptioun, CAR • D • G • SCOT • ANG • FRAN • ET • HIB • R • ; and on the other side the saids peeces bearing a thistle, with a leafe on either side thairof, with the vsuall and accustomed motto, NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET." Briot was sent to Scotland by Charles I. specially for the working of this money, of which fifteen hundred stones weight were ordered. The penny does not seem to have been coined. Even the twopence is so

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Penny or half-
turner.

small that by Lindsay and others it has been described as a half-turner, and attributed to Charles II., from the numerals II below the crown for the value. On the 13th March 1634 other fifteen hundred stones weight of this money were directed to be coined on the same terms as the coinage ordered 10th January 1632. The standard weight of the twopence, at 36 to the ounce, is 16 Scottish grains, or 13·08 grs. Troy.

Twopence or
turner.

TWOPENCE OR TURNER.

Three trefoils below the numerals.—Fig. 1041.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 3. O. + CAR • D : G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R | } | 15 $\frac{7}{8}$ grs. |
| R. ♦ NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET | | |

This is a very rare type. Trefoil M.M. on the obverse, lozenge M.M. on the reverse. Scottish crown.

Three lozenges below the numerals.—Figs. 1042, 1043.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 4. O. ♦ CAR • D : G • SCOT • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • R | } | 16 $\frac{5}{8}$ grs. |
| R. * NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET | | |

Lozenge M.M. on the obverse, cinquefoil M.M. on the reverse. Scottish crown.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 5. Do. : the cinquefoil of the heraldic form, | 13 grs. |
| 6. Do. : Lozenge M.M. on the obverse, rose M.M. on the reverse, | 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs. |
| 7. Do. : do. : a point on either side of C • R ; crown of five fleurs-de-lis. Three varieties of die, | 16, 13, 10 grs. |
| 8. Do. : do. : lozenge M.M. on both sides. Three varieties of die, 15, 13 $\frac{1}{4}$, 11 $\frac{3}{8}$ grs. | |
| 9. Do. : do. : beaded inner circle ; HIB • RE • | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 10. Do. : do. : anemone M.M. on the obverse, lozenge M.M. on the reverse. Two varieties of die, | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 grs. |

11. As No. 4 : saltire and point M.M. on both sides. Three varieties of die, Charles I.
 $13\frac{1}{4}$, $11\frac{3}{4}$, $6\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (1625-1649).
 12. O. *CAR • D G SCO • AN FR • ET HIB • R }
 R. *NEMO ME • IMPVN • LACESSE } 8 grs.
 Twopence or
 turner.

The above, for the greater part, are well executed coins, with correct legends. The following have the inscriptions more or less blundered or imperfect, with the letter N almost invariably reversed, and are chiefly of indifferent execution. Many of these were probably forgeries of the period.

13. O. CAR D G SCOT ANG FR ET HI R }
 R. NEMO M $\overline{\text{T}}$ IMPVN LACESSET } 9 grs.

M.M. uncertain ; five crosses in the crown.

14. O. † CAR • D G SCOT • ANG • FR • E • HIB • R }
 R. □ NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • IACESSE } $8\frac{3}{4}$ grs.

Two trefoils M.M. on the obverse, hollow square M.M. on the reverse.
 Crown of five fleurs-de-lis.

15. As No. 14 ; three fleurs-de-lis M.M. on the obverse, with SCO and ET, $8\frac{3}{4}$ grs.
 16. As No. 14, with IACESS • 9 grs.
 17. As No. 14, with SCO and HI • Lion M.M. on the obverse, three fleurs-de-lis
 M.M. on the reverse, $9\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
 18. As No. 14, with HIB and IACESS. Lion M.M. on both sides, 9 grs.
 19. As No. 18, with ET • H • R, 11 gr
 20. As No. 17, with ET. Five crosses in the crown, $8\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
 21. As No. 14, with SCO and ET. Three fleurs-de-lis M.M. on the obverse, lion
 M.M. on the reverse ; Scottish crown, $8\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
 22. As No. 14, with SCO and IACESS : Lozenge M.M. on the obverse, lion
 M.M. on the reverse ; English crown, $10\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
 23. As No. 22, with ET • H • R and IMPVN IACEISS. Lozenge M.M. on the
 obverse, rose M.M. on the reverse, $10\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Twopence or
turner.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 24. As No. 23, but with NMO • E ME IMPVN IACESS, | 9 grs. |
| 25. O. + CAR D G SO I AN E RE BRI | } 9½ grs. |
| R. + NEMOM • EIMIVNE IACESS | |
| 26. Cross M.M. on both sides. Crown of five rude crosses or fleurs-de-lis, | 9 grs. |

In a Minute of Privy Council, 11th December 1632, it is stated that the general and master of the Scottish mint had sequestrated a quantity of the copper coin made by Briot, as being some above and some below the remeids of weight, about half a grain, allowed by Act of Council 10th January 1632, upon the standard weight, 16 grs. Scottish, or 13·08 grs. Troy, of the said coinage. It will be seen, however, that the twopences above described, from No. 13 to the end of the list, are all considerably below the standard weight, rendering it the more probable that these were false currency. The money sequestrated was afterwards restored to Briot. Various Acts of Council are directed against the inbringing of false "turnours" from abroad, and urgent complaints were addressed to his Majesty about the enormous amount of copper money in the kingdom. Notwithstanding these remonstrances, a royal warrant was given, 6th June 1637, for a coinage of eighteen hundred stones weight of copper money, to which quantity the former grants and ordinances concerning the said copper money were limited, after which it was declared that no further coinages of copper monies should be allowed in virtue of any warrants formerly granted. By an Act of Privy Council, 2d November 1639, in consideration of "the great hurt and prejudice quhilk the countrie hes susteanned thir yeeres bygane, by the great abundance of copper money and namelie of the turnours *latelie printed* within this kingdome, and be the importation of great quantitie of counterfoote turnours quhilks promiscuouslie hes had course with the others," it was ordered that the turners of late "printed and stricken" within the kingdom should have course for one penny the piece only, and that the further course of the false and counterfeit turners not printed and struck within the kingdom should be entirely prohibited.

A new coinage of copper money, on sounder principles, was ordered

by Act of Privy Council on the 24th February 1642. Scotland was now wholly under the government of the Estates. After mature advice and deliberation it was ordained "that with all convenient diligence there sall be fyftene hundreth stane weight of copper, vnmixt with anie other mettall, wrought and prepared for the printing, and to be printed be swey and presse in tua pennie peeces of ane dropt weight and halfe [54 Scottish, equal to 44·16 Troy grains], to prevent counterfooting, quhereof ten and a tua [third] part of the saids tua pennie peeces to be in the vnce weight, and fourscore fyve thairof and a third part thairof to be in the marke weight, with tua and a halfe of the saids peeces of remeid of weight, als weel heavie as light, on the marke weight thairof; the saids peeces having on the one side ane imperiall crowne and the letters C · R at the syde thairof, with this circumscription, CAR · D · G · SCOT · ANG · FRA · ET · HIB · R, and on the other syde the thrissell with tua leaves, with this circumscription, NEMO · ME · IMPVNE · LACESSET." From the 20th March following, the course of all other copper money in the kingdom was to cease. A warrant for the issue of other fifteen hundred stones weight of these turners, granted 12th November 1644, was prorogued by Act of Privy Council, 20th May 1646, to 11th November following. At $10\frac{2}{3}$ twopences to the ounce, this coinage was only £22 : 15 : $1\frac{1}{3}$ per stone, as against £76 : 16s., the price per stone of the coinage of 1632, at 36 twopences to the ounce. It compared favourably also with the copper coinages of 1614 and 1629, which, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ twopences to the ounce, amounted to £26 : 13 : 4 per stone, the price of Scottish silver money during all this period continuing the same.

Under Charles II., on 4th July 1650, the Estates gave a warrant to Sir John Falconer "to stryk three scoir stane of copper and no further." This coinage, if it took place, would probably have been from the old dies. Such could not have been the case, however, with the extensive coinage of copper ordered by Act of Parliament 12th June 1661, consisting of three thousand stones weight, to be coined in turners of the same weight as before, but which, with respect to the impression and circumscription to be stamped upon them, was to be as "the Lords of his Maiesies Secreit Councill shall resolve thereanent." New dies were therefore to be made. As it turned

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Twopence or
turner.

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Twopence or
turner.

out, no change in the impression or circumscription was effected; but, in some way or other, by change of mint mark, or by the use of some more special mark, the new dies would probably be distinguished from the old. There are several varieties of mint mark upon the turners of Charles I. and II., but the most notable distinction is that some of these pieces have the numeral II. placed beside the R, evidently for the value, as on some of the previous coinages, while others are without the numeral. In Cochran-Patrick's Plates, those without the numeral II. are placed under Charles I., and those with the numeral II. under Charles II. Unfortunately, we have no clue, from any difference in the style of work on the better executed, and presumably more authentic, of these coins, to assist us in determining to which of the respective periods they should be severally assigned. Considering, however, the circumstances in which the copper money of 1642 was introduced, that is, for the superseding of a much lighter copper money, with the same nominal value stamped upon it, it would seem only proper that the value should also have been stamped upon this heavier money. Afterwards, when the people became more accustomed to the heavier money, this would be of the less consequence; and, indeed, we find that no mark of value was placed upon the bawbees or sixpences, and the bodles or twopences, of 1677 and the following years. On the other hand, it is to be taken into account that the counterfeit turners, with the DEVS • PROTECTOR • NOSTER, and NOMEN • DOMINI • SIT • BENEDICT inscriptions, (Cochran-Patrick, Pl. XIII. Fig. 18), against which the Act of Privy Council, 2d October 1661, was directed, are without the numeral beside C • R; and it is known, as shown by Minute of Privy Council 2d June 1664, that the coinage of the turners ordered by Act of Parliament 12th June 1661, was not commenced till the last day of July 1663. It may also be urged that no mention is made of the numerals in the Act of Privy Council 24th February 1642, giving a detailed description of the types and inscriptions to be placed on the proposed new turners, as authorised by that Act. This does not count for much, however, as the moneyers frequently deviated from the exact letter of their instructions; of which we have an instance in the copper money of 1677, on all of which numerals appear after the king's name,

although no mention is made of these in the Act relating to that coinage. As the matter stands, we cannot be certain whether the turners with or without the numerals were the first in point of issue, nor when the one series terminated and the other commenced; nor, indeed, whether both may not have been struck under Charles I. It will be safer, therefore, to describe the following pieces as

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Twopence or
turner.

TURNERS OR BODLES OF CHARLES I. AND II.

Turners or bodles
of Charles I.
and II.

I. WITH THE NUMERAL II. FOR VALUE.

Fig. 1044.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 1. O. * CAR • D : G • SCOT • ANG • FRA • ET • HIB • R | } | 41 grs. |
| R. * NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET | | |

Heraldic cinquefoil M.M. on both sides. A lozenge between C R; a point before II.

2. Do.: rosette of seven pellets M.M. on the obverse, cross of five pellets M.M. on the reverse. A point after the large R, and at the end of the legend on both sides, 32 grs.

The two preceding coins are of neat execution; the following are of ruder work:—

3. No M.M. on the obverse, but with a tall fleur-de-lis on the crown extending into the legendary circle. A point after the large R, but not before the numeral. Cinquefoil M.M. on the reverse. Incomplete inner circles. Two varieties, $32\frac{1}{4}$, 30 grs.
4. As the last, a point after the legend on the obverse. Cross of four pellets M.M. on the reverse, 40 grs.

Fig. 1045.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 5. O. • CAR • D : G • SCOT • ANG • FRA • ET • HIB • R • | } | 48½ grs. |
| R. ÷ NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET | | |

The inner circle on the obverse imperfectly defined; the crown does

Charles I.
(1625-1649).
Turners or bodles
of Charles I.
and II.

not show the interior. Single pellet M.M. on the obverse, cross of five pellets M.M. on the reverse.

6. O. CAR • D • G • SCO • ANG • FRA • ET • HIB • R •
R. NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET } 42 $\frac{5}{8}$ grs.

Types and lettering extremely rude. Crown with three fleurs-de-lis in the centre, instead of the Scottish crown, as on all the preceding. Apparently a forgery.

II. WITHOUT THE NUMERAL II. FOR VALUE.

Fig. 1046.

7. O. ♦ CAR • D • G • SCOT • ANG • FRA • ET • HIB • R
R. ♦ NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET } 44 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

Lozenge M.M. ; the crown does not show the interior. Neat work.

8. As the last, finely patinated ; shows the interior of the crown, 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

Fig. 1047.

9. O. ♦ CAR • D • G • SCOT • ANG • FRA • ET • HIB • R
R. ♦ NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET } 46 $\frac{1}{4}$, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

Rude crown, three fleurs-de-lis in the centre, shows the interior.

10. As No. 7, but of rude work ; no inner circle on the obverse, 50 grs.

The turners without the numeral seldom have ever any other M.M. than the lozenge. There is considerable diversity of weight on these pieces, alike with and without the numeral, and whether of neat or of rude execution.

Charles II.Charles II.
(1649-1685).

PROCLAIMED AT EDINBURGH AS KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND IRELAND, 5TH FEBRUARY 1649; CROWNED AT SCONE, 1ST JANUARY 1651, BUT A FUGITIVE AFTER THE BATTLE OF WORCESTER, 3D SEPTEMBER 1651; RESTORED 29TH MAY 1660; DIED 6TH FEBRUARY 1685.

SILVER COINAGES.

Silver Coinages.

Only silver and copper coins were struck for Scotland in this reign. On the 12th June 1661 it was remitted, by His Majesty and Estates of Parliament, to the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Council to arrange for a coinage of silver money in four-merk, two-merk, one-merk, half-merk, and forty-penny pieces. The celebrated Thomas Simon was commanded by His Majesty, on the 14th November 1662, to make puncheons for these coins and for a twenty-merk piece for gold, and to deliver them to Charles Maitland, general of the mint at Edinburgh. It does not appear that the puncheons for the gold piece were ever executed.

A coinage of two-merk, one-merk, and half-merk pieces was ordered by Act of Privy Council, 20th October 1663, with instructions "that the impression of the saids tuo merk peices, one merk, and half merk peices be on the one syd his majesties face and effigies expressed in the poynsons exhibit and produced be Charles Maitland generall of his majesties Mint before the saids lords of Councill upon the [] day of Junij last and appointed by them to be delyvered to the graver of the Mint that he might prepare dyes and matrices for the saids species and coine; And the circumscription to be about the said effigies to be as is exprest in the saids poynsons, viz. CAROLUS II DEI GRATIA, with a litle thistle or secreit mark. And on the other syd of the saids tuo merk, merk and half merk peices The coat of armes of Scotland in ane escutcheon by it self, and in the first place; the armes of England and France quartered in ane other escutcheon in the second place; the armes of Scotland in ane escutcheon by it self in the third place; and the armes of Ireland in the fourt place,

Charles II.
(1649-1685).
Silver Coinages.

together with ane C crowned at each syd of the four escutcheons, being four in number, with the circumscription following MAG · BR · FRAN · ET HIB · REX, with the year of God, and in the midle of that syd of the tuo merk peice $\frac{\text{xxvi}}{8}$ as the extrinseik value thereof. And in the midle of that syd of the one merk $\frac{\text{xiii}}{4}$, and in the midle of that syd of the half merk peice $\frac{\text{vi}}{8}$. And ordains the weight of the tuo merk peice to be ten deneirs threttein granes, nyntein prymes" (207·59 grs. Troy) "and the weight of the merk peice to be five deneirs sex granes, twentie one prymes, twelve seconds" (103·79 grs. Troy), "and the weight of the half merk peice to be tuo deneirs fyftein granes, ten prymes, eightein seconds" (51·89 grs. Troy) "together with thrie grains of remedy upon each tuo merk peice als weill light as heavy, with tuo graines of remedy upon each merk peice and half merk peice als weill light as heavy." The quality was to be as usual, 11 deniers fine, with two grains of remedy above and below. The manner in which these pieces were to be coined is also expressly specified, viz. "to passe in lignetts throw a milne, to be cutted be cutters, to be troned, weighted, and justed peice by peice, and to be printed by presses that goes with swey and scrue." The sinker or graver of the mint at Edinburgh, Joachim Harder, was instructed to grave and sink irons, "agreable to the circumscriptions and impressions of the severall species above mentioned with all diligence."

On the 24th March 1664 the coinage of the four-merk pieces was ordered, the types and circumscriptions to be as above, with $\frac{\text{LIII}}{4}$ placed in the centre of reverse "as the extrinseck value thereof," and the weight "to be twenty one deniers, thrie graines 14 prymes," or 415·18 grs. Troy. This gives the value of the Scottish ounce of 471·155 grs. Troy at sixty shillings and sixpence Scottish money.

Four-merk
pieces.

FOUR-MERK PIECES.

Fig. 1048.

1. O. CAROLVS · II · DEI · GRA
R. MAG · BRI · FRA ET · HIB · REX · 1664 · }

406 grs

Two-leaved thistle above the head.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|-------------------|
| 2. As No. 1: two-leaved thistle below the bust; 1670, | 399 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. | Charles II. |
| 3. O. CAROLVS • II • DEI • GRA | } | (1649-1685). |
| R. MAG • BRI • FRA ET • HIB • REX • 1673 • | | Four-merk pieces. |
| Two-leaved thistle below the bust. | | |

4. Do.: F below the bust; BR for BRI; 1674, 409 grs.

Cardonnel mentions 1665 as one of the dates of the four-merk piece, and there is one in the Pollexfen collection; 1675, F below the bust, is represented in the B.M. and Cochran-Patrick collections.

TWO-MERK PIECES.

Two-merk pieces.

Figs. 1049, 1050.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
| 1. O. CAROLVS • II • DEI • GRA • | } | 203 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs. |
| R. MAG • BRI • FRA • ET • HIB • REX • 1664 • | | |
| Two-leaved thistle above the head. | | |

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 2. Do.: two-leaved thistle below the bust; 1673, | 193 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 3. Do.: small F below the bust; 1674, | 197 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 4. Do.: larger F below the bust; two points after DEI; 1675, | 201 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

Cardonnel gives 1670; I have not seen this piece. A specimen of 1673 with F below the bust is in the Cochran-Patrick collection.

ONE-MERK PIECES.

Merks.

Fig. 1051.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. O. CAROLVS • II • DEI • GRA • | } | 101 grs. |
| R. MAG BRI • FRA ET • HIB REX • 1664 • | | |

Two-leaved thistle below the bust, as on all the following, down to 1673.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 2. Do.: 1665, | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 3. Do.: 1668, | 99 grs. |
| 4. Do.: 1669, | 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 5. Do.: 1669; two points after DEI, | 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 6. Do.: 1670; no points between words on obverse; two points after date, | 96 grs. |
| 7. Do.: 1670; two points after DEI and after date, | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 8. Do.: 1671, | 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 9. Do.: 1671; two points after DEI, | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |

Charles II.
(1649-1685).
Merks.

On the merk pieces of the following years there is a change in the style of head.

Fig. 1052.

10. O. CAROLVS • II • DEI : GRA •	}	97 grs.
R. MAG BRI • FRA • ET • HIB REX • 1672		
11. Do. : 1673 ; two points after DEI,		91 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.
12. Do. : 1673 ; two points after DEI ; BRA for BRI,		90 grs.
13. Do. : 1674 ; two points after DEI ; F below the bust,		93 grs.
14. Do. : 1675 ; two points after DEI ; F below the bust,		100 grs.
15. Do. : 1675 ; as the last, with two points after the date,		99 grs.

The date 1667 does not seem to occur on any coins of the merk series, either of the larger or of the smaller denominations. Cardonnel gives this date, as well as 1666, as occurring on the merks, and succeeding writers have quoted them on his authority ; but personally I have never met with either date. I have seen a merk of 1674 with a thistle below the bust. The F on the coins of 1674 and 1675 was presumably the initial of Sir John Falconer's name. Hoblyn publishes a merk of 1664, in the Cochran-Patrick collection, with a thistle head only below the bust ; probably the leaves of the thistle on this piece have become merged in the graining, as on a specimen with double-struck graining in the Ferguslie collection.

Half-merks.

HALF-MERKS.

Fig. 1953.

1. O. CAROLVS • II • DEI • GRA •	}	51 grs.
R. MAG • BRI • FRA • ET • HIB REX • 1664 •		

Two-leaved thistle below the bust, as on all the following, down to 1673.

2. Do. : 1664 ; but with 1665 countermarked behind the head,	50 grs.
3. Do. : 1669,	48 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.
4. Do. : 1669 ; wants the points after GRA and after the date,	47 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs.
5. Do. : 1670 ; no points between words on obverse ; two points after date,	53 grs.
6. Do. : 1671,	52 grs.
7. Do. : 1672,	48 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.

8. O. CAROLVS • II • DEI • GRA •

R. MAG • BRI • FRA • ET • HIB REX • 1673 •

}

51 grs.

Charles II.
(1649-1685).
Half-merks.

Wants the points between the words on the reverse.

9. Do. : 1675, F below the bust,

49 grs.

10. Do. : 1675 ; without F or thistle below the bust,

48 grs.

In the Pollexfen collection there is a half-merk with 1665 as the original date, and also one with 1666, a date which is not mentioned by either Cardonnel or Hoblyn. Cardonnel gives the date 1668, of which no specimens seem to be known, nor any of 1674, although the merk is represented for both of these years. In some cases the arms on the merks and half-merks are wrongly quartered.

DOLLAR SERIES.

Dollar series.

In 1675 a change of type was introduced by royal command and warrant on the silver coinage, but no mention is made of any change in the intrinsic or extrinsic values of the several coins, which were of the same denominations as before, with the addition of a smaller piece called the forty-penny piece. The four-merk piece of this coinage it is now usual to call the dollar ; the two-merk piece the half-dollar ; and the smaller denominations respectively the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of dollar. When they came to be so designated is not known. They are evidently referred to under the name of "The Four Merk, Two Merk, One Merk, Half Merk, and Three Shilling Sixpenny Pieces" in the proclamation calling in the coin of date 28th April 1708.¹ But the forty-penny piece is described as "the 16th part of a *Scotch* Dollar" in the coin sale catalogue of Martin Folkes, January 1756.

The types and inscriptions on this new money are described in the "Act anent the Coyne," 25th February 1675 :—"In obedience and conform to his majesties commandes signified by his said letter the saidis Lordis of Councill ordaines and appointes that the impression of the said ffour Merk, tuo Merk, Merk and half-merk pieces that shall be coyned hereafter shall

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. ii, p. 303.

Charles II.
(1649-1685).
Dollar series.

have his majesties face and effigies with the circumscription about the same as was appointed by the former acts of Councill above expressed, And on the reverse syd of the said species of coyne, The saidis Lordes ordaines the coat of armes of Scotland to be in ane eschutcheon by itself in the first place crowned, The armes of England in ane other eschutcheon in the second place crowned, The armes of France in ane eschutcheon by itself in the third place crowned, And the armes of Ireland in ane eschutcheon by itself in the fourt place crowned, Together with a thistle at each syd of the four eschutcheons being four in number with the circumscription following, viz. SCO : ANG : FR : ET : HIB : REX and the year of God in quhich they are coyned, and in the midle and center of each peice a And farder the saides Lordes ordaines another penny of silver of the value of ffourtie penies To be coyned, and to have on the one syd his majesties face and effigies with this circumscription CAROLVS • II • DEI • GRATIA, and on the other syd to have the St. Andrews croce crowned in the midle, with the four severall badges of his majesties Kingdomes, with this circumscription SCO : ANG : FRA : ET : HIB : REX."

The smaller pieces were to be coined by the pound, each pound to contain 292 forty-penny pieces, giving their standard weight at 25·8 grs. Troy, with six forty-penny pieces of remedy as well above as under. The weights of the larger pieces were as before. The bust on the new coinage regards the left instead of the right, and is differently attired. Hoblyn, in his paper on "Milled Scottish Coins,"¹ remarks that "the general style would warrant the supposition that the pieces are the work of one of the Roettiers who engraved the concurrent English coins."

Four-merk
pieces or dollars.

FOUR-MERK PIECES OR DOLLARS.

Fig. 1054.

1. O • CAROLVS • II • DEI • GRA •	}	41 1½ grs.
• R. SCO • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • REX • 1676 •		

A small F in front of the bust.

¹ *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., vol. xix, pp. 121, 122.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 2. As No. 1 : 1681, | 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. | Charles II. |
| 3. Do. : 1682, | 409 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. | (1649-1685). |

The date 1682 is by far the most commonly met with on these pieces ; none seem to have been issued in 1675 ; 1679, 1680, are in the Cochran-Patrick collection.

TWO-MERK PIECES OR HALF-DOLLARS.

Two-merk pieces
or half-dollars.

Fig. 1055.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. O. CAROLVS • II • DEI • GRA • | } | 205 grs. |
| R. SCO • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • REX • 1675 • | | |
| A small F in front of the bust. | | |

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 2. Do. : 1681, | 203 grs. |
|----------------|----------|

These are the only dates that I have observed. Lindsay gives 1676 from Ruding's plate, a very uncertain authority for dates.

MERK PIECES OR QUARTER-DOLLARS.

Merks or quarter-
dollars.

Fig. 1056.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. O. • CAROLVS • II • DEI • GRA • | } | 102 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. SCO • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • REX • 1675 • | | |
| A small F in front of the bust. | | |

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2. Do. : 1676, | 100 grs. |
| 3. Do. : 1676 ; DRI for DEI, | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 4. Do. : 1677, | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 5. Do. : 1679, | 100 grs. |
| 6. Do. : 1680, | 100 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 7. Do. : 1681, | 102 grs. |

This piece presents the appearance of a small thistle head placed cross-wise upon the drapery in front of the bust. F in front of the bust as usual.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 8. As above : 1682, | 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| 9. Do. : 1682, the Irish arms in the first shield, | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

Cardonnel mentions 1678, but this date is very doubtful.

Charles II.
(1649-1685).
Half-merks.

HALF-MERKS OR EIGHTHS OF DOLLARS.

Fig. 1057.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. O. CAROLVS • II • DEI • GRA • | } | 50, 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. SCO • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • REX • 1676 • | | |

Two varieties of obverse die, respectively with a large F and a small F before the bust.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 2. Do.: 1677; small F before the bust, | 50 $\frac{5}{8}$ grs. |
| 3. Do.: 1680; large F before the bust, | 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 4. Do.: 1680; large F, the French arms in the first shield, | 51 grs. |
| 5. Do.: 1682 (the 2 formed by a 5 reversed); small F before the bust, | 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |

Cardonnel gives 1679, but this date does not seem to be known; nor 1681, also given by Cardonnel.

Forty-penny
pieces.

FORTY-PENNY PIECES OR SIXTEENTHS OF DOLLARS.

Fig. 1058.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. O. • CAROLVS • II • DEI • GRA • | } | 27 $\frac{1}{4}$, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. SCO • ANG • FRA • ET • HIB • REX • 1677 • | | |

F before the bust. Two specimens, one without the point before the obverse legend.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 2. Do.: 1678; the 8 punched over a 7 in the die, | 25 grs. |
| 3. Do.: 1680, | 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 4. Do.: 1681, | 26 grs. |

The date 1679 is represented in the B.M. and Cochran-Patrick collections.

The forty-penny was subsequently called the three-shilling-sixpenny piece. Ruding¹ quotes a proclamation to the effect that on 4th March 1680 the four-merk pieces then current at fifty-three shillings and fourpence were raised to fifty-six shillings, and the parts in proportion. But according to

¹ Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain*, vol. ii. p. 18.

the statement of Sir William Denholme the change in value was concurrent with the change of type.¹

Charles II.
(1649-1685).
Forty-penny
pieces.

On account of abuses in the mint a temporary stop was put to the coinage in Scotland. By letter from the king to the Privy Council of date 25th August 1682, it was ordered that the Lord Hatton, General of the mint; Sir John Falconer, Master of the mint; Alexander Maitland, Warden of the mint; and Archibald Falconer, another officer of the mint, should be removed from their respective places and offices, and prosecuted for malversation.

COPPER COINAGE.

Copper coinage.

The coinage of 3000 stons weight of copper in turners, which was ordered 2d October 1661, but was not completed for some years, has been referred to under Charles I. in connection with the copper coinage of 1642, from which it cannot satisfactorily be distinguished. A new coinage of 3000 stons weight of copper money was ordered by Act of Privy Council, 27th February 1677, of which the one half was to be in twopenny, and the other half in sixpenny pieces, at the value of two merks (£1:6:8), the pound weight, or £21:6:8 per stone, giving the standard weight of these coins respectively at 47·1 and 141·3 grs. Troy, "with the ordinary remedy of Ten turneris, or tuo penny peices, above and also many below in each pound weight of the said tuo penny peices. Together with fyve six penny peices as ordinary remedy, also weill above as vnder vpon the pound weight of the saides six penny peices. And have ordained and ordaines the impression and circumscription of the said tuo penny peices to be the Sword and Scepter lyeing in a croce surmounted with ane imperiall croun in the midle with the vsuall circumscription CAR:DEI GR:SCO:ANG:FRA:ET HIB:R: and on the reverse syd a thistle with tuo leaves, with this circumscription NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET. And of the saides six penny peices to be as followes, viz. to have on the one syd thereof his majesties effigies with the former circumscription CAR • DEI • GR • SCO : ANG : FR : ET • HIB : R • ,

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. ii, p. 252.

Charles II.
(1649-1685).

and on the reverse syd thereof a thistle leaved and crouned with the forsaid circumscription, NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET." The coins were to be made, as before, by the mill and screw. The space of three years, from 1st May 1677, was assigned for the completion of the coinage.

Bawbees,

BAWBEES, OR SIXPENNY PIECES SCOTS.

Fig. 1059.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| 1. O. CAR • II • D • G • SCO • ANG • FR • ET • HIB • REX • | } | 140½ grs. |
| R. NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET • 1677 • | | |

A small F before the bust.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 2. Do.: 1677; with AN • FR • ET • HIB • R; a point before the legend and after the date, | 136 grs. |
| 3. Do., do.: 1678, | 122 grs. |
| 4. Do., do.: 1679, | 126 grs. |

Turners or bodles,

TURNERS, BODLES, OR TWOPENNY PIECES SCOTS.

Fig. 1060.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 1. O. CAR • II • D • G • SCO • ANG • FRA • ET • HIB • REX | } | 45¼ grs. |
| R. NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET • 1677 • | | |

Fig. 1061.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------|
| 2. O. CAR • II • D • G • SCO • ANG • FRA • ET • HIB • REX | } | 43¼ grs. |
| R. NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET • 1678 • | | |

Those with date 1678 are very rare.¹

The turners, or bodles, with C.R.^{II} and C.R. on the obverse have been described under the head of TURNERS, OR BODLES, OF CHARLES I. AND II. at the end of the copper money of Charles I.

Pinkerton states that the bodle was "so called from Bothwell, the mint master at the time;" but, so far as appears from Cochran-Patrick's

¹ See Notice of the "Milled Scottish Coins," by R. A. Hoblyn, *Num. Chron.* N.S. vol. xix. p. 119.

Records of the Coinage of Scotland, no person of the name of Bothwell seems ever to have been connected with the Scottish mint in any capacity. There is greater probability in the turner having received its name from the tournois, a French copper coin of similar size.

Charles II.
(1649-1685).
Turners or bodles.

Cardonnel, in his preface, pp. 33, 34, mixes up Fynes Morrison, whose *Itinerary* was printed in 1617, with Pinkerton, in such a way as to make it appear as if Fynes Morrison was the authority for the name bothwell for bodle.

James VII. of Scotland; III. of Great Britain.

James VII.
(1685-1689).

ACCEDED 6TH FEBRUARY 1685; DETHRONED IN ENGLAND 13TH FEBRUARY 1689; DETHRONED BY THE ESTATES IN SCOTLAND, 4TH APRIL 1689; DIED 16TH SEPTEMBER 1701.

SILVER COINAGES.

Silver Coinages.

Only silver coins were struck for Scotland in this reign. The denominations, as ordered by the Act of Scottish Parliament 14th June 1686, were to be "Five Shillings, ten Shillings, twenty Shillings, forty Shillings, and sixtie Shillings Scots peices;" but only the ten- and forty-shilling pieces were actually issued. A considerable reduction in the standard weight of Scottish money took place on the introduction of this coinage. The sixty-shilling piece Scottish was "to weigh, according to the denomination of weights used in the mint, twenty one deniers, eighteen graines, ten prymes, eighteen seconds," representing 427.35 grs. Troy, as against twenty-three deniers, fifteen grains, twenty-one primes, five seconds, representing 464.5 grs. Troy, the weight of the sixty-shilling piece Scottish under James VI. and Charles I.

This made a very great difference in the proportionate value of Scottish to English silver money. During the three previous reigns, from the accession of James VI. to the English throne, it had stood as 12 to 1; now it was reduced to the proportion of $13\frac{2}{5}$ to 1; and so it remained till the union of the kingdoms in 1707, when the proportion of 12 to 1 was again

James VII.
(1685-1689).
Silver Coinages.

restored. The Scottish ounce was now made into sixty-six shillings one penny four-fifths of a penny Scottish money, as against sixty shillings and tenpence farthing under James VI. and under Charles I., and sixty shillings and sixpence under Charles II.

The standard of fineness of the silver money of Scotland was now raised from eleven deniers to eleven deniers two grs., which was declared "to be the standart of fynnes of this Kingdome in all tyme comeing."¹

In the contract betwixt the kingdoms respecting the coinage, on the occasion of the first coinage for Scotland of James VI. after his accession to the English throne, it seems to have been considered that Scottish silver money "of the fynness of eleven deniers, at the report of the essay out of the fire" was, in effect, of equal quality to the English silver money ordered of the standard fineness of eleven ounces two pennyweights. This could have resulted only from the Scottish silver money keeping the exact standard of eleven deniers of fineness, and of the English silver money abating the two pennyweights and being practically only of the standard fineness of eleven ounces.

Special reference to this matter is made by the Commissioners appointed for the trial of the mint in Scotland in their report delivered in 1683. They state that "it may be thought that eleven dinneir, or eleven vnces, out of the fire, is the same with the English standard, the mistake may appear thus, that, out of the fire signifies from the couple, in oppositioune to the accompt which may be made from the compositione, or proportione, of silver and alloy at the mixture, the difference being the waist of Silver in the essay. And it is now knowen that all the Silver of Europe is bought, and the money coyned, upon tryall how it comes out of the fire, so that the eleven vnces out of the fire can never be equall in fynnes to eleven vnces and tuo pennies out of the fire, which is the true English standard."

This is all plain enough; but it has to be taken into account that, at the time the Commissioners made their report, no profit was accepted on the coinage at the English mint, as arranged by the Act of Charles II., which came into force on the 26th November 1666; whereas, under James

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 209, and also p. 213.

VI., besides other sources of profit the royal revenue was considerably augmented by what was called the profit of the shere, or, strictly speaking, of the remedy. This was practically recognised by the Commissioners in urging upon the sovereign to give a free coinage also to Scotland, as was done when this new silver issue of James VII. was initiated, the Scottish Estates of Parliament providing for the charges and expenses of said free coinage by making "offer unto his Majestie twelve shilling Scots for each ounce of bullion imposed by the eighth act of the first Session of the second Parliament K : Ch : 2d, upon the severall Commodities therin speciefied."

James VII.
(1685-1689).
Silver Coinages.

The original object in proposing and carrying out this free coinage for England, as also for Scotland, was to encourage the importation of bullion to the mint ; but it had its collateral advantages in obviating the risk of any tampering with the remedy so far as royal interests were concerned.

An important improvement was now made for the first time on Scottish coins. In terms of this Act of James VII., 14th June 1686, it was ordained "that all the money to be coyned for the time to come within this kingdom shall be lettered and grained round the edges, that is to say, the Sexty and fourty shilling pieces shall be lettered, the Twenty, ten shilling, and five shilling Scots pieces shall be grained round the edges." It is strange that this protection to the edges of the coins from being clipped or otherwise tampered with should not have been introduced into the Scottish mint at an earlier period, as it had been the common practice at the English mint to protect the edges of the coins in this way ever since the milled coinage of Charles II. made its appearance in 1662, not to speak of its employment on the coins of Oliver Cromwell and on the pattern Commonwealth money of Blondeau.

It was left, as usual, to the Lords of Privy Council to arrange respecting the particular impressions and inscriptions to be placed upon this coinage, and to determine respecting the proportions in which the several species of money should be coined, but the Act of Privy Council relating to this has not been preserved.

The dies for the coins of James VII. were made by Roettier.

James VII.
(1685-1689).
Forty-shilling
pieces.

FORTY-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

Obverse: bust to right, draped and laureate. Reverse: crowned escutcheon, Scotland, 1st and 4th, England and France quarterly in 2d compartment, Ireland in 3d.

40 below the bust.—Fig. 1062.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. O. IACOBUS • II • DEI • GRATIA • | } | 284 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. MAG • BRIT • FRA • ET • HIB • REX • 1687 • | | |
| Edge. NEMO • ME • IMPUNE • LACESSET : ANNO • REGNI
[• TERTIO : | | |
| 2. Do. : with IACOBVS—sharp V instead of round U, | | 283 $\frac{5}{8}$ grs. |
| 3. As No. 1, with QVARTO, | | 283 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 4. As No. 2, 1688, with QVARTO, | | 283 $\frac{5}{8}$ grs. |

The standard weight of the forty-shilling piece, as ordered by the Act, was “fourtein deniers, twelve graines, seauen primes and four seconds,” Scottish weight, or 284·9 grs. Troy. The only known dates are 1687, 1688.

Ten-shilling
pieces.

TEN-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

Obverse: as on the forty-shilling piece. Reverse: four shields of arms, each crowned, disposed in the form of a cross—Scotland in the first place, England in the second place, France in the third place, Ireland in the fourth place; in the centre a St. Andrew's cross, representing the four sceptres of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, surmounted severally with the respective badges of the thistle, rose, lis, and harp.

10 below the bust; edge grained.—Fig. 1063.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. IACOBUS • II • DEI • GRATIA • — : 10 • | } | 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. MAG • BR • FRA • ET • HIB • REX • 1687 • | | |
| 2. Do. : one point only at each side of 10, | | 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 3. Do. : without points at the sides of 10, | | 72 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs. |

4. O. IACOBUS • II • DEI • GRATIA • — • IO •
 R. MAG • BR • FRA • ET • HIB • REX • 1688 • } $71\frac{1}{2}$ grs. James VII.
 (1685-1689).
 Ten-shilling
 pieces.

1688 is a much rarer date than 1687. Standard weight "Thrie deniers, fitein graines, one pryme nyntein seconds," or 71.2 grs. Troy.

Dies for the sixty-shilling piece, and possibly for the twenty- and five-shilling pieces, were also executed; but no impressions at the time appear to have been taken from them. The dies for the sixty-shilling piece of James VII. and the dies for the pattern dollar of James VIII. came into the possession of the late Mr. Matthew Young in 1828, who caused them to be cleaned and repaired. Of the former sixty impressions in silver, and it is stated three in gold, were struck, after which the dies were defaced and deposited in the British Museum.

SIXTY-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

Sixty-shilling
 pieces.

Obverse: as the forty-shilling piece. Reverse; crowned shield of arms, as on the forty-shilling piece, but smaller, surrounded with the collar of the Order of the Thistle.

60 below the bust.—Fig. 1064.

1. O. IACOBVS • II • DEI • GRATIA
 R. MAG • BR • FRA • ET • HIB • REX • 1688 • } $368\frac{1}{4}$ grs.¹

Edge plain. As an actual order of knighthood, the Order of the Thistle (celebrated on the reverse of this piece) was first really instituted by James VII.; although in making it an Order of Knighthood James VII. was certainly under the impression that he was only reviving an ancient Scottish Order.

¹ See Notice of the "Milled Scottish Coins," by R. A. Hoblyn, *Num. Chron.* N.S. vol. xix, p. 124.

William & Mary
(1689-1694).

William and Mary.

PROCLAIMED KING AND QUEEN OF ENGLAND 13TH FEBRUARY 1689; THE CROWN OF SCOTLAND CONFERRED UPON WILLIAM AND MARY BY THE SCOTTISH ESTATES IN PARLIAMENT 11TH APRIL 1689; DEATH OF MARY 28TH DECEMBER 1694.

Silver coinages.

SILVER COINAGES.

The coinages for Scotland of this reign, in respect of the denominations of the several coins and of their intrinsic and extrinsic values, are identical with those ordered for the preceding reign. From a minute of Privy Council of date 26th September 1690 it appears that the mint was not opened till the 15th October of same year; but the royal warrant for coining "the thrie pund peices, ffourtie, twentie, ten and fyve shilling peices" of silver money had been received some months previously, as recorded in the minute of Privy Council 11th April 1690; in which it is also stated that the Lords of Privy Council "ordaine Mr. Hary Aldcorne, Essay Master, to bring before the Lord Cardross, generall of the Mint, the head punchons and reverses of the ffourtie shilling and ten shilling peices with the other small puncheons for the armes; with the lever puncheons for the inscriptions, and the dyes and matrices belonging thereto brought by him from London." These were to be delivered by the General of the Mint to the Wardens, to be kept by them, and "delivered per vices to the graver as need shall requyre." The dies for the forty-shilling pieces, it is to be presumed, were made in the previous year, as some of these have the date 1689. There are ten-shilling pieces of date 1690; but some delay had occurred in the issue of the sixty-, twenty-, and five-shilling pieces. A minute of Privy Council, 3d November 1691, records that the stamps for the crown (or sixty-shilling) pieces and of the five-shilling pieces had "been in their Lordships hands near these tuo months." In a further minute, 21st April 1692,

it is stated in answer to a representation to the Lords of Their Majesties Privy Council by Henry Lord Cardross, General of Their Majesties' Mint, that the coining of the three-pound pieces Scots and other lesser pieces of coin was delayed by reason of the puncheons for these being still in the hands of the Clerks of Council; and it was recommended by the said Lords "to the Earle off Linlithgow and Lord Viscount Stair to cause open the boxes wherein these puncheons are and revise the same and delyver them to the said Lord Cardross, and the Council discharges the coyneing of above Two hundreth pound Sterling of the saids three pound Scotts pieces untill they give particular order and warrand for the same. Conforme to the above remitt of Councill the Committie did upon the twentie-two day of Apryll instant meet, and haveing opened two boxes which were in the hands of the Clerks of Councill They ffind in one of these boxes the heid and reverse maister puncheons of the Croun piece, with tuo pair of dyes struck by them, with twenty-six small puncheons of Armes and Lettres for that piece, and ffind in the other box tuo maister heid and reverse puncheons of the fyve-pence pieces, with tuo pair of dies struck by them, and seventeen small puncheons for Letters and armes to these pieces, and the matrices of the maister pieces, and the Comittee ordaines the Clerks of Councill to delyver up the saids boxes, with the puncheons, dyes, and others forsaid to the Lord Cardross, Generall of the mint. And the said Lord Cardross did lykewayes produce to the Comittee a third box, which wes in his custodie, where they fund the heid and reverse maister puncheon of the twenty pence piece, with two pair of dyes struck by them, the matrices of the same, and twenty-fyve small puncheons for Letters and Armes to these pieces, with the matrices of the croun pieces maister puncheons, which being revised by the Comittee wes put into the box, and the same receaved back by the Lord Cardross." The sixty-shilling pieces bear date 1691, 1692; but it is clear from the above that none of these coins could have been struck till after 22d April 1692. It is to be kept in view that in Scotland the new year, which formerly commenced on the 25th March, was ordained by Act of Privy Council at Holyrood House, on the 17th December 1599, to begin in all time coming "upoun the first day of Januar." Five-shilling pieces are

William & Mary
(1689-1694).
Silver coinages.

William & Mary
(1689-1694).
Silver coinages.

known of dates 1691, 1694; ten-shilling pieces of 1690, 1691, 1692, 1694; forty-shilling pieces of 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694; but the only dates which as yet have been verified of the twenty-shilling piece are the years 1693 and 1694.

The types of the sixty-, forty-, twenty-, and ten-shilling pieces Scots of William and Mary are the same as on the forty- and ten-shilling pieces Scots of James VII., except that, while on these last the royal bust regards the right, the busts on those of William and Mary regard the left, and that on the reverse the lion of Orange is in a shield of pretence in the centre of the escutcheon. The type of reverse on the five-shilling pieces Scots of William and Mary is the royal cipher crowned. Arabic numerals are placed below the busts, for the value, on the four larger denominations, and the Roman numeral V., for the value, on the five-shilling pieces. Quality, 11 deniers 2 grs. fine.¹

Sixty-shilling
pieces.

SIXTY-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

60 below the busts.—Fig. 1065.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
| 1. O. GVLIELMVS • ET • MARIA • DEI • GRA • | } | 428 grs. |
| R. MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • ET • REGINA • 1691 | | |
| Edge. PROTEGIT • ET • ORNAT • ANNO • REGNI • TERTIO | | |
| 2. Do.: 1692 • TERTIO, | | 427 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

An impression of the sixty-shilling piece in copper, with edge inscribed NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESS, is in the S.S.A. collection.

Standard weight, 21 deniers 18 grains 10 primes 18 seconds, Scottish weight, or 427.35 grs. Troy. The English crown appears above the Scottish arms on the sixty-shilling, as also on the forty- and twenty-shilling pieces. The motto on the edge, PROTEGIT • ET • ORNAT •, "It protects and adorns," equivalent to the DECVS • ET • TVTAMEN on the edge of English coins, is in reference to the protection from clipping and the improvement made on the appearance of the coins by the new process of placing lettering on the edges. The risk of immediate detection by any tampering

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. ii. pp. 227 and 234, xxx.

with the edges of coins thus protected was still better expressed, however, by the Scottish national motto, NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET, “No one shall meddle with me with impunity,” as placed on the edge of the forty-shilling pieces of the preceding reign. William & Mary
(1689-1694).

FORTY-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

Forty-shilling
pieces.

40 below the busts.—Fig. 1066.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. O. GVLIELMVS • ET • MARIA • DEI • GRATIA •
R. MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • ET • REGINA • 1689 •
Edge. PROTEGIT • ET • ORNAT • ANNO • REGNI • PRIMO | } | 283 grs. |
| 2. Do.: 1690; PRIMO, | | 283 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| 3. Do.: 1691; TERTIO, | | 283 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| 4. Do.: 1691, TERTIO; wants the lozenges in the Dutch shield, | | 283 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| 5. Do.: 1692; TERTIO, | | 285 grs. |
| 6. Do.: 1692; QVARTO, | | 279 grs. |
| 7. Do.: 1693; SIXTO, | | 284 grs. |
| 8. Do.: 1694, SIXTO; wants the lozenges in the Dutch shield, usual
of this date, | | 284 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

Hoblyn gives 1690 SECVNDO (Cochran-Patrick), 1691 SECVNDO (Sheriff Mackenzie), 1693 SEXTO (B.M.); 1693 QVARTO is in the S.S.A. collection.

Standard weight, Scottish, 14 deniers 12 grains 7 primes 4 seconds, equivalent to 284.9 grs. Troy.

TWENTY-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

Twenty-shilling
pieces.

20 below the busts; grained edge.—Fig. 1067.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. O. GVLIELMVS • ET • MARIA • DEI • GRATIA •
R. MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • ET • REGINA • 1693 • | } | 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
|---|---|------------------------|

Standard weight, 7 deniers 6 grains 3 primes 14 seconds, Scottish weight, or 142.45 grs. Troy. The English crown above the arms. Mint

William & Mary records show that 1185 twenty-shilling pieces were coined in 1693, and 5369 (1689-1694). twenty-shilling pieces in 1694; but the only specimen of 1694 of which I am aware is in the S.S.A. collection.

Ten-shilling
pieces.

TEN-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

10 below the busts; grained edge; small shield and English crown.

Fig. 1068.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. GVLIELMVS • ET • MARIA • DEI • GRATIA | } | 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • ET • REGINA • 1690 | | |

Large shield and Scottish crown.—Fig. 1069.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 2. O. GVLIELMVS • ET • MARIA • DEI • GRATIA • | } | 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • ET • REGINA • 1691 | | |
3. Do.: from different dies; no point after GRATIA, and the numerals 10 very large, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
 4. Do.: as No. 2, with GRA, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
 5. Do.: 1692, 72 grs.
 6. Do.: 1692; large numerals below the busts, 67 grs.

A ten-shilling piece, 1694, is in the Cochran-Patrick collection, very rare; those with GRA, 1691, are also rare.

Standard weight, 3 deniers 15 grains 1 prime 19 seconds, Scottish weight, or 71.2 grs. Troy.

Five-shilling
pieces.

FIVE-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

First variety: V. below the royal cipher on the reverse, but not below the busts on the obverse.

Edge grained.—Fig. 1070.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. GVLIELMVS • ET • MARIA • DEI • GRA • | } | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • ET • REG • 1691 • | | |

Second variety: V. below the busts, but not below cipher on reverse.

William & Mary
(1689-1694).
Five-shilling
pieces.

Grained edge.—Fig. 1071.

2. O. GVLIELMVS • ET • MARIA • DEI • GRA •
R. MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • ET • REGINA • 1694 • } 36 grs.

The English crown above the cipher on both varieties. No. 1 is in the Kermack Ford collection, and is represented also in the B.M. and Pollexfen collections—extremely rare. Standard weight, 1 denier 19 grains 12 primes 21 seconds, Scottish weight, or 35·6 grs. Troy.

COPPER COINAGE.

Copper coinage.

By the Act of Parliament, 14th June 1686, passed in the preceding reign for regulating the coinage, it was directed “that no copper shall be coyned without his majesties express warrand, and that all copper which shall be coyned conforme to his warrand shall be coyned in tuo pence and sex pence Scots pieces. And that fourty of the sex penny pieces, and sex score twelve of the tuo penny pieces, shall make a pound.” This would have given the stone weight of copper, as coined into sixpenny pieces, or bawbees, at £16 the stone; or as coined into twopenny pieces, or turners, or bodles, at £17 : 12s. per stone, allowance in the latter case being made for the greater expense of coinage. No warrant, apparently, was issued under James VII. for the making of copper money for Scotland. One principal reason for this appears to have been that the price per stone at which the copper money was fixed was not regarded by the officials at the mint as sufficiently remunerative to induce them to move in the matter. It is probable that there had been some negotiations on the subject; for, when a copper coinage for Scotland was sanctioned, 19th July 1690, under William and Mary, by Act of the Scottish Parliament, it is stated “that the value allowed by the twenty fourt Act of the Parliament of 1686 to be coyned out of the pound of copper, viz. Twenty shillings Scots out of the pound, is so little that it will not well repay the charges, waste, and travaill of the Coinage.” Allowance was therefore given, under this Act, to coin such a

quantity of copper "as the King's Majestie shall order not exceeding three thousand stones of Copper in the space of six yeares, whereof two parts in two penny peices, and a third in six penny peices, at such a rate as shall be appointed by his Majestie, not exceeding threttie shillings Scots in the pund weight of Copper." From the weights of the bawbees and bodles, or turners, of William and Mary, it is plain that the rate at which they were coined was thirty shillings in the pound, giving 60 bawbees and 180 bodles, or turners, to the pound, with a standard weight, respectively, of 125·64 and 41·88 grs. Troy. It was specially provided in the Act, 19th July 1690, that not more than 500 stones of the 3000 stones of copper should be coined in any one year, and that when the coinage of these was completed, the former Act, passed in 1686, "shall stand in its full force as to the matter of Copper coyne in all points." An Act of Privy Council, 18th August 1691, authorises "Lord Cardross and William Denholme of Westsheills, Generall and Master of their Majesties Mint, to beginn the said copper coyne upon the first day of October nixt to come, And to print the King and Queens heads on the one syde of the six pennies Scots peece, and the cyphers of their Majesties names on the one syde of the tuo pennies Scotts peece, and on the reverse of both a Thistle all lettered round with their Majesties names, tytles, and motto." In this same Act of Privy Council the sixpennies Scots piece is called "the half penny sterline." There are bawbees and bodles of dates 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694.

BAWBEES, OR SIXPENNY PIECES SCOTS.

I. O. GVL · ET · MAR · D · G · MAG · BR · FR · ET · HIB ·
 [REX · ET · REGINA } 127½ grs.
 R. NEMO · ME · IMPVNE · LACESSET · 1692 ·

2. Do.: the same date ; rose M.M. on the obverse, 127 grs.

3. Do.: the same date ; cross of five pellets M.M. on the obverse, 117 grs.

4. As No. 1 : 1693 ; M.M. indistinct,

121 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. William & Mary
(1689-1694).

The dates 1691 and 1694 are represented in the B.M. and Cochran-Patrick collections. The bawbees of William and Mary are very rare, in fine condition.

BODLES, TURNERS, OR TWOPENNY PIECES SCOTS.

Bodles or turners.

Fig. 1073.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. O. D·G·MAG·BR·FR·ET·HIB·REX·ET·REGINA | } | 41 grs. |
| R. NEMO·ME·IMPVNE·LACESSET·1691· | | |
| 2. Do. : 1692, | | 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 3. Do. : 1693, | | 38 grs. |
| 4. Do. : 1694, | | 38 $\frac{5}{8}$ grs. ¹ |

The copper coins of William and Mary show the Scottish crown, and may probably have been struck from dies executed by James Clark, the engraver at the Edinburgh mint.

William II.

William II.
(1694-1702).

REIGNED ALONE AFTER DEATH OF MARY; DIED 8TH MARCH 1702.

SILVER COINAGES.

Silver coinages.

After the death of Mary the king's head and style only were placed upon the coins. Otherwise there was no change, except that on the five-shilling pieces Scots a three-headed thistle took the place of the monogram of William and Mary. No numerals appear after the king's name on Scottish coins. Although he was William II. of Scotland, he was only William I. of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, which are the titles assumed on Scottish coins.

Warrant was given on the 11th July 1695, by his Majesty's High Commissioners and the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council, to make use

¹ See Notice of the "Milled Scottish Coins," by R. A. Hoblyn, *Num. Chron.* N. S. vol. xix. p. 126.

William II.
(1694-1702).
Silver coinages.

of the dies, punches, and matrices submitted to them of forty- and ten- shilling pieces, which appear to have been prepared by James Clark, engraver at the mint at Edinburgh, who had been recommended to the Council by Sir William Denholme of Westsheills, master of the mint, as being capable of making the stamps for the new coinage. These pieces, like all the other coins of William for Scotland, have the Scottish crown above the arms.

On the 12th July 1695 a proclamation was approved of by the Privy Council, ordering the rates of the silver coins to be raised—"the rate of the silver croune peice coyned in Scotland, or of the silver milned crowne of England, to three pound sex shilling, of the Silver Scots fourty shilling peice to fourtie four shilling, of the silver milned half croune of England to thretty three shilling, of the silver Scots twenty shilling peice to twenty two shilling, of the silver Scots ten shilling peice to eleven shilling."

This led to a proposal by Sir William Denholme, master of the mint, to place the values as altered upon the new coins. In his petition on the subject to the Lords of Privy Council he states that "the officers of the mint being alwayes in use to set doune in their books the number and denomination of the peices that are coyned with their weight and value, It is humbly conceived will be very improper and a reall contradictione to place in the books a hunder fourty shilling peices, and to value them to be two hundred and twenty pounds, Whereas if they were tearmed fourty four shilling peices the number and value woud agree." As an illustration he mentions that "the value of thretteen shilling four pennies was never put upon the merk peice (of Charles II.) after they were raised to fourteen shilling, neither were they tearmed therafter merk peices but fourteen shilling peices in the Registers, and the value sett doune conforme."¹

This is an important statement, viewed in connection with the change of type introduced on the silver coinage under Charles II. in 1675; but according to the proclamation quoted by Ruding the change in value of the merk piece from thirteen shillings and fourpence to fourteen shillings occurred on the 4th March 1680. There may, however, have been one or two ups and downs of prices in the interval.

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 252.

Apparently the Lords of Privy Council, when they raised the rate of the forty-shilling piece to forty-four shillings in 1695, did not contemplate that it should remain at this higher value longer than was necessary. They not only rejected the proposal of Sir William Denholme, but gave orders that a "journall," or coinage, of forty-shilling pieces made by him, "with the number of figures of fourty four upon them," should "be amended and have the number or figures of fourty put upon them conforme to his majesties warrand for cutting heads and reverses and to be given out accordingly now and in tyme comeing."

William II.
(1694-1702).
Silver coinages.

By proclamation, 2d June 1696, the Scottish silver coins for sixty, forty, twenty, ten, and five shillings were cried down again to their former values, as had been done with respect to the English crowns and half-crowns on the 21st May previous.

On the 23d January 1697 the English milled crown was raised to three pounds five shillings Scots, and the half-crown, shilling, and sixpence in proportion. It is not stated that the Scottish sixty, forty, twenty, ten, and five-shilling pieces were again raised above their title values. Probably they were not, for, owing to the reduction of the weight of Scottish silver money under James VII., the sixty-shilling piece Scottish of William and Mary, at its standard weight of 427.35 grs., was worth only sixty shillings Scottish, as against sixty-five shillings and twopence two-thirds of a penny Scottish, the proportionate value of the English milled crown at its standard weight of 464.5 grs.

Of the sixty-shilling piece attributed to William no specimen is known, although it has been figured by Anderson, Snelling, Ruding, and others, with the date 1699. Lindsay, in his estimate of rarities, describes it as unique, and gives for reference "a cabinet in the north of Scotland," supposed to be the Duke of Athole's; but no such coin was contained in that cabinet when examined by Mr. Adam Black Richardson in the summer of 1883, nor is it mentioned in the mint records.

In the month of August 1695, 10,564 forty-shilling pieces were issued. No other accounts, Mr. Cochran-Patrick states,¹ have been published for

¹ *Numismatic Chronicle*, N. S. vol. xix. p. 73.

William II.
(1694-1702).
Silver coinages.

that year; but, as the following list shows, there are also twenty-, ten-, and five-shilling pieces with date 1695. Mr. Cochran-Patrick adds: "The accounts for 1696 have not been found. Those for 1697 are imperfect, giving only the minting during the month of December, when 11,822 forty-shilling pieces were struck. The last documents preserved relate to 1698, commencing on January 3d and ending on the 10th of May, during which period 15,904 forty-shilling pieces, 9030 ten-shilling pieces, and 32,857 five-shilling pieces were minted." Standard quality under William II., 11 deniers 2 grains.¹ Standard weights also as under William and Mary or James II.

Forty shilling
pieces.

FORTY-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

40 below the bust.—Fig. 1074.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| 1. O. GVLIELMVS • DEI • GRATIA • | } | 284 grs. |
| R. MAG • BRIT • FRA • ET • HIB • REX • 1695 | | |
| Edge. PROTEGIT • ET • ORNAT • ANNO • REGNI • SEPTIMO • | | |
| 2. Do.: no points between the words on the obverse, nor lozenges in the Dutch shield, | | 284½ grs. |
| 3. Do.: but with points after DEI and GRATIA, | | 278¼ grs. |
| 4. As No. 1: OCTAVO, no point after GVLIELMVS, | | 283½ grs. |
| 5. Do.: 1696, OCTAVO, | | 284½ grs. |
| 6. Do.: 1697, NONO, | | 285½ grs. |
| 7. Do.: 1698, DECIMO; a point after 40, | | 284 grs. |

The date 1699 VNDECIMO is represented in the S.S.A. collection.

Twenty-shilling
pieces.

TWENTY-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

20 below the bust; grained edge.—Fig. 1075.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| 1. O. GVLIELMVS • DEI • GRATIA • | } | 142¼ grs. |
| R. MAG • BRIT • FRA • ET • HIB • REX • 1695 | | |
| 2. Do.: 1696, | | 141¼ grs. |
| 3. Do.: 1697, | | 142⅛ grs. |
| 4. Do.: 1698, | | 141⅝ grs. |
| 5. Do.: 1699, | | 141½ grs. |

¹ Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 245, xx., and pp. 26c-261.

TEN-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

William II.
(1694-1702).
Ten-shilling
pieces.

10 below the bust ; grained edge.—Fig. 1076.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. GVLIELMVS • DEI • GRATIA • | } | 71 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs. |
| R. MAG • BRIT • FRA • ET • HIB • REX • 1695 | | |
| 2. Do. : 1696, | | 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 3. Do. : 1697, | | 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

The date 1698 is represented in the S.S.A. and B.M. collections ; 1699 is given by Mr. Hoblyn as in his own collection.

FIVE-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

Five-shilling
pieces.

5 below the bust ; grained edge.—Fig. 1077.

- | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. GVL • D • G • MAG • BR • FR • & • HIB • REX • | } | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| R. NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET • 1695 | | |
| 2. Do. : 1696 ; no points between the words on the reverse, | | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 3. Do. : 1697 ; no points between the words on the reverse, | | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 4. Do. : 1699, | | 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs. |
| 5. Do. : 1700 ; a small annulet after LACESSET and after the date, | | 35 grs. |
| 6. Do. : 1702 ; GVLIELMVS • DEI • GRATIA, | | 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |

No five-shilling pieces Scots of 1698 appear to be known. Cardonnel gives 1701, which is in the S.S.A. collection. In Mr. Cochran-Patrick's MS. catalogue of his coins, a specimen of 1702 is described as having the usual legend on the obverse.

GOLD COINAGE.

Gold coinage.

To the enterprise of the unfortunate Darien Company Scotland is indebted for the latest of its gold coinages. By the Directors of this Company, styling themselves the Directors of the Company of Scotland trading to Africa and the Indies, it had been represented to the Privy Council that they had lately brought home a certain quantity of gold dust, which it

William II.
(1694-1702).
Gold coinage.

would be for the honour and interest of the kingdom to have immediately coined, as the only means for preventing it from being again exported. Further, they represented that it was the constant practice in other nations to honour the importers of any considerable quantity of gold or bullion, but especially companies, by placing on the coin some mark of distinction having special relation to the coat of arms of such importers. They petitioned, therefore, that the Company's crest might be put upon all coin which should be made of the said gold dust, or of any bullion that might be imported by the Company. This was granted, and the crest of the Company, the sun rising above the sea, consequently appears upon the money of this coinage, immediately below the king's bust.

It was decided that this money should be coined in twelve-pound and six-pound pieces Scots, and that, for the encouragement of the Company, a profit of ten per cent should be allowed them upon the quantity brought into the mint, which was arranged by the intrinsic value of the coins being made ten per cent less than the real, the twelve-pound pieces Scots being worth intrinsically only ten pounds sixteen-shillings Scots, and the six-pound pieces Scots in proportion. The quality was to be standard gold of 22 carats fine, and every twelve-pound piece was to weigh "3 drops 21 $\frac{3}{8}$ grains, 36 grains to the drop," equivalent to 106 grains Troy. Properly, the twelve-pound piece Scots, or twenty shillings sterling, ought to have weighed 117.77 grains Troy, as against 129.43 grains Troy, the standard weight of the English guinea, which then passed for twenty-two shillings.

The coins were ordered "to have the Impressiones following, viz! The face of King William with the Crist of the African Company's armes under the Same upon the one side, with this motto GVLIEMVS • SECVNDVS • DEI • GRATIA, and the reverss syde to have the armes of the four Kingdoms with his majesties proper armes in the midle thereupon all in one sheild, and the letters W upon the one syde and R upon the other syde, without the shield, with a Royall Crown above each of the saids letters, and this motto about the reverss syde, MAG • BRITT • FRA • ET • HIB • REX, and the year of God." These directions were deviated from so far that the

word SECVNDVS does not appear after the king's name, the gold coins being made in this respect to correspond with the Scottish silver and copper money of William.

William II.
(1694-1702).
Gold coinage.

Owing to the gold dust imported by the African Company having been found below standard, it was necessary to have it refined, the expenses of which, amounting to about ten pounds sterling on a parcel of about four pounds' weight, were charged against the Company, thus reducing their profit of ten per cent by fully one-third.

It is usual to call the Scottish gold money of William by the name of pistoles and half-pistoles, as if the coins had been intended for foreign currency, which they certainly were not; otherwise there would have been no propriety in allowing the Darien Company ten per cent upon the gold brought by them to the Scottish mint, with the further privilege of a free coinage.

TWELVE-POUND PIECE SCOTS.

Twelve-pound
piece.

Fig. 1078.

I. O. GVLIELMVS • DEI • GRATIA	}	105 grs.
R. MAG • BRIT • FRA • ET • HIB • REX • 1701 •		

SIX-POUND PIECE SCOTS.

Six-pound piece.

Fig. 1079.

2. O. GVLIELMVS • DEI • GRATIA •	}	53 grs.
R. MAG • BRIT • FRA • ET • HIB • REX • 1701 •		

In the Minute of Privy Council, 6th January 1701, it is recorded that James Clark, "Graver" to the mint at Edinburgh, was ordered "to make the mattresses, puncheons, counter puncheons, and other instruments of his trade necessar for expeading" the above coinage.

William II.
(1694-1702).
Copper coinage.

COPPER COINAGE.

The copper coinage under William was carried on exactly as under William and Mary, subject to the alterations requisite to be made on the inscriptions and devices. For the cipher on the "two pennie peice," as under William and Mary, the Lords of Privy Council instructed the master of the mint to substitute "the sword and scepter supporting the Croune;" and to substitute "the Kings head in place of the Kings and Queens head," upon the "Sex pennie peice." No copper money appears to have been coined under William subsequent to the completion of the contract that had been made under William and Mary for coining three thousand stones of copper, in annual instalments of five hundred stones. The coinage under this contract was commenced on the first day of October 1691, and consequently terminated on the same day of October 1697. None of the copper coins bear date later than 1697. An Act of Parliament was passed on the 6th October 1696 for the coinage of other three thousand stones of copper on the same terms as before, but this does not seem to have been acted upon.

Bawbees.

BAWBEES, OR SIX-PENNIES SCOTS.

Fig. 1080.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 1. O. GVL • D • G • MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • | } | 124 grs. |
| R. NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET • 1695 | | |
| 2. Do. : with BRIT • FRA, 1696, | | 121 grs. |
| 3. Do. : do., 1697, | | 115 grs. |

Fine specimens of these pieces are of exceptional rarity.

Turners or bodles.

TURNERS, BODLES, OR TWOPENNY PIECES SCOTS.

Fig. 1081.

- | | | |
|--|---|---------|
| 1. O. GVLIELMVS • D • G • MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX | } | 47 grs. |
| R. NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET • 1695 • | | |

The bodle with GVLIELMVS in full appears to be the earliest issue for 1695. On the following pieces for 1695, and for 1696 and 1697, the king's name is contracted, with the sword and sceptre disposed in a more erect position than on the bodle No. 1.

Fig. 1082.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| 2. O. GVL • D • G • MAG • BR • FR • ET • HIB • REX • | } | 39 grs. |
| R. NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET • 1695 • | | |
| 3. Do.: 1696, | | 39 grs. |
| 4. Do.: 1697, | | 44½ grs. |

Mr. Cochran-Patrick has a bodle of 1695 with R for REX. Mr. Hoblyn mentions the dates 1696 and 1697 as in the British Museum.¹

Anne.

Anne
(1702-1707).

ACCEDED 8TH MARCH 1702; UNION OF THE KINGDOMS 6TH MARCH 1707.

SILVER COINAGE BEFORE THE UNION.

Silver coinage
before the Union.

This consisted of ten- and five- shilling pieces Scots only. No coinages took place till 1705. On the 11th January of that year a Minute of Privy Council records that James Clark, engraver in the mint, was appointed "to cutt and make matresses, punsions and dyes for the heads and reverses in coyning in ten- and five- shilling peices with the letters from their inscriptions." Warrant was given for opening the mint on the 1st March following. A considerable coinage appears to have taken place in that year, as the five-shilling pieces Scots of 1705 are among the most common of the Scottish milled silver coins, and the ten-shilling pieces Scots of Anne, although less common, are chiefly met with of that date. The date 1706 occurs on both the ten- and five- shilling pieces, but I am not aware of any

¹ See Notice of the "Milled Scottish Coins," by R. A. Hoblyn, *Num. Chron.* N. S. vol. xix. p. 129.

Anne
(1702-1707).
Silver coinage
before the Union.

authenticated instance where coins of either denomination have been found with date 1707. Lindsay mentions a five-shilling piece Scots of 1707, on the uncertain authority of Cardonnel. The weights of these coins correspond with those of the ten- and five-shilling pieces of the preceding reigns, and the quality also probably corresponded, that is, 11 deniers 2 grains fine. The queen is represented in profile to left, with filleted hair, and a thistle on her breast at the junction of the robe. The ten-shilling pieces have the arms on the reverse in a shield differing only from that on the similar coins of William, and of William and Mary, in the absence of the escutcheon of pretence, with the arms of Orange in the centre. The five-shilling pieces have the three-headed thistle on the reverse as on the coins of William.

Ten-shilling
pieces.

TEN-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

10 below the bust; grained edge.—Fig. 1083.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1. O. ANNA • DEI • GRATIA • | } | 71 grs. |
| R. MAG • BRIT • FRA • ET • HIB • REG • 1705 • | | |
| 2. As the last, but without a point after the date, | | 71 $\frac{3}{8}$ grs. |
| 2a. As No. 2, with REGINA, 1706, | | 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

The standard weight as under James II.

Five-shilling
pieces.

FIVE-SHILLING PIECES SCOTS.

5 below the bust; grained edge.—Fig. 1084.

- | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 1. O. ANNA • DEI • GRATIA | } | 35 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| R. NEMO • ME • IMPVNE • LACESSET • 1705 | | |
| 2. Do. : with ANNA • D • G • M • BR • FR • & • HIB • REG • | | 33 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs. |
| 3. As the last, with AN • for ANNA; a point after 5, | | 35 grs. |
| 4. As the last, with AN • D • G • MAG • BR • FR • & • HIB • R •, and date 1706, | | [36 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 5. As the last, with a point after the date, | | 33 $\frac{1}{8}$ grs. |

The standard weight as under James II.

The ten- and five- shilling pieces Scottish of Anne have the Scottish crown on the reverses. Anne
(1702-1707).

SILVER COINAGE AFTER THE UNION.

Silver coinage
after the Union.

One of the Articles of the Union was, "That from and after the Union the Coin shall be of the same standard and value throughout the United Kingdom as now in England. And a Mint shall be continued in Scotland under the same rules as the Mint in England. And the present officers of the Mint continued subject to such Regulations and Alterations as Her Majestie, Her Heirs or Successors, or the Parliament of Great Britain shall think fit." As it stood originally, the proposal of the Lords Commissioners for England was simply that, from and after the Union, the coin throughout the United Kingdom should be of the same uniform standard and value as now in England, 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine, without reference to the maintaining of any mint in Scotland. In accepting the proposal for the uniform standard and value of the coin, the Lords Commissioners for Scotland made it a special condition, "that from and after the Union the Mint at Edinburgh be always continued under the same rules as the Mint in the Tower of London, or elsewhere in the United Kingdom." Seeing that this condition was incorporated in the Articles of Union, it seems passing strange that it should so soon have been departed from. The upholding of the mint at Edinburgh was an acknowledgment that, in consenting to form a part of what was henceforth to be known as the United Kingdom, Scotland entered upon the Union on equal terms, as an ancient and independent kingdom, not as a mere province of England, in which it became, so to speak, to a certain extent, submerged, when one of the most important rights and outward manifestations of sovereignty was taken away from it, a privilege which had been exercised by Scotland for some six hundred years. There could have been no necessity for this. On the representation of the Warden of the Mint at Edinburgh, moneyers had been sent down from the mint within the Tower of London, for the directing of the workmen at the Edinburgh mint, so that both mints might be put into one form of working for the future. The

Anne
(1702-1707).
Silver coinage
after the Union.

coins thus made, bearing dates 1707, 1708, 1709, are quite equal to any money produced at the English mint, and cannot be distinguished from the money made in England, except from the letter E being placed below the bust, as directed, to indicate the place of mintage. The dies and puncheons for the coins, corresponding with those for England, were sent to Scotland from the Tower mint.

Another condition of the Lords Commissioners for Scotland in accepting the uniform standard and value of the coin for the United Kingdom, from and after the Union was, that consideration should be had to the losses private persons might sustain by reducing the coin to the standard as established in England. In accordance with this a sum of money, called the Equivalent, was voted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, out of which all these losses were to be made good. In the first place, it was ordered, with respect to the English money in Scotland, which, from the 23d January 1697, had passed at a higher rate in Scotland than in England—the English milled crown having been raised to sixty-five shillings Scottish, or five shillings and five pence sterling, and the parts in proportion—that, “for making up the loss which privat persons may sustaine when the English money now currant within this Kingdome shall be reduced to the standart of England att fyve shillings per crown,” all who had English silver money should on a certain day present themselves before such persons, and at such places, as should be named by the Lords of Privy Council, and tell down what English silver money they had, which should be given back to them with a certificate of the amount, and on delivering these certificates to the Commissioners of the Equivalent, the holders were to receive the benefit of five shillings Scottish, or five pence sterling, per English crown held by them. The towns of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen were the places appointed for the telling in of the said money, and the day fixed for this purpose was the 17th of April 1707.

Precautions were taken against possible fraud by private persons importing English milled money from England to tell it in at Edinburgh, so as to have the benefit of the five shillings Scots per crown. By proclamation of 19th September 1707, all holders in Scotland of foreign money

current in the kingdom were ordered, by the 15th of October following, to pay it into the Bank of Scotland at Edinburgh, and to receive current money in exchange to the same value; or, at their option, to deliver it at the mint for recoinage without loss. On the 12th January 1708, by another proclamation it was "Solemnly intimat to all our Leidges, Owners and Possessors of the Several species of Our *Scots* Coin following, *viz.* *Scots* Crowns Old and New, Fourty Shilling, Twenty Shilling, and Ten Shilling pieces, That they may at their pleasure, bring in and offer the same to the Bank in *Edinburgh*, who will be ready to Receive the said *Scots* Species upon every ordinar Day of the Week (*Saturday* excepted) betwixt Eight and Twelve in the Forenoon, and Two and Six in the Afternoon; And for which they are immediatly upon the Receipt to issue and give out their Notes, or make payment in other Current Money to the said Owners and Possessors, in the option of the Demander, and that betwixt and the Tenth day of *February* next to come *inclusive*." After the day named, these pieces were to be received at the mint as bullion only, for recoinage according to the standard and value of the coin in England.

Anne
(1702-1707).
Silver coinage
after the Union.

On the 16th March 1708, owing to the pressure at the bank for payment of its bank bills, in consequence of the threatened invasion, the currency of this proscribed Scottish money was again permitted till further order.

On the 28th April 1708, a sufficient supply of authorised currency having been obtained, it was ordered that after the 1st of June following, the Scots crowns, old and new, the forty-, twenty-, and ten- shilling pieces should be no more received in payment. By the same Act it was also intimated that from and after the 1st November following the remainder of the Scots coin, *viz.*, "The Four Merk, Two Merk, One Merk, Half Merk, Five Shilling, and Three Shilling Six Penny Pieces"—these last being the quarter-merk or sixteenths of dollars, which had been raised from three shillings and fourpence to three shillings and sixpence—should be no more received as current coin of the realm.

The great feature of British coins after the Union, whether struck for Scotland or for England, was the impaling of the arms of England and

Anne
(1702-1707).
Silver coinage
after the Union.

Scotland in one shield. On the crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and six-pences, England and Scotland, thus impaled, occupy the upper and lower shields, France the shield to right, and Ireland that to left, the four shields forming a cross, with the Star of the Order of the Garter in the centre. The head on the Scottish coins of Queen Anne, as on her English money, always regards the left.

Crowns.

CROWNS.

Hawkins, in his *Silver Coins of England*, points out that there are three varieties of head on the crowns of Queen Anne. The first of these does not appear on any pieces after the Union. On this head, as described by Hawkins, "the hair, in front, curls slightly over the end of the fillet, the under edge of which is otherwise clearly seen." The second variety of head occurs after the Union, and is that met with on the crowns of Anne, E 1707, E 1708—"The lower side of the fillet is concealed by the curled ends of three locks of hair, a large one between two smaller ones." The third variety of head, states Hawkins, occurs only on the English crown, dated 1713, DVODECIMO, roses and plumes—"the fillet has its lower edge concealed only by two locks, which curl different ways."

E below the bust.—Fig. 1085.

1. O. ANNA • DEI • GRATIA •	}	464½ grs.
R. MAG : BRI : FR • ET • HIB : REG : 1707 •		
Edge. DECVS * ET * TVTAMEN * ANNO REGNI [SEXTO		

2. Do. : 1708, SEPTIMO; a single point after BRI and ET; no points between the other words on the reverse, but with a point at each side of the date, 463¼ grs.

There are minor varieties of die of these pieces, as regards the manner of distributing the points. There are no crowns nor half-crowns with E and a star under the bust, as figured by Ruding.

In the Second Portion of the Marshall Sale Catalogue, lot 206, a crown, Anne E 1709, is described as having been sold along with an English crown (1702-1707). Crowns. 1708, the latter stated to have been *very fine*, but as both brought only eighteen shillings, and as the crown E 1709 is not mentioned in Marshall's *View of the Silver Coins and Coinage of Great Britain*, the date 1709, as given in the Marshall Sale Catalogue, is probably a misprint for 1707 or 1708. Indeed there are no English crowns for 1709, nor for the three following years; so that, had the description E 1709 been correct, this piece, unique alike in the Scottish and English coinages, would have been eagerly competed for in almost any condition. Mr. Cochran-Patrick, it is right to state, has no doubt but that the crown E 1709 was struck as well as the half-crown E 1709.

HALF-CROWNS.

Half-crowns.

Two varieties of head—"that before the Union has the front locks with a sharp termination;" that after the Union has "the front locks more curled and blunt at the ends." This latter head is that met with on the half-crowns with E, but Hawkins states that the English half-crown, 1708, SEPTIMO, with plumes on the reverse, has the first head.

E below the bust.—Fig. 1086.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| 1. O. ANNA • DEI • GRATIA • | } | 231½ grs. |
| R. MAG BRI • FR ET • HIB REG • 1707 • | | |
| Edge. DECVS • ET • TVTAMEN • • ANNO • REGNI • | | |
| [SEXTO • • • • | | |
| 2. Do.: 1708, SEPTIMO, | | 229 grs. |
| 3. Do.: 1709, OCTAVO, | | 229 grs. |

The half-crown, E 1709, is represented in the Cochran-Patrick, S.S.A., and Wakeford collections. Of this extremely rare piece there were no less than four specimens in the Kermack Ford cabinet.

Anne
(1702-1707).
Shillings.

SHILLINGS.

There are three varieties of head on the Edinburgh shillings of Anne, as determined by slight differences in the arrangement of the hair.

The first of these is identical with Hawkins's second head on the English shillings of Anne before the Union. The two small curls above the fillet are of a good size, the one folding forwards the other backwards, and the front lock not encroaching upon the fillet. Of this head Hawkins gives only the shilling 1707 E, but it occurs also on the shillings 1707 E*, 1708 E, 1708 E*.

The second head on the Edinburgh shillings corresponds with the third head on the English shillings of Anne. The two small curls above the fillet on this head are perceptibly smaller than before, and the hair in front conceals the end of the fillet. This head is represented on the shillings 1707 E, 1708 E, but not in any instance, so far as I have observed, with the star.

The third head appears to be peculiar to the Edinburgh shillings. Both the small curls above the fillet, which are larger than on either of the two former varieties, curl backwards, and are formed like the letter S. This head seems to be met with only on the shillings with E and a star, and only on those of the dates 1708 and 1709.

The two small curls above the fillet on all these pieces are simply the projecting ends of the locks beneath.

First Head.

E below the bust.—Fig. 1087.

1. O. ANNA DEI GRATIA	}	93 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs.
R. MAG BRI • FR ET • HIB REG • 1707 •		
2. O. ANNA • DEI • GRATIA •	}	90 $\frac{1}{2}$ grs.
R. As No. 1 : 1708 •		

E* below the bust.—Fig. 1088.

Anne
(1702-1707).
Shillings.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 3. O. ANNA • DEI • GRATIA • | } | 93 grs. |
| R. MAG BRI • FR • ET • HIB • REG • 1707 • | | |
| 4. Do. : 1707, without points after MAG, FR, and HIB, | | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |
| 5. Do. : 1708, as the last, | | 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

The shillings E*, with this head, show a flaw, or break, at the top of the third front curl. As the die otherwise exhibits signs of wear, it is evident that the shillings with the star of the first head were a subsequent coinage to those without the star.

Proofs of the shilling 1707 E, first head, and of the sixpence 1707 E, with plain edges, are in the Cochran-Patrick collection, from the Hugh Howard cabinet, and are figured Pl. XVI. Nos. 10 and 13 of Cochran-Patrick's *Records of the Coinage of Scotland*.

Second Head.

E below the bust.—Fig. 1089.

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| 6. O. ANNA • DEI • GRATIA • | } | 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| R. MAG • BRI • FR • ET • HIB • REG • 1707 • | | |
| 7. Do. : 1707, without points after MAG, FR, and HIB, | | 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ grs. |
| 8. Do. : 1708, as the last, | | 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

Third Head.

E* below the bust.—Fig. 1090.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 9. O. ANNA • DEI • GRATIA • | } | 86 grs. |
| R. MAG BRI • FR ET • HIB REG • 1708 • | | |
| 10. Do. : 1709, | | 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ grs. |

On some of the shillings E* 1708, with this head, there is less profusion of hair upon the brow.

Anne
(1702-1707).
Sixpences.

SIXPENCES.

These present no varieties of head.

E below the bust.—Fig. 1091.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| 1. O. ANNA • DEI • GRATIA • | } | 45 grs. |
| R. MAG BRI • FR • ET • HIB • REG • 1707 • | | |
| 2. O. ANNA DEI GRATIA | } | 47 grs. |
| R. MAG • BRI • FR • ET • HIB • REG : 1707 • | | |

E below the bust.—Fig. 1092.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------|
| 3. O. ANNA • DEI • GRATIA • | } | 46½ grs. |
| R. MAG BRI • FR ET • HIB REG • 1708 • | | |

E* below the bust.—Fig. 1093.

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| 4. O. ANNA • DEI • GRATIA • | } | 48 grs. ¹ |
| R. MAG • BRI • FR • ET • HIB • REG • 1708 | | |

The shillings E* 1707 and E* 1709 are very rare ; also the shillings and sixpences E 1708, without the star. No Edinburgh sixpences are known of 1709, nor of E* 1707.

The shilling E* 1707 was first published by Mr. Joseph Gibbs in a paper read before the Numismatic Society of London, 26th January 1854 (vol. xvii.), entitled "Suggestions on an unpublished shilling of Queen Anne of the second issue of the Edinburgh mint, being an attempt to reconcile the date of the coin with the traditionary tale as to the cause of such second issue."

The traditionary tale here referred to was the calling in for the second time of the Scots crowns, forty-shilling, twenty-shilling, and ten-shilling pieces, after the apprehensions of the threatened invasion were at an end,

¹ See the Notices of the "Edinburgh Coinages of Queen Anne," by R. A. Hoblyn, *Num. Chron.*, 2d S. vol. xix. pp. 133, 138.

and their recoinage into money like that current in England. According to Ruding, "the coins thus made were distinguished from those coined in 1707 by a mullet of six points, which was placed after the E under the Queen's bust." Founding upon this, Mr. Gibbs supposes that these shillings of 1707 with E and star may have been "coined from a die made previous to the 24th March 1707 (old style)," that is, new style 24th March 1708, which, he says, "would clearly be in time to fit the version cited from Ruding as to the cause of the two issues from the Edinburgh mint."

Anne
(1702-1707).
Sixpences.

Unfortunately for this theory, the new style, which did not begin in England till 1752, commenced in Scotland in 1600. At "Haliruid Hous," as already remarked, "on the 17th December 1599, the Kingis Majestie and Lordis of his Secreit Counsall" ordained "that in all tyme cuming the first day of the year sal begin yierlie upon the first day of Januar." The Scottish proclamations in connection with the first calling in of the Scots crowns, forty-shilling pieces, etc., and the restoring of them to circulation, in consequence of the threatened invasion, are dated respectively 12th January 1708 and 16th March 1708, and the Scottish proclamation for the second calling in of these pieces is dated 28th April 1708, clearly showing that in Scottish official documents, after the Union, the year was recognised as commencing upon the 1st of January, although in England the old style of commencing the year on the 25th of March was still retained.

Dr. W. H. Scott, in a "Note on the New Shilling of Queen Anne," remarks, "I consider, indeed, that the star has no particular reference to the second mintage, but that it was simply used in the mint as a means of distinguishing contemporary coinages, perhaps by different moneyers."

One circumstance, however, which has not been taken into consideration is, that the Scottish money last called in, the four-merk pieces, including what are now known as dollars, the two-merk pieces and half-dollars, the merk pieces and quarter-dollars, the half-merk pieces and eighths of dollars, and the three-shilling-and-sixpenny pieces or sixteenths of dollars, were of the standard fineness of 11 deniers only, while the Scots crowns, forty-, twenty-, and ten-shilling pieces, which were the Scottish coins first called in for recoinage, were of the same standard as the English silver, 11

Anne
(1702-1707).
Sixpences.

deniers 2 grains, or, more properly, 11 deniers $2\frac{1}{8}$ grains, the equivalent of 11 ounces 2 dwts. Might it not, then, have been regarded as a just precaution that such of the new money as was made from this old money, of the fineness of 11 deniers only, should be distinguished by some mark, such as the star after the E, so that any portion of it might be assayed at any time, to determine whether the material had been brought up to the standard of sterling silver previous to coinage? Or, seeing that it is only on the smaller denominations, the shillings and sixpences, that the distinguishing mark of the star appears on the coinage of the Edinburgh mint, it may have been that the whole of the called-in silver money of 11 deniers fine was converted into these smaller pieces, without any change of quality being made, and that this was the reason why the star was placed upon some of the Edinburgh shillings and sixpences and not on others.

That the date 1707 should appear on the reverses of some of these pieces with the star, although not struck till 1708, indicates that certain of the reverse dies of 1707 had been employed in connection with the obverse dies of the coinage of 1708—a not infrequent practice of the Scottish mint, and of which notable illustrations are afforded by the IN VIRTUTE money of Mary, on some of which, as shown by various examples in the Ferguslie cabinet, the obverse or the reverse die of the coinage of one year has been connected with the obverse or the reverse die of the coinage of another year.

As the only English shillings struck in 1707 after the Union have the third English or second Scottish head, it is highly probable that this head was employed on the Edinburgh shillings when the first Scottish or second English head was being placed upon them at the time of their first issue. It is rather singular that this head should be found on Scottish shillings at all; for it does not occur on any of the English shillings after the Union, except on some pieces with roses and feathers on the reverse in 1708, the first issue of that type after the Union; and that it should be connected with these roses and feathers pieces, and not with any of the other English shillings struck after the Union, is accounted for by these having been the only coinage of shillings in England in 1707 before the Union. The ob-

verse dies of this coinage have evidently been used for the striking of the obverses of some of these shillings when the type was resumed in 1708. The English shillings struck in 1707 after the Union consist wholly of those with plain reverses and those with feathers in the quarters between the shields, and of these types the latest preceding issue bears date 1705, rendering it the less likely that any obverse dies connected with them should have remained to be available for the shilling coinages in 1707 after the Union.

Anne
(1702-1707).
Sixpences.

MAUNDY MONEY.

Maundy money.

In the *Numismatic Chronicle*, New Series, vol. ix., a short notice appears by Mr. Wingate of a pattern Maundy groat in copper of Queen Anne, E 1711, that had recently been shown to him. Attention was also called by Mr. Wingate to a die for the Maundy twopence, E 1711, in the Museum of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries, among the other dies for Scottish coins there preserved. I have not seen the pattern Maundy groat in copper, E 1711, but there is an impression in silver of the obverse, struck, no doubt, from the same die, in the Richardson collection. It is not unlikely that dies for the whole set may have been made, with the view of supplying Scotland with small silver, of which there was great need; but, as no specimens of this money are known to exist, it is not probable that this coinage ever took place. The worn appearance of the dies is owing not to use but to age. The fact that the same worn appearance as on the twopence, E 1711, from the S.S.A. dies, is shown on the impression in silver of the obverse of the groat, E 1711, in the Richardson collection, and on the impression of this piece in copper, as mentioned by Wingate, satisfies me that these are not of the period.

James VIII.

James, Prince of Wales, as James VIII.

SON OF JAMES VII. ; BORN 10TH JUNE 1688 ; DIED 30TH DECEMBER 1765.

At the negotiations for the peace of Ryswick, 1697, William III. had consented to procure the recognition of the Prince of Wales as his successor ; but this was rejected by the ex-king, who declined in any way to recognise what he regarded as the usurpation of his son-in-law. Prince James, on the death of his father in 1701, was recognised by Louis XIV. as James III., King of England. He personally commanded the unsuccessful French naval expedition for the invasion of Scotland in 1708. Queen Anne, it is well known, earnestly desired in secret, notwithstanding her proclamations against him in public, that her brother should succeed her on the throne. But for the death of Louis XIV. in 1715, the expedition to Scotland by Prince James in that year might very probably have been successful. His standard was raised at Braemar, by the Earl of Mar, on the 6th of September, and he was proclaimed as king in several Scottish towns. He himself landed at Peterhead on the 22d December. His coronation at Scone was appointed for 23d January 1716, but before that day arrived the approach of the Duke of Argyll forced him to take measures for his own safety. He sailed for France early in February. He took no part in the expedition of his son Prince Charles Edward, in 1745.

The crown piece of 1709, with IACOBVS III., is the only coin of contemporary issue known to have been struck for this unfortunate prince. Of this coin the only known specimen is in the British Museum. The dies for the pieces intended for a coinage in 1716 came into the possession of the late Mr. Matthew Young, 1828, along with the dies for the sixty-shilling pieces Scots of James VII., and a limited number of pattern coins were struck from them, after which they were defaced and deposited in the British Museum.

CROWN.

James VIII.
Crown.

Obverse: the bust of the prince, laureated, in armour and royal mantle, to right. Reverse: an oval shield crowned; the arms quarterly, first England, second Scotland, third France, fourth Ireland.

a. O. IACOBVS • III • DEI • GRATIA •
R. MAG • BRIT • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX • 1709 }

PATTERN CROWN.

Pattern crown.

Obverse: the bust from the same punch as the last. Reverse: a square shield crowned; Scotland first and fourth, France and England quarterly second, Ireland third.

Fig. 1094.

1. O. IACOBVS • VIII • DEI • GRATIA •
R. SCOT • ANGL • FRAN • ET • HIB • REX • 1716 } 467 grs.

Sixty impressions of this piece were struck in silver. It is represented also in gold, of which a specimen was in the Thomas cabinet. Hoblyn states that it was also struck in white metal; and, he thinks, in bronze.

PATTERN GUINEA.

Pattern guinea.

Obverse: the bust as on the crowns. Reverse: the arms, cruciformly disposed, in four shields, crowned; first Scotland, second Ireland, third England, fourth France; four sceptres in a saltire between; a thistle in the centre.

Fig. 1095.

2. O. IACOBVS • VIII • DEI • GRATIA •
R. SCO AN • FRA ET • HIB REX • 1716 } 121 grs.

James VIII.
Pattern guinea.

Hoblyn states that twenty impressions only were struck in silver. This piece, however, seems to occur at sales quite as frequently as the crown. A specimen in gold was in the Thomas collection. A bronze proof, regarded as unique, was formerly in the possession of the late Mr. W. H. Johnston.

OTHER PATTERNS.

Obverse : a young bust to left, laureate, draped and in armour, the same portrait as on the jettons of 1697. Reverse : the same as the preceding, without the thistle in the centre.

Hawkins states that it is doubtful whether the obverse of the following piece was ever intended to be used with its present reverse.

Fig. 1096.

3. O. IACOBVS • TERTIVS •

R. SCO AN • FRA ET • HIB REX • 1716 •

}

131 grs.

The dies were preserved, along with the dies for the pattern pieces as above, by the representatives of the Roettier family, from whom they were purchased by Mr. Young. Twenty impressions in silver, as stated by Hoblyn, were struck. None appear to be known in gold ; a proof in bronze, regarded as unique, was in the possession of the late Mr. W. H. Johnston.

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